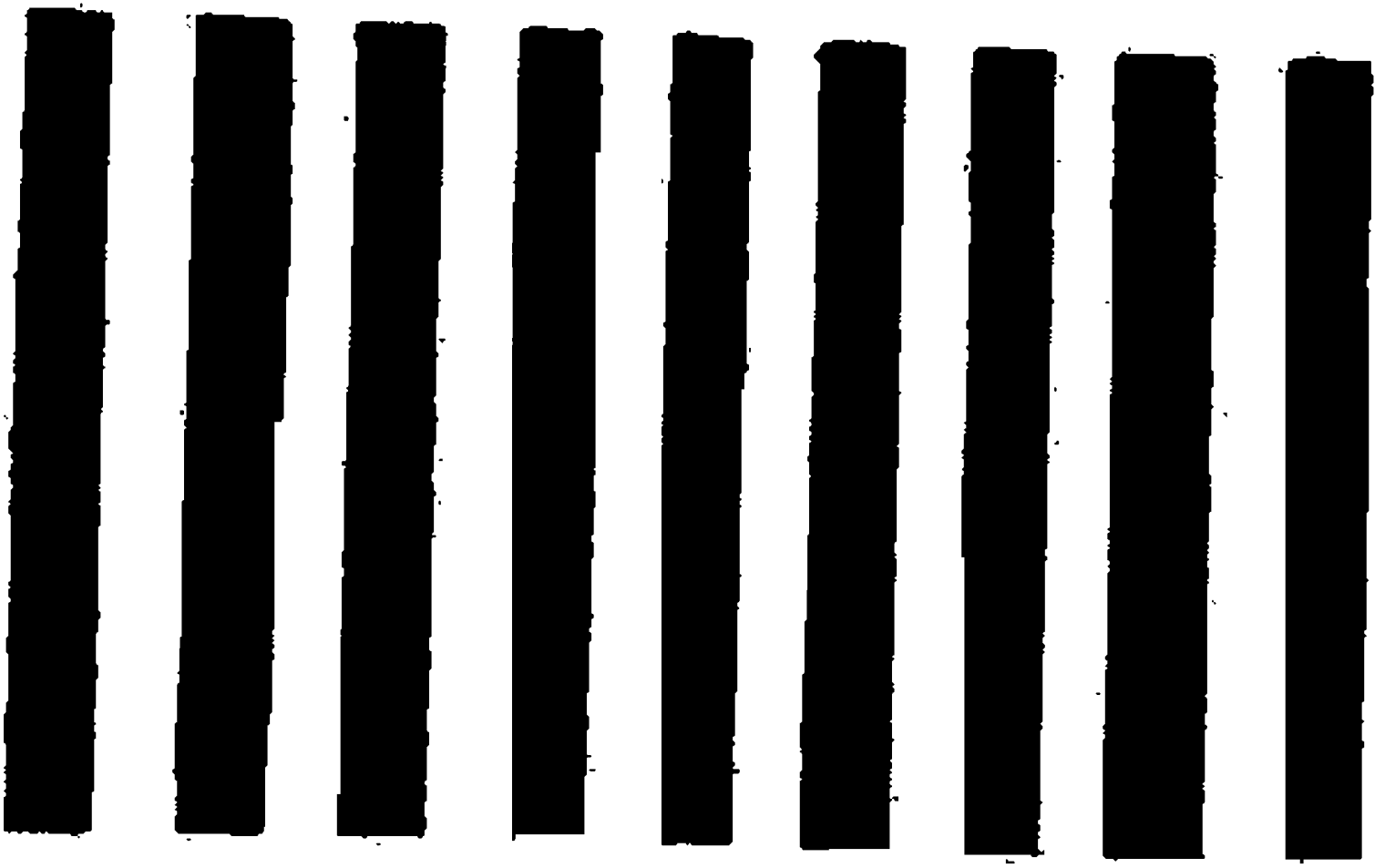

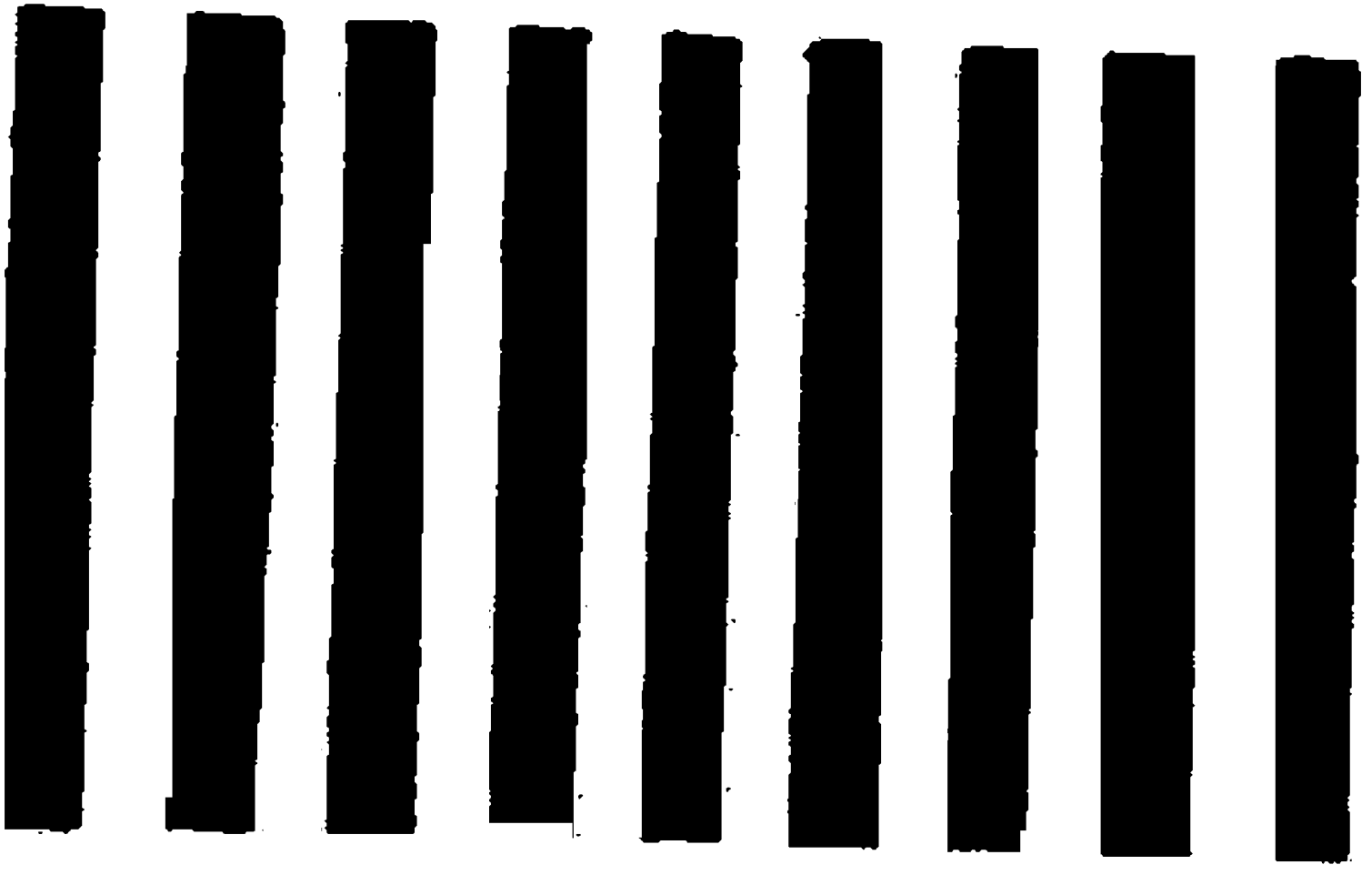

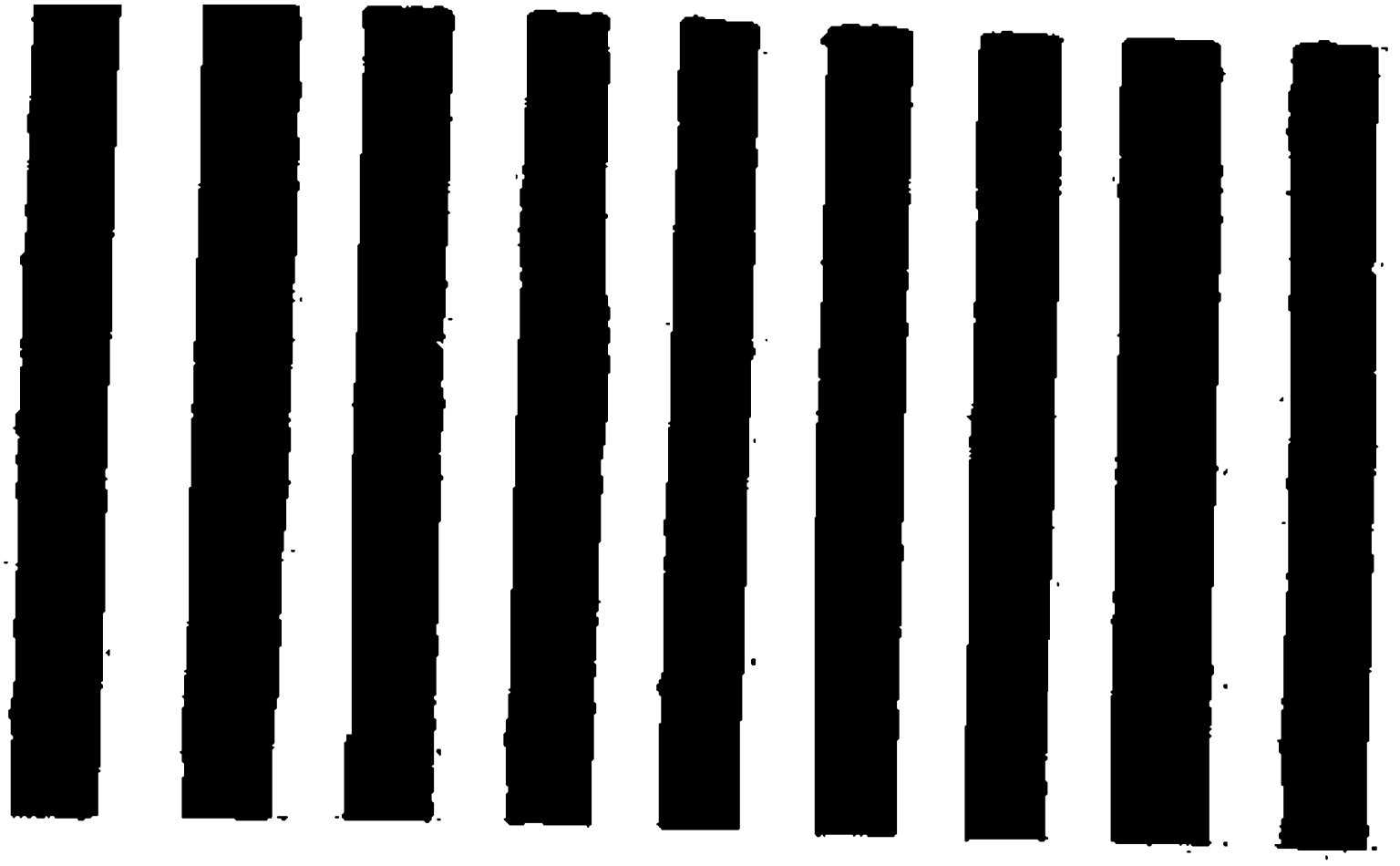

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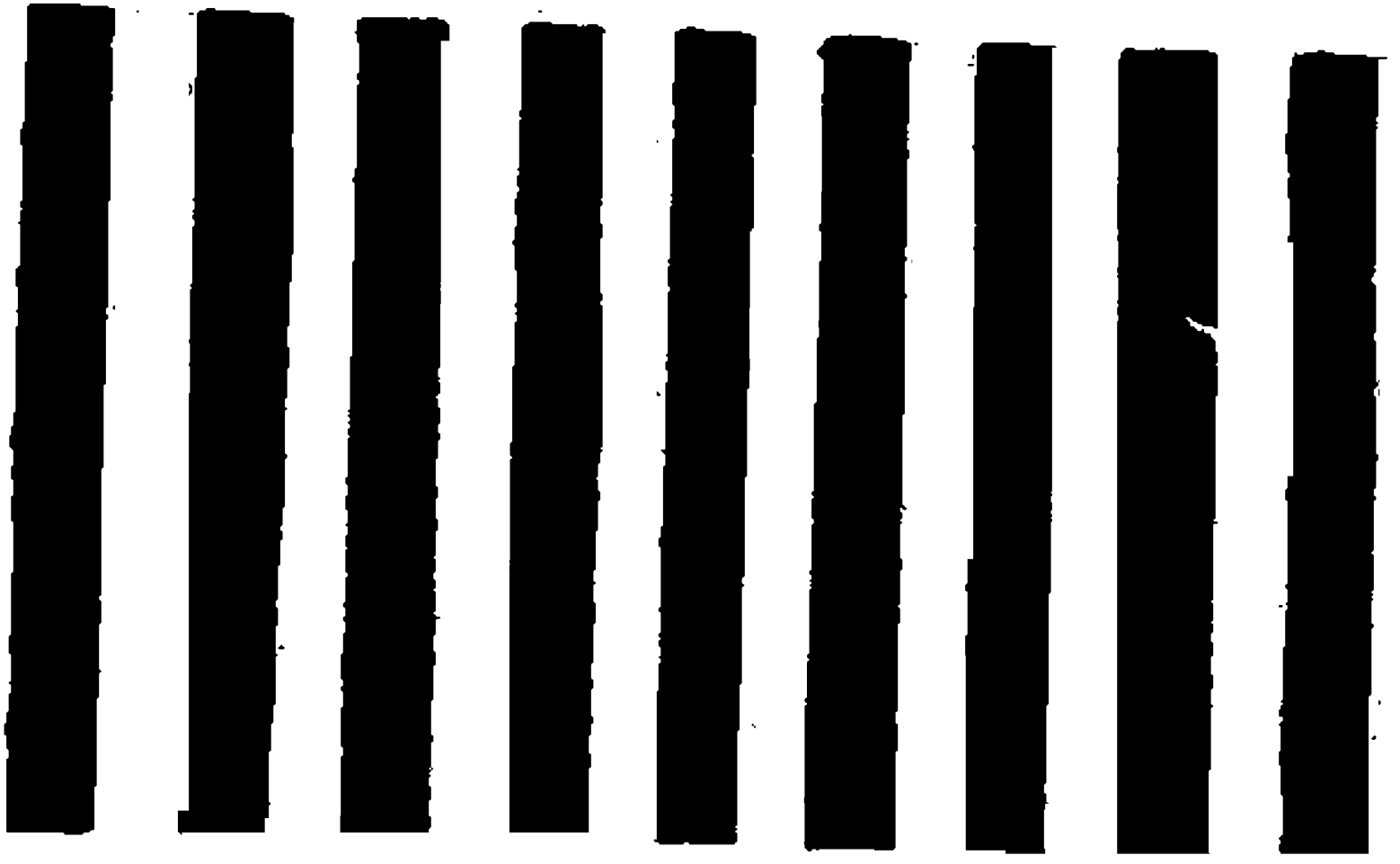

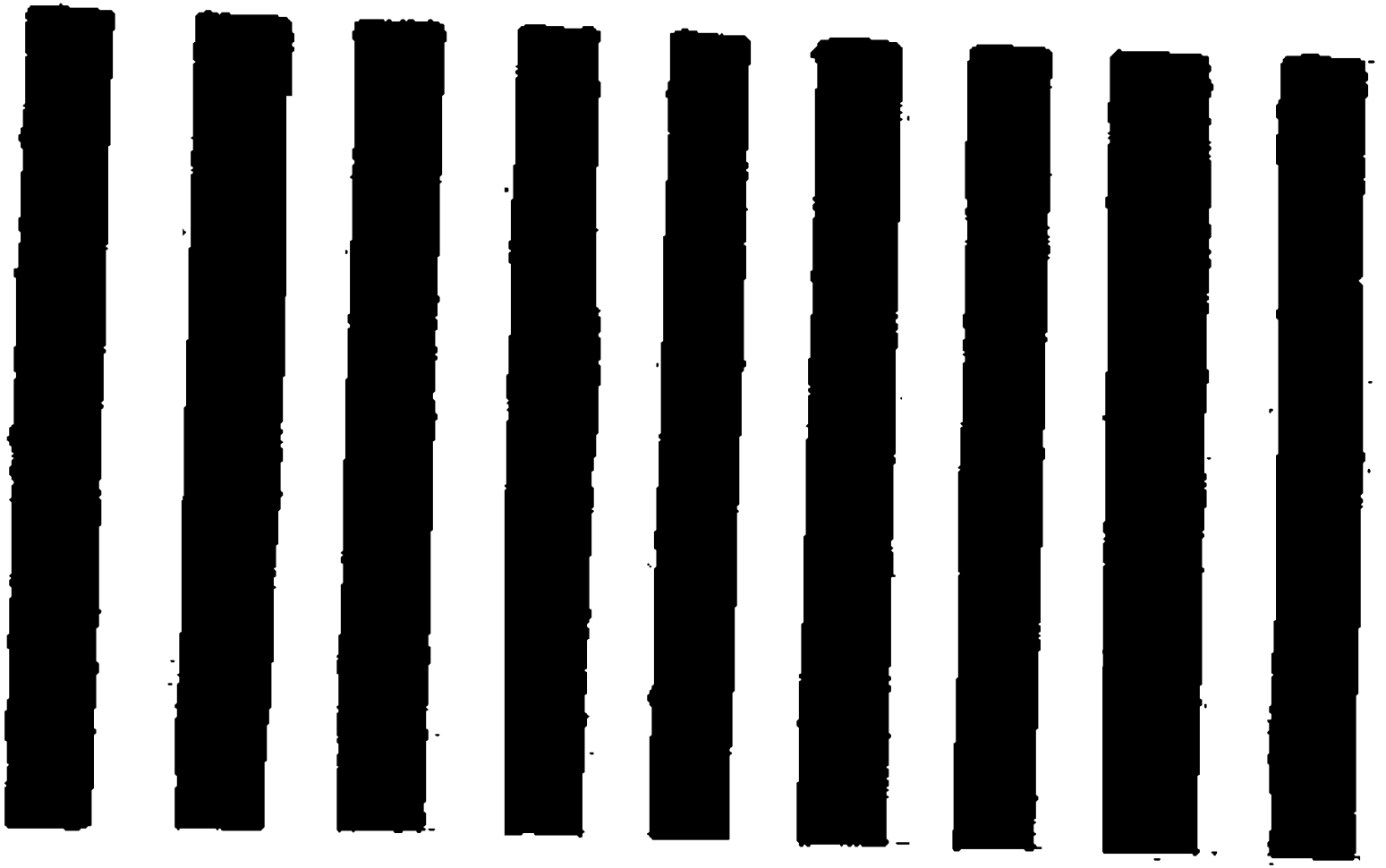

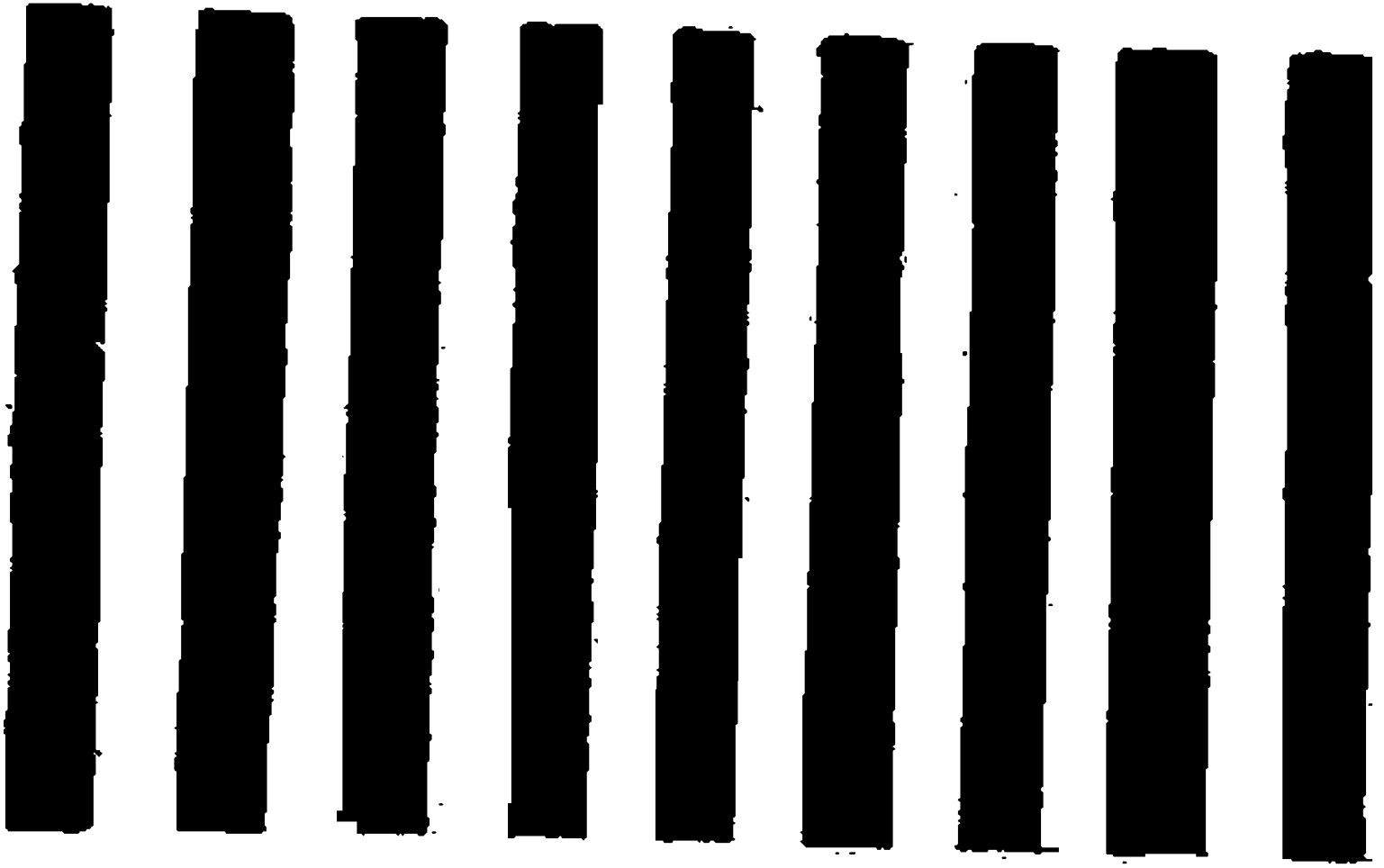

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London 3rd Jan—Mr Goschen has conditionally accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer An interview takes place between him and Lord Salisbury to day for the purpose of arranging terms

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that a Treaty has been arranged between Germany and Russia by which both Powers mutually engage not to interfere, the former in the event of war between Austria and Russia, and the latter in the event of war between France and Germany

London 4th Jan—It is stated that Lord Iddesleigh and Lord Cross will resign their seats in Cabinet, and that Lord Salisbury will become Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr W H Smith, First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons

It is also stated that Lord Northbrook will become Secretary of State for India, and Lord Morley, Secretary of State for War in the place of *Lord Cross* and Mr W H Smith, respectively

Mr Adolphus More, late Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India, replaces Sir O T Burne as Secretary of the Political and Secret Department of the India Office

Mr Baden Powell has been appointed Judge of the Chief Court, Lahore, and will start for India in the third week to take up his appointment

London, 4th Jan—The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that Mr Chamberlain has consented to an informal private conference between Mr Gladstone, Mr John Morley, and Sir W V Harcourt on the Irish question, in order to discover a basis acceptable to Mr Parnell and Mr Chamberlain

London 5th Jan—The Statement that Mr W H Smith will be the First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons, and that Lord Northbrook will be Secretary of State for India is confirmed

The War Secretaryship has been offered to the Marquis of Lansdowne

Mr Gladstone has written a letter to Sir W V Harcourt in which hope is expressed that the speech made by Mr Chamberlain at Birmingham on the 23rd ult mo, will lead to a *modus vivendi* being adopted in order to effect the reunion of Liberals According to this letter Mr Gladstone is in favour of holding a discussion on points which have led to the difference among them, with a view of arranging common action for the future While approving the proposal private conference he says that he will abstain from taking part in it The conference meets on the 13th instant, and it will comprise Mr Chamberlain Mr John Morley, Sir George Trevelyan, Sir W V Harcourt and Lord Hartington

St Petersburg, 3rd Jan—Russia still insists on the resignation of the members of the *Bulgaria* Regency, and also that a temporary Government composed of all parties legally elected by Sobranje be formed She also insists on the acceptance of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne The return of Prince Alexander will it is said, lead to the immediate occupation of Bulgaria by Russian troops

London, 6th Jan—In consequence of the Conservatives not favouring the appointment of Lord Northbrook to the Secretaryship of State for India, his Lordship has withdrawn from the appointment

The Marquis of Lansdowne has declined the offer of the appointment of Secretary of State for war, which was made to him, as he is not desirous of severing his connection with Canada

Lord Iddesleigh, replying to a circular of the Porte, says that England is unable to recommend the candidacy of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia for the Bulgarian throne The reply adds that England is prepared to negotiate with the Powers for the settlement of the Bulgarian question, either by means of conference, or by the exchange of views, but that such negotiations should precede the the choice of a prince

The Statement published by the *Times* from its Paris correspondent of a treaty having been concluded between Germany and Russia, is denied at St Petersburg

London, 7th Jan—Lord Cross will remain as Secretary of State for India

London 8th Dec—It has been settled that Lord Salisbury should take the portfolio of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs owing to the resignation of Lord Iddesleigh

The Leeds News in its issue this morning claims that Mr Gladstone is disposed to modify his Home Rule Scheme for Ireland in order to conciliate the Liberals

The trial of Messrs. Dillon, O Brien, Harris Sheely, Redmond, and Crichy for conspiracy to proceeding at Dublin

General Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Michael Hicks Beach have given evidence in support of the charge of conspiracy against the accused

The Sofia 7th Jan—A circular note issued by the Bulgarian Regents refutes the charge, and the conclusion arrived at by the note sent by M DeGiers The Regents declare that the Bulgarians are resolved to defend their rights of autonomy

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1887

THE NEW JUDICIAL ARRANGEMENTS

THE Civil and Military Station of Bangalore seems destined to be unfortunate in the arrangements made for the administration of civil and criminal justice within its limits From March 1881, the date of rendition of the Mysore State to the Native Government, when the old Cantonment of Bangalore was extended to the present Civil and Military Station, up to the present time, Her Gracious Majesty's subjects within those limits have been subjected to hasty and crude arrangements for the dispensing of justice to them In the first place, at the very beginning of the new order of things, the old objectionable system, which was adopted whole-sale, and almost as a matter of course, under the European Commission of Mysore, was retained in its entirety Under that system the superior judges and magistrates were all military officers, who had not the slightest previous legal training, or knowledge of or education in law and legal procedure. How men came to the province as raw Lieutenants of the Indian Staff Corps, to take a leading part in its administration, and rose to be grave old colonels, holding the highest and most responsible offices as dispensers of the law, has now become a matter connected with the history of the defunct European Commission of Mysore,

Weil, on the resolution of the Province, and the assignment of the tract now known as the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to the British Government of India, in exchange for the town and fort of Seringapatam, the system of appointing military judges and magistrates for the administration of civil and criminal justice in the newly formed Station, was retained, and hence, notwithstanding the numerous objections that were obvious on the surface against the retention of the system, the first Civil and Sessions Judge and the first District Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, two of the highest judicial functionaries in the Station, were Military officers, and, with the exception of two brief intervals, during the last five years, military officers have always had these appointments, in preference to men of legal attainments and training, in which respect the system of judicial administration under the Native Government of Mysore forms a most favourable contrast, the judges and magistrates under that administration being *all* previously trained and qualified men, civilians who have made the law and legal procedure their study, *in which most* of them have passed the prescribed and difficult tests. But in addition to the retention of the system of appointing military officers to the chief judicial tribunals in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, those who had the initiative construction of this judiciary (namely, Sir James Gordon the last Chief Commissioner and the first British Resident) tacked on that most objectionable of all defects in Indian administration, namely, the plurality of offices, and so it came to pass that the Civil and Sessions Judge is also Registrar General of Assurances and a justice of the Peace, and the District Magistrate and the Justice of the Peace is also President of the Station Municipal Commission, Collector of all the revenues of the Assigned Tract, and chief Excise officer, while the second Magistrate of the Station is also Coroner The British Resident of Mysore is really the Governor of the assigned Tract of the Civil and Military Station, but he is also the chief, and, as events which transpired not long ago would show, the final appellate authority in the administration of civil and criminal justice.

The above were the existing arrangements for the *judicial administration* of the Assigned Tract of the C. and M Station of Bangalore up to the beginning of the present year, but, as bad and inconvenient as they were, the British Resident, either of his own motion, or under advice—there is no knowing which—has now constituted and set in motion a "Munsiff's Court" for the C. and M. Station; but unhappily following the highly objectionable system of the plurality of appointments to which we have referred above, the office of Munsiff has been conferred on Mr. Abdul Rahuman, the Second Magistrate of Police and Coroner of the Station, *in addition to his duties in these two capacities* and the worst part of this *arrangement* is, that *this new Munsiff's* Court is to be worked with *the same office establishment* with which the Second Magistrate's Court is at present worked, and if the latter arrangement does not answer, the newly appointed Munsiff is to indent for clerks on the office of the Civil and Sessions Judge, which is really undermanned, but which in the opinion of the British Resident has too many hands. This Munsiff's Court is a lop-sided arrangement altogether as a fact. It was not properly considered, and the public whose advantage we suppose the British Resident has in view, will not be benefitted at all by it. On the contrary, we fear there will be great and unnecessary delay in the dispensing of civil justice, and delay works vexation and causes expense—three evils which the law professes to obviate, and which ought to be the object of judicial tribunals to prevent. The arrangement, we believe, was intended to afford relief to Colonel W. Hill, who is really overworked in the Civil and Sessions Court; but, while the latter may be relieved, *the Second Magistrate* has an additional burden placed on him, which he not only cannot be expected to bear, but in discharging which the public must, as a matter of course, be the sufferers in the three capacities which we have above pointed out. The system is obviously narrow in conception and illiberal in its constitution, and also parsimonious in the payment of those, from the highest to the lowest, engaged in carrying the system into practice. The main object of the administration of the Assigned Tract of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore seems to be to despatch annually to the Imperial treasury at Calcutta as much "savings" of revenue as possible

THE MADRAS PARK FAIR CATASTROPHE.

The last day of the year 1886 will be ever memorable as the most disastrous day in Southern India. The fire which broke out that day, whether due to accident or design, has caused great loss of property and—what is more valuable—life. The loss of over 100 lives, the sufferings of the victims, and the sorrow and misery which the unfortunate occurrence has brought on many a home, are extremely painful to think of while we cannot but regard with feelings of pride and satisfaction the many gallant efforts made both by Europeans and natives to save life and mitigate suffering. The conduct of the military, the police and the medical profession on the occasion is very praiseworthy. The promptness with which every one obeyed the call of duty was most remarkable. The heroic conduct of Mr. Sundaram Sastriar, a worthy son of the late Mr. Ramgnatha Sastriar, is quite exemplary. Notwithstanding all the honest efforts made to prevent loss of life, the loss has been considerable, as many as 100 persons (as ascertained up to date), including men, women and children perishing on the spot or subsequently from the effects of burns But the true cause of the sad event has not been satisfactorily made out as yet. Opinions regarding the origin of the fire differ The official version as given in Col Weldon's report is that the fire was purely accidental. This view of the matter *may* prove to be correct, but we think it premature to accept that view as conclusive The Coroner and the jury who held the inquest are in doubt, and suggest further investigation of the matter. The evidence furnished by Dr. M[illegible] has to be carefully considered before a decision is arrived at. No one will suppose even for a moment that the revenue gentleman is bent on romancing, or adding to the difficulties of getting at the truth of the whole matter The numerous letters that have appeared in the Madras papers *lead to the belief that there was foul play* There are besides certain facts which render it probable that there is still a residuum of truth which has not yet come to light. The small means outbreak of the fatal fire in two different parts, the false alarm that was raised that a tiger was at large in the Park, the readiness with which some savages attempted to help themselves to some valuable things on the persons of the dying and the dead, when taken together, raise a presumption that there was villany at the bottom of the mischief. At any rate the public are in no mood to accept Colonel Weldon's view as correct at this stage of the matter, and there is evidently good ground for further inquiry which, considering the loss entailed, the public of Madras have a right to demand

The following is an account of the Catastrophe as given in the *Madras Mail* —

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

It was just growing dusk when the fire broke out, and the rows of small oil lamps round the Bandstand inner enclosure were just being lit. None of the booths had lamps burning in them Regarding the origin of the fire various rumours are afloat, the popular opinion being that it was the result of incendiarism either with the object of loot, or merely for purposes of revenge. It was also reported that the electric light had caused the fire, because the fire first broke out in a booth near the shed in which the electric machine is kept But this report was unfounded inasmuch as the apparatus, which had only just arrived from Arcoonum, was not working at the time, though it was intended to try it that night to see if the electric light would work. The fire however, looked to be more than a mere accident, for the fire at the Superintendent's Quarters Gate had scarcely been burning three minutes when one of the booths opposite, on the eastern side, was observed to be on fire.

THE PEOPLE SEIZED WITH A PANIC.

The moment the flames were seen to rise from one of the booths near the West Barrier gate which was just a few minutes after 6 o'clock, cries of "Fire! Fire!" were immediately seized with a panic, and to escape from the fire a great rush was made towards the "General Hospital gate" and the "Salt Cotaurs gate,"—the two gates furthest away from the fire Large crowds of people, ignorant of the fact that a fire had broken out were still pouring into the Park through those two gates, and the result of the rush from inside the enclosure towards the gates caused a general collision of the crowds pressing either way. The gateways soon got obstructed, and several people lost their footing, fell down, and were literally crushed to death lying before the fire reached the spot where they lay.

THE SECOND FIRE.

The fire that originated near the Western Gate had scarcely been burning for about three or four minutes, when the second fire was seen to be breaking out near the Tanjore Dancing Girl's Performance booth. This second fire increased the panic of the people and the rush to the gates was worse than ever. One person falling tripped those behind and caused them to fall The press continued, and if once a person fell in the crowd there was no chance of his again rising to his feet. A large number of people were in this way trampled to death before the fire reached those two gates. A light breeze from the north-east was blowing at the time, and favoured the fire which very readily spread as the materials of which the booths were constructed consisted of light inflammable stuff—the leaves of cocoanut and palmyra trees, and bamboo. If the people were not panic stricken, and if they *had* only "kept their heads" there might not have been any death. The Band Stand enclosure was quite large enough to accommodate 10,000 people, and there was scarcely half that number inside at the time of the conflagration There were numerous Europeans and East Indians among the spectators, and, strange to say, that of the several hundreds of deaths that occurred there were only six European, who were killed. There was no covering over the enclosure, which was a large open space in which, if the people had remained, they could have saved themselves. The European and Eurasian portion of the visitors in the enclosure appear not to have lost their presence of mind, for, instead of rushing to the gates, and getting mixed up in the crowd, they retreated into the inner enclosure and remained on the lawn. The breeze however carried the flames from the East side of the outer circle across the road on to the Dancing stage in the inner enclosure, and this was ablaze in a very short time This stage was very tastefully got up, and it had three large chandeliers suspended from the roof. These came down with a tremendous crash Some of those who had retired to the inner enclosure at *the commencement of the fire* now got alarmed at seeing the fire near them, and rushed out making for the gates, where in their vain efforts to force their way out they were crushed or burnt. The whole of the booths from the Tanjore Girl Performance stall right along to the West barrier gate were all burnt down in a very few minutes.

ARRIVAL OF FIRE ENGINES.

In the midst of the confusion several persons did yeoman's service. There was a fire engine in one of the sheds outside the enclosure, and just as the fire broke out, Colonel Weldon ordered the engine to be brought Policemen and soldiers joined in dragging it into the enclosure through the western barrier gate, which was broken down for that purpose by Mr. Chester, Mr. Ellis and others. This was not of very much service, however, in consequence of there being no supply of water close at hand. There are several fountains within the enclosure, but the pipe attached to these could not be used as the hydrants were locked, and about half an hour elapsed *before the keys were brought* and the pipes opened Several other fire engines were soon brought into the Park from the Fort, the Elephant-gate, &c In a very short time four fire engines were in full play, and a large quantity of water was poured on the burning booths The engines were worked by soldiers and several Europeans and East Indians on the spot who volunteered their services. The police and a few natives also helped to quench the fire by throwing buckets of water on the flames Water was poured in volumes in all directions, and yet the fire went on It continued unabated for about an hour, and then gradually subsided. The smell emitted from the burning bodies was sickening. *The flames having spent themselves*, there was not much difficulty in extinguishing the fire and preventing it from spreading A most shocking sight met the view when the clouds of smoke lifted.

GALLANT RESCUERS.

The English soldiers present, the Police, several Europeans and East Indians and a few native gentlemen worked admirably, and very gallantly rushed in among the flames, and rescued some of those on fire. The soldiers and Ordnance Artificers especially deserve great praise. The Commander-in-Chief and Lady Arbuthnot made their escape through a hole made in the back of one of the booths, near by where they were standing at the time of the outbreak Several others also got out of the crowd by following that example. The cries and groans of the people were heart-rending. Those who were crushed under foot were crying to those around them to help them up, while those on fire rushed about madly, and vainly attempted to tear the burning clothes off their bodies. The Maharajah of Vizianagram very courageously picked up two Eurasian girls, and saved them by passing them through an opening he made in the back of a booth. He also protected several females who were violently attacked by some daring people, who instead of endeavouring to help the helpless, went about in search of plunder. Necklaces, earrings, &c., were torn off several people. Mr. T. Laker Mr. J. Reynolds, (of the Madras Railway), Mr. Nicholas, Mr. G H. Higginbotham, Mr. Staggs, and Inspectors Tatness and Fitzpatrick worked vigorously and courageously at the Salt Cotaurs' Gate and saved many persons from the flames. Mrs. G. Hope Ross had a narrow escape She was soon knocked down and her condition soon became very critical, but her cries brought two soldiers, Gunning and Page, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to her assistance, as also her husband and Mr. Strath, who succeeded in lifting her to her feet and she was rescued Mr. W. J. Eales, Mr. S. Loane, Inspector Abdus Salam, Mr. D. Jesudasen Pillai, Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Mr. Beale, Mr Clarke, Mr Chambers and others rendered valuable aid at the General Hospital Gate. Some soldiers and Artificers saved a great many children by picking them up, there being other soldiers on the outside to catch the youngster who were thus thrown.

DURING THE NIGHT AT THE PARK.

At the park itself not much could be done in the way of affording medical aid. Mr. Apotheary Staggs was on the spot, and helped a good deal, and so did Mr. D. Jesudasen and Mr. Laker. While the flames were still raging high and destroying both life and property, a good deal of looting and robbing was going on. Women and children were pulled about and jewels were torn off their persons by the daring thieves. The police had much difficulty in coping with the emergency, but, considering all things, it must be said that the police under Colonel Weldon and Mr. Simpson worked admirably well Of course every case of theft could not possibly be detected but a large number were and many of the thieves are now in the lock-up Some scoundrels did not hesitate to rob the jewels they found on the persons of the dead and a few such have been arrested. A strong police force remained on duty all night watching the place Watches, jewels, bracelets, armlets, anklets, rings, chains, neck laces, money, and every kind of valuable property was recovered and collected, and those now lie in the office of the Commissioner of Police, who will attend to all claims that may be made.

THE SCENE AT THE HOSPITAL

The scene at the General Hospital, where a great number of those who were burnt were carried, was a most painful one, the cries and moans of the sufferers being pitiful in the extreme. Brigade Surgeon Keess who was in the Park at the commencement of the fire immediately proceeded to the General Hospital and made all necessary preparations for the reception of patients, in anticipation of accidents. It was about half past 6 o'clock when the first cases on burn were brought in.

Honorary Surgeon Lawrence was among the first to volunteer help. Soon after, Surgeon Pope and Doctor Nailer joined the workers and laboured hard until the last cases were brought in about ½ past 10 o'clock P.M. Surgeon Major Thompson, C.I.E. arrived later and with his subordinate staff rendered valuable aid. Brigade Surgeon Sibthorpe followed and carefully attended to the patients after their admission into the Ward. Surgeon-Major Allison soon arrived and assisted Dr. Sibthorpe. The resources of the Hospital were taxed to the utmost. As soon as the strain on the workers became less at the Hospital, Dr. Keess sent a large number of *medical students under the orders of Apothecary* Hallam with dressings &c., and directed the party to place itself under the orders of the Commissioner of police at the Park. Most of the admissions were cases of aggravated burn attended with shock. Several of them died while being dressed, and others died interior. The painful scene that the wards at the Hospital presented in that sad night may be more easily imagined than described. The cries of the sufferers, and the shrieking of the children were harrowing in the extreme and notwithstanding the free use of opiates, they continued throughout the night. The one redeeming feature in this painful picture was the earnest and devoted work of all who went to the *relief of the sufferers*.

AFTER THE FIRE.

When the flames had been spent out, and the heat grew less, the work of pulling the corpses out of the burning material was commenced The bodies, which were lying strewn all over the place, were collected and placed together It was quite dark, and people had to work with the aid of lanterns which they carried in the hand Mr Chester had some blue lights burnt so as to show the people where the corpses were The sufferers, as they were being taken out of the fire, were despatched to the Hospital, some of them being carried in cloths, some in carts, and some in the arms of their friends Several stretchers were soon brought from the Hospital and these were largely used in conveying the sufferers, whose cries and ejaculations while being so carried were very painful to hear Some of those who were severely burnt asked those who were carrying them to throw them into the river or any tank, as the pain they endured was excruciating There were many people still rushing about the place half made with grief, looking for their missing children and other relatives.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF AT THE FIRE

His Excellency the Commander in Chief with the members of his staff visited the Park about half past 8 o'clock on Saturday morning and saw the sad spectacle The Hon C G Master was also at the Park at the same time His Excellency also visited the sufferers at the General Hospital

THE GOVERNOR AT THE FIRE

Intelligence of the sad accident was soon conveyed to Government House, Guindy, and the Governor at once despatched some of the members of his staff to the scene to ascertain particulars On Saturday about noon, His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Sir Robert Fowler, Lt Lord Mayor of London, Mr D Rees, the Hon'ble P P Hutchins, Major Stewart Mackenzie, Captain Quin, the Hon'ble C G Master, the Hon'ble H Stokes, and a few other officers of Government visited the General Hospital to see the sufferers Dr Cornish, Dr Brown, Dr Sibbald, Dr Neale, Dr Pope, and Dr Bowness were with the Hospital at the time His Excellency went round the wards and spoke kindly concerned about the families of the sufferers with whom he expressed his sympathy After seeing every patient, His Excellency went to the post mortem room where he saw the 18 dead bodies His Excellency thanked the Doctors for their ready assistance, and accompanied by those who were with him, went direct to the Peoples Park to see for himself the fearful results of the disastrous fire of the previous night His Excellency went all round the burnt stand, and saw a large number of corpses still lying there and in the last mentioned His Excellency took a few notes, and he seemed deeply sorry to the origin of the disaster, and was much moved by the dreadful sight Only a few of the booths on the North side of the circle round the Band Stand were to be seen standing, everything else around being quite burnt down Not a vestige of the Dancing Saloon was seen, and a portion of the wooden canopy over the Band Stand itself was burnt The row of booths on the other side of the road leading from the Vepery High Road into the Park were not touched by the flames Those were saved by a portion of the end of the row, near the Band Stand enclosure being pulled down

AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL

On hearing of the fire at the Park Colonel Shaw and a friend of his, living in Royapuram, immediately communicated the fact to the authorities at the Monegar Choultry who immediately made all the necessary arrangements for rendering immediate help to such of the sufferers as might be brought there Several of the sufferers by the dreadful calamity were carried to this hospital, and for they were promptly and carefully attended to by Dr Thompson who had sent round Apothecary Wilde, Mr Peakes, the Superintendent, the nurses, and Medical Students to his assistance Two of those who were admitted died during the night, and the others—about 13 in number—are doing well

INQUEST

Mr Norton the Coroner of Madras, held an inquest, at about 12 noon, on Saturday at the People's Park, on the bodies that were found there He made the following note —

"The jury and I visited and inspected the scene of the conflagration, and examined the various bodies in their separate groups lying as they fell These amounted in all to 71"

The Jury desired the Coroner to give expression to their high appreciation of the services rendered at no inconsiderable personal risk by Mr Higginbotham, Dr Henderson, Mr Sundram Sastry, Mr G Taylor, (Superintendent of the Law Office Asylum Press) Mr J Reynolds, of the Railway Police, Mr Waters, the Manager of Spencer's Hotel, Mr C J H Ellis the Superintendent of the Park, Mr Douglas, and those other gentlemen who braved the fire in their efforts to succour the unhappy victims of the flame The jury further desired to record their grateful appreciation of the labours of Dr Thompson and Dr Henderson, and of the medical students who worked hard and well on behalf of the sufferers They also expressed their thanks to the Artillerymen, the men of the Second Bedfordshire Regiment and more particularly to the Artillery for their timely and courageous assistance The jury desired the Coroner to convey this their order to H E the Governor

The jury recorded a verdict of —"Death by suffocation and burning, the result of a panic in the People's Park caused by the sudden outburst of flames, under circumstances which are yet unexplained, and which, in our opinion, require investigation"

The jury recorded a verdict similar to the one recorded at the Inquest at the Park

THE SCENE AT THE PARK NEXT MORNING

Instead of meeting people at the Park next morning, New Year morning, cheerful and happy, every one to be met wore a very sad countenance The Park presented a very ghastly scene A large number of corpses were lying strewn all over the place At the General Hospital Barrier Gate, and the Salt Cotaurs Barrier Gate, there was literally a pile of dead bodies Some of the corpses were so burnt and charred as to be beyond identification, while a few were quite untouched by fire, and were not even singed The pile at the two gates mentioned was the result of the great rush caused by the panic which seized the people at the outbreak of the fire Large crowds of people poured into the Park, some as mere sightseers, while others again, with hair dishevelled and frantic with grief ran about the place looking among the dead to find the corpses of some of their relatives who were missing from home About 45 corpses were found in the Park, lying in all positions, some of which clearly marked the severe struggle and agonies they must have borne before death The corpses were those of men, women and children. Some of them were found clinging to each other, while a mother and child were found clasping each other, in death There were 92 corpses found burnt or suffocated at the Salt Cotaurs Barrier Gate, and 152 at the General Hospital Gate A very large number of many who were [illegible] were taken home by their friends and relatives

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL NEXT DAY

The consultation at the Hospital at 8 o'clock yesterday morning showed that there were 71 deaths on the whole, 18 had been taken home, and there were 27 remaining under treatment, H E the Governor, Lady Sarah Raine, accompanied by the Hon'ble H E Stokes, Chief Secretary to Government Mr J D Rees, Private Secretary, and Captain Wauchope Quin, A D C, again visited the General Hospital yesterday evening at 4 15 p m Their Excellencies were conducted through the wards and shed by Dr Cornish, Dr Sibbald and Dr Neale and saw the remaining patients several of whom still in a precarious condition Their Excellencies remained at the Hospital for about an hour and then drove off to Government House

TOTAL MORTALITY

A few corpses were found in the tank in the Park and in the Coomb tree on Saturday Of the 27 that were in the General Hospital yesterday evening three have since died leaving 24 under treatment The total Mortality so far as is known up to the present time is —

Found dead in the Park	244
Died in the general Hospital	78
Died at home	6
Died in the Monegar Choultry	2
Total	330

Madras Mail January 3.

Occasional Notes

It is not expected that the Parliamentary Committee of inquiry into the Administration of India will commence its investigations until after Easter

It is rumoured in Calcutta that Nawab Sarwar Khan Governor of Herat, has been seized at Kabul, and deprived of his post He is to be succeeded by Kazi Saad Uddin.

The Queen marked her good will for Prince Alexander, late of Bulgaria, on his arrival in England, by investing him with the Military in the place of the Civil Grand Cross of the Bath

The Amir of Afghanistan has been successful in dealing with the Ghilzais, and the rebellion against his authority has been completely suppressed

The salary of the Nizam's Private Secretary, Colonel Marshall, will be Rs 3,000 a month He is to have one of the houses belonging to his Highness' Government

The Government of India has given way on the point of the deduction of Indian income tax from expatriated pensions, and is prepared to refund the amount withheld

It is now believed that Sir Auckland Colvin, the Finance Minister, will succeed Sir Alfred Lyall in the Lieutenant Governorship of the North West Provinces

The Nizam's Government has issued orders for the erection of a commodious jail at Aurangabad, the present building being insufficient to meet local requirements

The Raja of Sunth in the Rewa Kantha Agency of the Bombay Presidency, has resolved to abolish all transit dues in his State with effect from the 1st November next

Sir Rivers Thompson's term of office as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, expires on the 3rd March Sir Steuart Bayley who is to succeed him, leaves England for Bengal in the last week in February

The strength of the Subsidiary Force in Hyderabad will remain for the present at three instead of four regiments, in consequence of the demand for troops for the prosecution of Upper Burma

Local and Provincial.

NUNDYDROOG SESSIONS —The first criminal sessions for this year will be held on Monday next at the Civil Court of Mysore, Mr C G Plumer, Chief Judge, presiding

NEW HOSPITAL AT KOLAR —We hear that a new hospital is to be opened in Kolar town for the use and accommodation of the European miners and their families, residing in the gold mining districts

PONGAL HOLIDAYS —All public offices and courts in the Mysore State and in the C and M Station of Bangalore will be closed on Thursday and Friday next, the 13th and 14th instant, on account of the Pongal holidays

MAJOR E A FRASER —Major E A Fraser, late Assistant to the British Resident of Mysore, has been appointed additional Political Agent of the First Class and post dak guardian to the heir-apparent of the native state of Jodhpore

MR C B SHESHAGIRI RAO —We are very glad to hear that Mr C B Sheshagiri Rao, Pleader Prosecutor, Nundydroog Division, under the Maharajah's Government, has been offered and has accepted a Munsiffship, and that he will probably be posted to Srirangapatam Mr Sheshagiri Rao has always shown himself an able, painstaking, and diligent lawyer, and he is well deserving of his present promotion

THE PUBLIC OFFICES AND COURTS —The public offices and courts in the C and M Station of Bangalore reopened for business after the Christmas vacation, on Monday last the 3rd instant, but those under the Maharajah's Government, on Thursday last, the 6th instant—a convenient arrangement seeing that the C and M S of Bangalore, is under a Christian Government

MAJOR E P MALTBY —Major E P Maltby, District Magistrate and Municipal President, C and M Station of Bangalore, has finally retired from the service, having delivered over charge of both offices on Saturday before last the 1st instant, to Mr E Hewetson, District Superintendent of Police, who is to act both as District Magistrate and Municipal President till the arrival from furlough of Colonel H M S Magrath, who is now on his way back

THE BANK OF MADRAS.—This Bank has declared a dividend for the half year ending 31st ultimo, at the rate of 7 percent per annum, after adding Rs 50 000 to the Reserve Fund, which has now brought up to Rs 9,75,000 (for the first half of the twelve months half a lakh was added to the Fund, so the addition for the year was one lakh). The sum of Rs 37,023 is carried forward to the present half year.

The earnings during 1886 represented no less than 10 percent on the capital

In the second half the profit was Rs 2,20,000, whilst for several years past the average profit for the corresponding six months was about Rs 1,25,000 The bank continued to be fortunate in its Board of Directors, and in its Secretary; and while, on the one hand, it profited largely by the dearness of money, it enjoyed, on the other,—thanks to judicious management—immunity from losses.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF A NATIVE GENTLEMAN. —Among the gentlemen who behaved gallantly and courageously was a native gentleman named C V Sundram Sastriar, High Court Vakil He was in the Band Stand enclosure when the conflagration commenced, and he bravely rescued several persons from death at the Salt Cotaurs' Barrier Gate He rushed upon the burning pile of human beings and dragged out several Comatees and Gosoothees, whose clothes and turbands were on fire He tore the burning garments from their bodies and placed the sufferers on the circular gravel walk round the inner enclosure. He continued to work hard until he was compelled to retire in consequence of one of his hands being burnt A Parsee medical student, who was close by at the time, immediately dressed Mr Sundram's injuries, and the latter then resumed his good work of rescuing the helpless After the fire was extinguished Mr Sundram made himself useful in helping the Police to send the sufferers to the Hospital, and remained at the Park till after 11 o clock

A WANT IN THE STATION —Yesterday before the Civil Court closed. Mr J C S. Lawrance, Public Prosecutor, informally remarked to his Honor, Col. W Hill that the want of Government *Gazette* for the C and M Station was very greatly felt. All notifications affecting the Station were published in the *Gazette of India*, which very few people indeed, in Bangalore, saw, and as the Government had discontinued supplying the newspapers with exchange copies, the local papers did not take that *Gazette* in, and therefore published no extracts from it. Important appointments were often made regarding the Station, Acts extended, &c of which the local public were quite ignorant Mr Lawrance suggested that the Government should have an extra sheet with notifications, &c, affecting the station published weekly as a supplement to the *Mysore Gazette*. His Honor agreed with Mr Lawrance, that something of the kind was wanted There was the unamended Criminal Procedure Code extended to Bangalore, but very few people here know about it At the same time he remarked that the Government of India were not likely to consent to publish a station supplement in connection with the *Mysore Gazette*, as they did not wish the station administration to be confounded with that of Mysore Mr Lawrance then suggested that a distinct *Gazette* for the station should be issued, and, if required, he would be very happy to pass the proofs, for the opportunity of seeing the notifications. His Honor replied that he did not think it would pay They had a Government *Gazette* now for Coorg, but that was not supported as had been expected He thought that a sheet for the Civil and Military Station might be published in connection with the *Coorg Gazette* There the matter dropped, but we hope Col Hill will make a representation in connection with it to the Resident, as we quite agree with Mr Lawrance that a *Gazette* is sadly wanted for our Station —*Spectator*

Extracts

THE PAY OF ENGLISH AND NATIVE OFFICIALS

The *Bombay Samachar* says that the most important question affecting the Indian Civil Service is the proposed difference in the salaries paid to English and Native officials holding covenanted appointments in the service The paper asks why should English officials be paid more than native holding the

same office. A great many Englishmen pride themselves on being superior to natives as far as mental faculties, courage, and determination of character are concerned. Such sentiments are as false as they are contemptible, and they are a fruitful source of widening the breach between the rulers and the ruled. But the British authorities and the Anglo Indian newspapers have now shifted their ground, and have been putting forward arguments to the effect that the natives can well afford to serve on lower salaries than those paid to Englishmen because their household wants and expenses are comparatively small. It would be against the rules of economy, and an indirect inducement to flutter away money in lavish expenditure if it were proposed that a man who could spend more money should have a greater salary than the one who is economic in his habits and saves some to fall back upon in his old age or keeps it in store for a rainy day. It is true that the expenses of a native are comparatively smaller than those of an Englishman, but it does not, therefore, go to prove that they are ignorant of the ways of spending the money in luxury and extravagance. The character of a native should be encouraged by Government and not be made penal. But when they propose that a difference should be made between the salaries of the Englishmen and the natives of this country, it appears that the saving character of the latter is looked upon by Government as an offence and that the offering them a lower salary savours of penalty. The paper is of opinion that a general reduction in salaries might be made with advantage to the country but that there should be no difference whatever observed between castes and creeds.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS

The *India Prakash*.—Some recent appointments in Hyderabad mark a state of affairs which cannot be called quite satisfactory. It is gracious to object to the appointment of any eligible and worthy persons to high office on the ground of their race, but as a matter of principle we cannot help expressing our disapproval of the recent appointment of two European gentlemen to two important posts in Hyderabad. In British India we are always seeking to assert the claims of natives to all eligible posts. What a mortifying spectacle is it to see the claims neglected in Native States! It is here that native talent may be expected to receive the fullest scope. We admit that, as in British India, so in Native States, Europeans are better qualified for certain posts than natives, and that the presence of a few European officers of the best type is necessary to supply superior models, and give a high tone to the administration. But such appointments are obviously inconvenient. We have known a distinguished ruler submitting to indignities at the hand of his European employés which from a native servant would have been resented with instant dismissal. In the native servant, the European employé by virtue of the prestige of his race and interest soon assumes the rôle of a master. He feels his position to be secure. The Prince indeed gave him the appointment, but he can not remove him easily, however disagreeable he may be. Such a position is certainly not one to be courted. It is only to be borne patiently when unavoidable. We do not know how far the recent appointments in Hyderabad were a matter of choice with His Highness, but we may say this, that neither the Superintendentship of His Highness's Stud, nor the post of Private Secretary and Adviser was such that it must needs be filled by a European. We do not know anything about the individuals selected, but whatever their merits, we cannot say that His Highness was well advised in his choice. It is very unpleasant to us to say this, but our experience of another State on this side of India where there is quite a blind rage for European officials, induces us to give His Highness the Nizam a timely warning.

THE NAVAL STRENGTH OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN POWERS

The first number of Lord Brassey's "Naval Annual" has just been published, the motto selected being the aspiration addressed by Lord Nelson to Lord St. Vincent, "Pray God we may be a match for the enemy." Lord Brassey supplies many tables, one of the most interesting, of these being that which gives the comparative strength of the battle ships of European nations in 1885, including both ships built and building, but omitting the coast defence ships. The ships are divided into first class (of over 8,500 tons displacement) and second class (of 8,500 tons or under). The maximum thickness of armour in both classes is not less than 8 or 9 inches, which limitation excludes the older and more or less obsolete ironclads.

BATTLESHIPS OF EUROPEAN NATIONS IN 1885.

Britain	Tons Displacement
Ships built, 1st class, 13	122,920
Ships built, 2nd class 11	85,910
Ships building, 1st class, 9	88,610
Ships building, 2nd class, 8	47,080
Grand total, 41 ships	343,180
France	
Ships built, 1st class 3	30,400
Ships built, 2nd class, 12	86,512
Ships building, 1st class, 7	74,837
Ships building, 2nd class, 10	46,987
Grand total, 32 ships	238,732
Italy	
Ships built 1st class, 2	21,001
Ships built, 2nd class 2	12,233
Ships building, 1st class 5	20,702
Grand total 9 ships	53,933
Germany.	
Ships built, 1st class 1	9,567
Ships built, 2nd class, 8	58,866
Ships building, 2nd class 1	5,200
Grand total, 10 ships	73,217
Russia	
Ships built, 1st class, 1	8,731
Ships built 2nd class 3	12,164
Ships building, 1st class 1	3,165
Ships building, 2nd class, 1	7,781
Grand total, 6 ships	68,081
Austria	
Ships built, 1st class 6	31,010
Ships building 2nd class, 1	6,900
Grand total, 7 ships	37,910
Turkey	
Ships built 1st class, 1	9,120
Ships built, 2nd class, 3	10,290
Ships building, 2nd class 1	6,700
Grand total, 5 ships	26,110

Since 1885 Britain has laid down two armoured of the first class and two of the second, with an aggregate tonnage of 31,880 tons. Italy has laid down three armoured vessels of the first class, with an aggregate tonnage of 32,755. Russia has laid down two armoured vessels of the first class and one of the second with an aggregate tonnage of 25,842. While £22,078,902 has been spent by the French on ships and machinery for their navy during the twenty two years from 1864 to 1885 Britain has spent £34,371,294.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

The *Bombay Gazette*.—Calcutta, *December* 29.—The Congress met at seven this morning at the Town Hall and discussed a number of the following five Resolutions in addition to those already passed:—

That in the opinion of the Congress the time has now arrived when the system of trial by jury may be safely extended to many parts of the country where it is not at present in force.

That the innovation made in 1872 in trial by jury, by depriving the verdicts of juries of all locality has proved injurious to the country, and the powers then for the first time vested in Sessions Judges and High Courts of setting aside verdicts of acquittal should be withdrawn.

That proviso similar to that contained in the Summary Jurisdiction Act of England whereby accused in serious cases have the option of demanding committal to a Sessions Court be introduced in the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, enabling the accused to demand that they be committed to the sessions in warrant cases instead of being tried by a magistrate.

That the congress record the expression of its universal conviction that the complete separation of executive and judicial functions has become an urgent necessity, that the Indian Government to effect this separation without further delay.

That in view of the unsettled state of public affairs in Europe, and the unanimous assurance that the people of this country, if duly prepared therefor, is capable of rendering Great Britain in the event of serious complication arising, the Congress earnestly appeal to Government to authorise a system of volunteering (under prescribed rules and restrictions) for the Indian inhabitants of the country, such as may qualify them to support the Government effectively in any crisis.

The Congress sits for the last time to morrow.

CALCUTTA, *December* 30.—The Congress met at 11 this forenoon. The sub committee's report of the Public Service Commission question was read. Recommendations for simultaneous examinations in India and in England, the increase of the limit of age to twenty three, the knocking of the Statutory Service on the head were hopeful. The Statutory Service may be useful, for promoting according to the original intention of the framers of the statute, others of the Uncovenanted Service of approved merit and integrity.

The tenth resolution referred to Legislative Councils on a representative basis. A major portion of the Congress time was occupied in intelligently discussing this question. Delegates from all the principal towns of the country spoke feelingly and rationally on the imperative necessity of establishing elective councils. A proposition was moved by Mr Surendranath Banerjee in a capital speech full of sense and eloquence. Mr Ghuznavi has supported it in an equally able speech. It was thought a slur on the British Government, after a century of British rule, during which education has made immense strides, it cannot give parliamentary copies of native government to Indians. The absurdity of the venue who impute that natives want to overturn established institutions was most masterly exposed. The allegation that the Government is asked to abdicate its functions was energetically repudiated. The real agitation is not for abdication but for association. Government should associate the representatives of the people in governing the country. The resolution refers at length to details of a scheme of representative Councils, but the Congress declared that be the details of the scheme what they may, the principle of Government by representation should be recognised. The time is ripe and this important measure of reform should no longer be delayed.

The eleventh resolution is that the Congress invite public bodies throughout the country humbly and earnestly to entreat the Viceroy to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the appointment of a Commission to exhaustively enquire into the best method of introducing a tentative form of representative institutions.

The twelfth prays that the Viceroy be humbly requested to forward the resolution to Her Majesty and to submit the same to the Secretary of State with his own favourable recommendations.

After passing other formal resolutions and voting cordial thanks to the president the Congress was dissolved.

Standing committees are to be formed by public associations to carry on the objects of the Congress. The next congress is to meet at Madras in the Christmas of 1887. Some twenty delegates held a private interview with the Viceroy yesterday. The Hon D Pitt Nevill is to be interviewed also by H Vary this evening. The delegates are invited to a Viceregal garden party to-morrow. It is universally admitted that the President (Mr Bonnerjee) was a Chairman of rare ability in conducting a large assembly. He chose a fine moment for delivering the Chair to Mr Yule, who gave the Congress an inspirational address.—*Correspondent of the Times of India.*

CALCUTTA, Dec 31.—The proceedings of the Congress commenced yesterday, and must 7th Delegates from Calcutta night.

It was decided that the next National Congress should be held at Madras the cold season of 1887.

Yesterday the resolution in the Legislative Council led to a serious conflict of opinion, and the clause relating the Viceroy and Governors from membership and making the Presidents elective was struck out, but in spite of an urgent appeal from the moderate party the rest of the resolution was carried.

The report of the committee on the Civil Service question was thrown out, that it is expedient in England, that the limit of age should be 23, and that appointments should be given in order of merit in the amalgamated list.

Finally it was resolved that a committee be appointed in every province to take action with reference to the resolutions which have been passed.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Correspondent of the Pioneer.—The Public Service Commission resumed its sittings at the Mayo Hall yesterday, at 11 A.M., there being present Sir Charles Aitchison, President; Sir Charles Turner, Mr Justice Romesh Chunder Mittor; Messrs Crosthwaite, Quinton, Stokes, Stewart; Kazi Shahbuddin; Hon Syed Ahmed, Rao Lakshmanje Krishna Nuttan, Ramaswamy Mudaliar, and D S White. The first witness examined was Mr. Stokes, who was followed by Mr Mulock, who expressed some very strong views on the subject of the admission of natives to higher appointments, the necessity of a prolonged residence in England on their part, the inadvisability, in the event of the Statutory Civil Service being abolished, of throwing the higher appointments open over a wider area to native or uncovenanted candidates, and the continuance of examinations for the service in England as at present. Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs should be selected by nomination from the Bar at the instance of the High Court. The witness, however, expressed it as his opinion that some natives might be found qualified to perform the Civil part of a District Judge's work, but in criminal matters he thought they would be found unqualified. He had noticed many defects among the native magistracy which were not of a vitable among native Civil Judges—a circumstance he attributed to the superior education of the native Civil Service.

Mr Ishak Khan, a statutory Civil Servant appointed in 1881, thought the prevailing feeling regarding the existing system of appointing to the Statutory Civil Service was one of dissatisfaction directed mainly against the rules framed under the Statute. He thought of limited competition, and thought Commissioners should have the privilege of sending up names of proposed candidates for examination. He did not approve of a system of open competition, and thought after appointment candidates should go to England for a course of study which, however, should be optional with them and not compulsory. Socially, Statutory Civilians were not regarded as below their compeers in the Covenanted Civil Service. From his experience he was that members of high families had secured the greater influence among the class of Natives of the North-West Provinces had not as a rule objected to go to England, Hindus might have some scruples but Mahomedans, he thought, had none. He thought a system of appointments to the Uncovenanted Service should be reserved for natives, a certain proportion be filled by nomination in the land, the remainder by nomination or competition. He would not be generally approved though he approved of it himself. With regard to the Uncovenanted Service his opinion was that it should be recruited provincially and not from the whole of India. Wished rates to pay and pension he suggested Rs 250 for probationers, to be increased to Rs 300 on passing the required standard.

Promotion Dass, an Hindu Mr State of Burgoyne experience was next examined and said he thought the existing system of recruitment for the Statutory Civil Service was not generally approved. He would have the limit raised to 26 years and would make the degree of B.A essential and also native gentleman of good family subject to their possessing the necessary qualifications. The members of families of the Hindu might have a preference to be paid if they were similarly qualified. He would reduce the Covenanted Service by one fourth making the appointments reserved for the whole native service one-half. He would have competition between Mahomedans and Hindus, assigning Parsees to the Hindu class, and would exclude natives from competition in England. He would not exclude Eurasians and domiciled Europeans from competition in England, but he would exclude Hindus from open competition. He thought there were political objections to an open competition in India for appointments reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service. He said its success in England, and up to the present time they had been unable to regard it. On that question the Parsees were unanimous. With reference to the pay of the Uncovenanted Service he thought it good enough as it stood, but would have an additional step in lead introduced and recruit provincially.

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BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 10th Jan.—France and Turkey are becoming less persistant towards England in their demands regarding Egypt.

It is announced from Vienna that the relations between Austria and Russia are improving.

Berlin, 11th Jan.—The debate on the second reading of the Army Bill, has recommenced in the Reichstag. Count Von Moltke, in opening the debate to-day said that if the Bill was rejected war was certain. Prince Bismark afterwards addressed the House. He said that the peace of Frankfort of 1871 had been difficult to make, and was still harder to maintain. The relations of Germany with Austria were intimate, and cordial, and those with other Powers were excellent. That the relations of Germany with Russia were good was a fact beyond doubt. Good relations also existed with France, though they were more difficult to maintain. Germany, he said, did not apprehend, nor was she afraid of war with France. It was out of the question for Germany to attack France, but the past, he said, teaches that it was impossible to rely on peace with France being permanent, therefore, it was necessary to be always prepared. In conclusion he said that Germany would never begin a war with Russia, and added that she would "never never make an enemy of Russia for the sake of Bulgaria."

Berlin, 11th Jan.—Prince Bismark in continuing his speech in the Reichstag on the Army Bill, alluded to the difficulty there was in preserving peace between Russia and Austria. He trusted the present French Statesmen, but was convinced that war with France must come sooner or later, but the time will depend on the stability of the French Ministry. If Germany is victorious in the next war, she will not rest until France is crippled for generations. He insisted on the passing of the Bill without any amendments, otherwise the Reichstag must be dissolved.

London, 12th Jan., Evening.—Lord Iddesleigh (Sir Stafford Northcote) was suddenly taken ill at Lord Salisbury's house, this afternoon, and expired in a few minutes.

The late Earl of Iddesleigh was seized with sudden faintness while ascending the stairs at Lord Salisbury's official residence in Downing Street, and succumbed to heart disease, after an interval of twenty minutes. Universal sympathy is felt at the death of the distinguished statesman.

Paris, 12th Jan.—The French press in commenting upon the declarations made by Prince Bismark in the Reichstag, yesterday, considers that the speech of the German Chancellor is reassuring for the peace of Europe, because France did not dream of attacking Germany.

London, 14th Jany.—The first meeting of the Conference between Mr. Chamberlain and the Gladstonian leaders took place yesterday. The Conference is expected to last for some time.

London 15th Jany.—The Chamberlain Conference has been adjourned until the meeting of Parliament, in order to enable both sides to consult with their friends.

Paris 13th Jany.—M. Floquet, has been re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. In addressing the Chamber, he said that he was convinced that all parties were agreed at any sacrifice to strengthen the army as one of the first national institutions of the country.

Trivandrum, 14th Jany.—His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, presented Mr. Rama Row, with the commission of the Dewanship of the State yesterday.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1887.

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

THERE can be no doubt that the rumours of a great war impending over Europe are daily gathering strength and force. Indeed, the war cloud there, like the dark cloud of a thunder storm in nature, seems ready to burst over the whole continent, though for the moment it hovers most darkly on the borders of Austria, Russia, and Turkey, the two first named powers having fallen out on the question of the Kingdom of Bulgaria, an unhappy little European province which, in its relation to Russia, reminds us of the miserable position of a small cur in grasp of a great big bull dog. But the "war cloud rolling dim" seems to be gathering also in central and South Western Europe—in Germany and in France. Prince Bismarck the great German Chancellor, "the man of blood and iron, as he is called, has spoken out with a cautious, but not an uncertain, voice on the position and policy of Germany, in a combination of circumstances which threatens to overwhelm Europe in a great and disastrous war. Prince Bismarck's speech, which is replete with interest to the whole world, not excluding India, was delivered in the Reichstag, or German Parliament, on the occasion of the second reading of the Bill for increasing German army, which is already large enough—one of the largest standing armies in the world. Count Van Moltke, one of the greatest of the generals and military strategists in the world, colleague and close friend of Bismarck, it would seem (according to the telegram) opened the debate in a speech, in the course of which he said that, if the Bill were rejected, war was certain—that is, certain with France. Prince Bismarck then addressed the House, and, according to the telegram, His Excellency said that the peace of Frankfort of 1871 (the peace between Germany and France, after the Franco-German war of 1870 71) had been difficult to make, and was still harder to maintain. The relations of Germany with Austria were, he said, intimate and cordial, and with other Powers excellent. That the relations of Germany with Russia were good was a fact beyond doubt. Good relations also existed with France, though these were more difficult to maintain. Germany, he said, did not apprehend, nor was she afraid, of war with France; but the past, he said, teaches that it is impossible to rely on peace with France being permanent. Therefore it was necessary to be always prepared. In conclusion His Excellency said that Germany would never begin a war with Russia, and added with emphasis that she would never, never make an enemy of Russia for the sake of Bulgaria. It will be seen, from the above, that they are the most important utterances to which the German chancellor has given expression since he last spoke, and that was a very long while ago, and it is clear also that, as we have said, these utterances though characterised by Bismark's usual political caution, are

not by any means uncertain We may be sure of this that the great founder and cementer of the great German empire never speaks but with force and effect, certainty and a true appreciation It would seem further, according to the telegram, that Prince Bismark, in continuing his speech in the Reichstag on the army Bill, alluded to the difficulty there was in preserving peace between Russia and Austria. He trusted the present French statesmen but was convinced that war with France must come sooner or later, but the time will depend on the stability of the French Ministry If Germany is victorious in the next war she will not rest until France is crippled for generations He insisted on the passing of the Bill without amendments otherwise the Reichstag must dissolve It is evident that this second and concluding portion of Prince Bismark's most remarkable and most opportune speech presents the political situation in Europe at the present moment in a clearer light, and above all, unmistakeably shews the attitude and policy of Germany, just now, and that which she will take up and pursue, in the event of her being compelled to fight France It is evident, then, that war seems imminent both in South Eastern and South Western Europe In effect the situation is this—war between Austria and Russia, the bone of contention being ostensibly the little kingdom of Bulgaria, and war between Germany and France, sooner or later, the latter being the aggressor, as the astute German Chancellor wisely expects, as, indeed, France was the aggressor in the unhappy war of 1870-71, which so humiliated her, and which sad lesson her statesmen do no even now seem inclined to take to heart Prince Bismark has uttered a threat—not a covert—but an open threat that if Germany is victorious in the next war with France (as, no doubt, she will be) the latter "will be crippled for generations" by Germany This threat will produce, as, without doubt, it was intended to produce, a profound sensation in France It will either on the part of France provoke the very war of revenge which Bismark says Germany wishes to avoid, or it will teach French statesmen a lesson of prudence, caution, and patience It is to be hoped that, in the interests of the peace of the world, the latter will be the result of Germany's warning

EUROPEAN OFFICERS IN NATIVE STATES

AMONGST the questions which occupy, or rather should occupy more than it does, the attention of the administrators of native Indian states, is that of the admission into the state service of Europeans, we do not mean Europeans of the lower and the middle classes of life, but of that class the members of which assert and endeavour to maintain claims to gentle birth and most finished and polished education—that class from which the officers of the army in India, the Covenanted Civil Service, and the Governors and Lieut Governors are drawn, of which history records so many illustrious names connected with illustrious deeds, which form the history of British conquest and progress in India It is a very curious circumstance that, though the cry of educated natives living under the rule of the British Government of India is India for the Indians and that every day, they are putting forward the claims of natives to the higher appointments in the government service, even to those held by Covenanted Civilians, yet in purely native states, like those of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Travancore—to mention which we have taken up at random—there is hardly any protest made—in some cases no protests whatever—that pure Europeans chiefly military officers serving or who have once served, in Her Majesty's Indian army should be appointed to some of the highest posts in the gift of Native Government, and for which there are a number of educated and well qualified natives at hand, either within the boundaries of the state itself, or in neighbouring territory, within easy distance Of course, most of our native Indian states being subsidiary to the paramount British Government, there must be the inevitable British Resident or Political Agent, and the staff of officers and other surroundings to keep up the dignity of such a representative of British authority, but why should the internal administration of the state and the personal comfort and convenience of the ruling prince be entrusted to purely British officers, when equally qualified native officers may be easily found? The usual answer is that the native prince had the option of accepting or rejecting the suggestion of any such appointment, but, then, as is well known, it is very hard for a native prince to resist the polite and courteous advice of a British Resident or a Political Officer, especially when that advice is given or purports to be given through the Government of India, whose representative is the British Resident or Political Agent, and so it comes to pass that a native prince engages in his service a larger number of highly descended or highly connected British officers, than he would do if his choice was unfettered, or, at all events, not hampered by official etiquette and complaisance or show of complaisance, towards the paramount power Let us take an example out of the many British officers whom a native prince has to accept as amongst those of his "personal staff" not by coercion but by a polite pressure, which it is hard to resist Now, the appointment of Private Secretary to a native prince is amongst the most important. Indeed, even with the Governors and Lieutenant Governors of British India, the appointment of Private Secretary is much discussed and considered, before a nomination is made, and, as an undeviating rule, only a British military officer, or a Covenanted Civilian, is appointed Private Secretary to the head of a British Government or Administration, and this rule is as it should be, because, it is rightly taken for granted that no one but a countrymen of his own would suit the chief administrator of a British Government in so difficult and so delicate a capacity as Private Secretary, and, accordingly, the annals of the administration of British India nowhere record that a pure native of India has been Private Secretary to a Governor General, Governor, or Lieutenant Governor Such being the fact as to the chief administrators of British India, it is a very curious and very surprising fact to find that so wholesome a rule is reversed in the cases of too many of our native princes, who hold otherwise independent sway over their territories. There is no denying the fact that too many of our Maharajahs and rajahs have a European British military officer or civilian as Private Secretary, whereas if the princes had a real unfettered choice in the matter, they would prefer appointing a pure native of India to such a post. Let us take three of the leading native princes of India, namely, Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda In each of these states, the prince's Private Secretary is a British Military officer, who has attained the rank of either colonel or major Not in any one of those states has there been an educated intelligent, well qualified pure native of India appointed to the post, and when a vacancy has occurred, it is taken as a matter of course that a British Military officer or civilian, almost invariably the former, has been selected, and the eligibility of native for the post has never been considered at any time, though if enquiry were made, we doubt not that quite a sufficiency of qualified natives could be found. We do not see the reason—nor can the public see the reason for such a distinction and difference between a native prince and the ruler of a British Presidency, in his selection of a Private Secretary What adds force to our contention is that the Dewans or prime ministers, of native princes, who are always pure natives (as is but right and proper that they should be) have always countrymen of their own as their Private Secretaries, and we do not remember a single instance in which a pure European was Private Secretary to the Dewan of a native state Such a fact in the positions of native princes and their ministers is a pure and unreasonable anomaly, which ought not to be allowed to continue, but the remedy lies entirely in the hands of our native princes themselves, and if they would only have the confidence to bestir themselves in the matter, we do not doubt but that the British Government would listen to so very proper a request on their part for a change in their Private Secretaries.

THE SECOND INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

WE have received with much pleasure, and publish elsewhere, in our columns, this morning, the Fifteen admirable and excellent Resolutions passed at the Second Indian National Congress held in Calcutta on the 28th, 29th, and 30th December last Every one of these Resolutions, if carried into practical effect, would render the political and social existence of all classes of the vast and heterogeneous population of India more stable and progressive, and we would then be on the high way towards attaining that true political and personal freedom which has been long accorded to Her Most Gracious Majesty's subjects in other parts of Her vast and almost unlimited dominions in the world Considering the large importance of these Resolutions and their direct bearing on all the most absorbing questions of the day in connection with national progress, we have postponed their discussion to our next issue, as we had not time enough to give them the close and detailed consideration which they call for on our part. It will suffice to say for the present that we, in common with the large majority of our contemporaries, consider the Indian National Congress of 1886 a complete and most satisfactory success

Occasional Notes.

THE Senate of the Punjab University is considering certain rules for awarding a scholarship to natives finishing their education in England

SIR COMER PETHERAM, the Chief Justice of Bengal, has met with an accident at Nuddea, resulting in a dislocation of his shoulder

MR H E SULLIVAN, late Senior Member of Council, who lately proceeded to England on three month's leave returned to Madras on the morning of the 12th instant by the mail train from Bombay

A GENERAL meeting in connection with Lady Dufferin's Fund is to be held in Calcutta shortly The Indian subscription from 1st October to 31st December amounts to Rs. 4,064

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the making of the Nagpur Bilaspur section of the Bombay Bengal Railway on the broad gague and on Southern Mahratta terms

A FATAL accident occurred on the South Deccan Railway, on the 5th instant A construction train ran over a bullock and all the carriages were derailed A European fireman, cleaner, and three natives were killed

H, E the Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad, Deccan, and his Brother Nawab Munirul Mulk Bahadur, have each subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Madras Park Fire Relief Fund, with an expression of their deep sympathy in the distress of the relatives and friends of the sufferers in the calamitous fire

THE Cashmore Court is in mourning in consequence of the death of the Maharajah of the present Maharajah, which occurred on the 8th instant The period of mourning will last for thirteen days The Maharani's death is much regretted by all classes The people from different parts of Kashmir are proceeding to Jammu to condole with His Highness on his bereavement

A PACIFIC Telegraph Company has been formed to connect England and Australia by a cable, passing only through British territory, on land. It is hardly possible, says a home paper, to exaggerate the importance of such a line in case of war At present we are absolutely at the mercy of our enemies for telegraphic communication with Australia New Zealand, Fiji, the South Seas, India, China and Singapore All these lines would be cut within twenty-four hours of war being declared

Local and Provincial.

CIVIL COURT, C. AND M STATION.—The Civil Court of the C and M Station of Bangalore was closed on Monday last, in consequence of the presiding judge having gone on a week's casual leave to Madras The court will reopen for business this day.

NUNDYDROOG CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Nundydroog Criminal Sessions for the current month, which were to have commenced on Monday last, have been postponed to this day, the 17th Instant, as the Pongal holidays intervened, during the past week M Justic Ramachandraiyar will preside

Pongal holidays—Last Thursday and Friday being the two holidays sanctioned by government as Pongal holidays all the courts and public offices in the Mysore Province and in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore were closed, but were reopened on Saturday

THE 2ND MAGISTRATE—The Government of India Gazette contains the following announcement —Under Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the under mentioned officer is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language

Abdul Rahman 2nd Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore

LADY DUFFERIN'S HOSPITAL FUND —It is stated that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has become a life Councillor on the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for medical relief to the women of India, by subscribing a lump sum of Rs 7,500, which His Highness contributed by stated sums, the last of which was paid before the end of the past year There are other more life councillors on the Fund

THE CITY MUNICIPALITY —Mr A Srinivasacharlu, the Vice President, City Municipality, having availed himself of a month's privilege leave Major A H Macintire, the President now superintends, the Executive, work of the Municipality in addition to his own duties In case of the latter officer's absence while on Jamabandi, Mr. Cooposawmy Moodliar, District Superintendent of Police, will officiate as Vice President

MR A DAVANEOO KONAR.—A Correspondent writes to the Bangalore *Evening Mail* —We are glad to learn that this promising young man, the eldest son of our worthy and popular Assistant Surgeon S Arokeum Pillay, has been entertained by the Mysore Government as a Probationer and has been posted for duty under Mr A Rangaswamy Iyengar, Comptroller of Mysore We wish this promising youth every success in his official career.

UNACCOUNTABLE "EXTRA ALLOWANCES — It would seem that the Dewan to the Maharajah of Mysore has been pleased to grant an "extra" allowance of Rs 50 each to Messrs Cooposawamy Moodelliar and Ragava Charlu, Assistant Commissioners, the former being acting Superintendent of the Bangalore Town Police, and the latter being employed in Mysore town on general duties The reason for this "extra" allowance to these well paid officials is not apparent,

THE ACTING DISTRICT MAGISTRATESHIP — On Monday evening last an order was issued from the Resident's Office to the Acting District Magistrate to the following effect —In consequence of the retirement of Major E P Maltby, Mr Edward Hewetson, the District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to officiate as District Magistrate and Collector of the C M Station of Bangalore, temporarily, until further orders Mr Mellor, Chief Inspector of Police, will act as District Superintendent of Police, pending the sanction of the Government of India. M Hewetson has been asked to submit the names of Police Officers for promotion, consequent on Mr Mellor's appointments as Acting District Superintendent of Police.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, January 15, 1887

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION

Camp No. 1552.—Under the provisions of Section 269 and 274 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that the trial of the following offences before the Chief Court of Mysore as a Sessions Court shall be by jury consisting of five persons —

Theft, under Section 379, 380 and 381, Indian Penal Code

Extortion, under Section 384 to 389

Robbery or gang robbery, under Sections 392 to 395 and 397 to 402

Receiving stolen property, under Sections 411, 412 and 414

House breaking, &c., under Sections 451, 453, 454 to 459 and 462.

Criminal breach of trust, under Sections 406, 407, 408 and 409

Cheating, under Sections 418, 419 and 420

Mischief, under Sections 429 to 433 and 435 to 440.

Abetment of any of the above offence.

Camp No. 1556.—Mr S Ramajee Row, appointed to officiate as District and Sessions Judges of Mysore, in Notification No 116, dated the 25th June 1886, is confirmed as District and Sessions Judge, 3rd Grade, on the maximum salary of that grade, with effect from 1st January 1887.

2. Mr C Cross, appointed to officiate as Subordinate Judge, 1st Class, and Mr C Srinivasaiengar, appointed to officiate as Subordinate Judge, 2nd Class, in Notification No. 149, dated the 20th July 1886, are confirmed in the 1st and 2nd Classes respectively, with effect from 1st January 1887

Camp No 1561.—Mr. S A Bapu Rao, Forest Probationer, Bangalore District, is appointed Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests with effect from 1st January 1887

Mr N Rama Rao [illegible], is appointed Supervisor, 3rd Grade, on probation and posted to the Bangalore Division

General Summary

THE CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.—In pursuance of a requisition addressed to him by 200 citizens of Madras, the Sheriff will convene a public Meeting at the Banqueting Hall on Monday the 24th instant, at 4.30 P M, for the purpose of suggesting measures for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in Madras on the 16th proximo

THE BELLARY BRANCH OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—This Branch having been purchased by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, all the subordinates recently received notice to quit, but the Southern Mahratta Company purpose engaging the services of the entire staff with the exception of the Bellary Station Master, Mr Lynch who will vacate

We understand that the Madras Government informed the Government of India that, in consequence of the recent calamity at the People's Park, public opinion in this city had indicated the desirability of postponing the celebration, and that the Supreme Government replied to the effect that it thought it would be well that the celebration should be held throughout India on the date which had been named by the Secretary of State.—*Mail*

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—We learn that in consequence of a letter having been received from Calcutta that Sir Charles Arbuthnot should proceed to Burmah and assume supreme command of the troops there, His Excellency will leave Madras on or about the 18th instant accompanied by His Excellency's personal staff, the Adjutant General, Royal Artillery. About three clerks from each Department have been detailed for clerical duty in Burmah during the Commander in Chief's stay there.—*Ibid*

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIPS.—Nothing has yet been determined about the Lieutenant Governorships of the Punjab and Bengal which will shortly become vacant Sir Lepel Griffin has a warm supporter for the former in Lord Cross, but Lord Dufferin it is believed, would greatly prefer Mr J B Lyall, at present Resident in Mysore Sir Charles Bernard has claims on Bengal, but the Viceroy has little cause to trust the judgment of the man who was incapable of appreciating the difficulties of conquest and annexation in Burmah.—*Mail*

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.—An advance party from the Court of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has arrived in Madras for the purpose of making the necessary arrangement for His Highness' stay here His Highness, accompanied by the Hon'ble V Ramiengar, C S I, and other members of his staff, will leave Trivandrum on the 19th instant arriving at the Presidency on the 2nd proximo, and will remain in Madras for eleven days On the 13th inst, His Highness and suite leave Madras for Bombay arriving there on the 18th and halting there for fourteen days The Royal party leave Bombay for Pondicherry on the 3rd March, arriving there on the 10th They will stay at Pondicherry only one day and will return to Trivandrum on the 20th March

Extracts.

The Bengali.—Without going into the case of each individual State Prisoner, we would suggest that on the occasion of the coming Jubilee they should be restored to freedom under the commands of Her Majesty If they had any guilt, it was merely that they belonged to some disloyal or ruling family in India or had given way to the irresistible contagion of religious fanaticism or pollitical enthusiasm It would be mournful indeed if while the humblest subject of her Majesty was allowed to participate in the general demonstrations of joy at the rare spectacle of an Empress holding the regal sceptre over her vast dominions for half a century, these harmless and in some instances innocent beings were left in their dungeons to pine away their lives The liberation of these hapless prisoners would be a gracious and wise act on the part of our rulers it would proclaim to the world that England's rule in India was supported not by coercion, but that it was broad based on the love and contentment of the people It would proclaim to the world that British strength in India was commensurate with British justice and generosity

THE PARK FAIR CATASTROPHE

The Civil and Military Gazette.—In the quest of the Madras Tragedy has revealed one or two extraordinary things Dr Chester one of the secretaries of the Madras Fair, avers that the booths forming the circular enclosure round the Bandstand caught fire in two opposite places almost simultaneously. The sparks of the first fire could not, he says, have caused the second, as the wind was against them Next we had from the same witness evidence that the fire engine which was on the spot did not begin to play till about *fifteen minutes* after the fire started, by which time the bulk of the damage had been done Lastly Dr Chester says, that "all the four gates leading from the enclosure were available to the public," but that "all were barricaded" This seems to be sheer nonsense It is the clear duty of the Madras Government to ascertain why the fire engines could not begin to play for a quarter of an hour, and what arrangements had been made for exit from the enclosure That they will ever discover whether the fire was due to accident or incendiarism, is very doubtful, for the charge will be hard to bring home to any *one man of the crowds that thronged* the Fair on New Year's Eve The saddest part of the evidence at the inquest is the further proof it gives that the lamentable loss of life was entirely due to panic as blind and insensate as that which leads bewildered beasts to fly into a jungle fire "The crowd rushed headlong into the flames near the Salt Cottars gates," and—most inexplicable of all—there occurred, just then a rush from the outside into the burning enclosure,—due to a rumour that a *cheetah* had broken loose from its cage Thus the main exit was choked The horrible affair is dramatically complete in all its details, and the last touch of traditional dread, the incident of the *cheetah*, worthy of the inspiration of fiends

THE TRAVANCORE DEWAN ELECT

(From a Correspondent)

Now that Dewan Ramiengar is on the eve of bidding farewell to Travancore, and that it is settled that the Ministerial mantle should fall on Head Dewan Peishcar, Rama Row, it will not be uninteresting to the public to know the antecedents of the gentleman in whose hands the destinies of Travancore are shortly to be placed Mr Rama Row belongs to that illustrious Maharatta Brahmin family which has the honor of counting among its members such distinguished statesmen as Rai Raja Rai Venkatta Row, Ranga Row, Raja Sir T Madava Row, who all severally held the Dewanship of Travancore, and Dewan Bahadoor Rugoonath Row, who is so well known in Madras He was born at Trevandrum in 1829 and is therefore now about fifty seven years old He is the son of the late Mr Sackaram Row, Civil and Sessions Judge of Alleppy, whose scrupulous honesty was proverbial in Travancore He began his early education in the London Mission Seminary at Nagercoil, and completed it in the Maha Rajah's School at Trevandrum He commenced his public career as a clerk in the Dewan's office, but he exchanged the Travancore service, for a while for the British by accepting a higher appointment in the Civil Court at Calicut He was however soon called back to take up the post of a Tahsildar in Travancore Here, by dint of energy, diligence and honesty, coupled with his natural aptitude for business he rose to his first Deputy Sheristadar of Police, then Head Sheristadar of the same department next Deputy Peishcar, then Dewan Peishcar and Head Dewan Peishcar, and lastly he is promoted to the Prime Ministership

Mr Rama Row's service in Travancore extend over a period of thirty five years, during twenty-five of which he was successively in charge of the two important Divisions of Quilon and Cottayam which include more than two thirds of the whole State, and both of which under his administration, have improved considerably He has also acted for the Dewan four times, on all of which occasions his administration has been marked by efficiency and despatch In the course of his long official career he has served under four Maha Rajahs He has been known to eight British Residents in Travancore and Cochin and has been the principal assistant to four of the most distinguished Dewans of Travancore All the above mentioned Maha Rajahs Residents, and Dewans with several other gentlemen of rank and reputation, have borne the highest testimony to his character and ability He was the right hand of Rajah Sir T Madava Row in his arduous task of saving Travancore from the political chaos in which it had been plunged, when he first took up the reins of its Government Sir T Madava Row once wrote —"Rama Row is one of that small band of good men who materially contributed to the success of the administration in my days Indeed he was the first and foremost of my assistants I was indeed fortunate in securing the zealous co operation of such a gentleman, almost throughout my career in Travancore No one could have done more to increase the public revenue in a legitimate manner, and to promote the contentment and happiness of the people entrusted to his charge Mr Sashi Sastri speaks of him thus —"You (Mr Rama Row) have been, of all Peishcars, the foremost to suggest and carry out reforms in every branch of the administration to encourage honesty, and put down corrupt subordinates The result of your incessant and devoted labour is that the largest division in the State is in excellent order, and its administration is a blessing to the people Your exertions to develop the resources of the country have proved successful" The words of General Cullen, British Resident in Travancore, expressed as early as the year 1860 were prophetic of Mr Rama Row's future advancement He said "Rama Row is an active energetic, and enterprising young man, and will, I have no doubt rise in the service" To quote the testimonies of other gentlemen would tax the patience of your readers too severely, and they are therefore omitted here.—*Madras Mail*

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE

The following official letter on this subject has been issued to all Local Governments and Administrations

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having taken into consideration the loyal desire of the people of India that in the fifth each year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen Empress their devotion to her person and throne should be manifested throughout the Empire on a specially appointed day of public rejoicing, and having regard to the conditions of the seasons which are adverse to the selection for this purpose of the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth, or that of her accession, is pleased to designate Wednesday, the 16th of February, for adoption throughout India as the day of Her Majesty's Jubilee

2 The sixteenth of February will be observed as a holiday in all public offices. The official ceremonial by which the occasion will be distinguished will be separately notified.

3 In other respects His Excellency the Governor General in Council confidently leaves to the discretion of the Local Governments and Administrations acting in concert with the peoples under their charge, and more specially to the deep and unaffected loyalty of Her Majesty's subjects, the measures which shall be undertaken to celebrate the day of Jubilee with appropriate honours. His Excellency in Council is assured that the executive authorities may, on this occasion safely yield the initiative to the spontaneous action of Municipal Councils and of the Community at large, and that the unanimous voice of the Empire will gratefully tender to Her Majesty the Queen Empress a large homage worthy of the noble charity of her life, and the justice and benevolence of her reign

CELEBRATION OF THE 60TH BIRTHDAY OF THE HON'BLE RAMIENGAR C S I, DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE

(From a Correspondent)

This event was celebrated on the 31st December 1886, the *elite* of Travancore having assembled for the purpose at Padmavilasam the Dewan's official residence near the Fort at Trivandrum The religious ceremonies went off gratifully in the morning, and in the afternoon H. H The Maha Raja paid the Dewan a visit and presented him with gold vessels of upwards of Rs. 3,000, shawls, &c, and accepted some presents that were offered by Mr Ramiengar Their Highnesses the Elaya Rajah and the 2nd Prince visited afterwards, and there was some interchange of presents. In the evening, the leading public officers, Vakeels, Landholders, and other independent members of the community, friends and admirers of the Dewan, meet at his house and presented a congratulatory address, to which Mr Ramiengar gave an appropriate reply. The silver inkstand, referred to in the address, was manufactured by Messrs. Orr and Sons, Madras, and is valued about Rs 400 The address was printed in gold letters in silk, and both it and the reply are given below An entertainment to the officers, &c, followed in the night. The Maha Rajah purposes also to present the Dewan, with a gold salver worth about Rs 2,000 bearing a suitable inscription in recognition of his distinguished services, and though Mr Ramiengar retires from the service before the 10th January all appearance show that best relations exist between the Sovereign and the retiring Minister, and will continue to remain till they say "farewell" to each other,

The following is the address alluded to above —

Dear Sir,—We, your friends and well-wishers, beg to offer you our warm and hearty congratulations and good wishes on this happy occasion of your sixtieth birthday Though this is not the occasion for making any detailed allusion to your public career, we feel we should not omit to express the sense we entertain of the distinguished ability, energy, and efficiency which have characterised your administration of Travancore As some memento of our personal esteem and respectful regard for you, we beg your kind acceptance of the accompanying inkstand. Praying the Almighty to grant to you a long life of continued usefulness and unchequered happiness *and to shower down upon you* and yours His choicest blessings To the above the Dewan replied as follows —

Gentlemen —Allow me to thank you heartily for the very great kindness you have shown me in presenting me with the address you have just read. Your congratulations are as welcome as they are cordial, and I shall always look back upon this, my sixtieth birthday, not only with a feeling of thankfulness to the Author of all good for His great mercy and goodness to me, but with a sense of the friendship which has prompted you to act in the kindly manner you have done towards one whose lot has been cast among you for the last six years, and who has ever received the most cordial and ready assistance from the officers with whom it has been his good fortune to be associated. The moments you have been so good as to present to me, I greatly prize, as coming from friends, whom I highly esteem and who number among them, I observe not merely my colleagues and other public officers, but members of the bar, landholders, and other independent members of the community, and it shall always serve to remind me of my connexion with Travancore and of this day on which I have experienced no thing but kindness Reciprocating all your good wishes and thanking you again for your felicitations

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Commission again sat, for the 5th time, on Monday last at the Mayo Hall, at 11 A M, precisely, the members being present —Sir Charles Aitchison, President, Sir Charles A Turner, the Hon'ble Mr J W Quinton, Mr Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter, the Hon'ble Syed Ahmed; and Messrs Stokes Stewart, Peacock, Crosthwaite, White Ramaswamy Moodelliar Kazi Shahabuddin and Rao Lakshmajee Krishna Nutton

The next witness was Maulvi Sami-ulla Khan, formerly a Pleader of the High Court of Allahabad, now Subordinate Judge of the Farukhabad, who was selected to accompany Lord Northbrook to Egypt The present system of nomination to the Statutory Civil Service was, he thought, approved so far as the mode of selection was concerned but not in other respects, the pay was lower than that of Covenanted officers, they were allowed shorter periods of leave, the amount of their pension was less, and there were other circumstances such as their treatment by superior officers and the feeling among the people that they belonged to a service below that of the Uncovenanted No objections were raised against the provisions of the Statute, which were liberal, objections being directed mainly to the rules framed under it For the definition "natives of India he proposed to substitute the words "pure Indians" There were objections made to the mode of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service, the limit of age was too low and should be raised to 23, the marks assigned to Arabic and Sanskrit should be increased to the same as those for Latin and Greek and Persian should be added to the list of languages since it would be of benefit to Europeans and natives alike For the Uncovenanted Service he would recruit by nomination and the rules of furlough he would have the same for all officers He would give the same allowance to Statutory candidates who had been selected and sent to England as now, causing them to full pay on return to India and abandoning all probation allowances

Raja Ram Shunker Baksh, a Talukdar of Oudh having estates in the Bareilly District, and of the Chuttrea caste, was next examined He approved of the present mode of appointment to the Statutory Civil Service It was beneficial and had been successful, and, so far as he was aware, his native friends were satisfied with it He would not compel candidates to go to England, though they might be encouraged to do so, Government paying their passage money and expense He would raise the limit of age to 26 years and would have an alteration as regarded languages adding Arabic, Sanskrit and Urdu He was in favor of an examination in England Uncovenanted civilians who had come out to India had been most successful He thought the pay of a Statutory Civilian insufficient for men of good families

Lala Baij Nath, Acting Chief Justice of Indore a Pleader of the North West Provinces, and now a Munsiff (services lent to the Indore State) was the fourth witness called He did not think the Statutory Service was generally approved, and did not approve of it himself The intention of the Statute in making men of proved ability and merit eligible had not been carried out, preference being usually given to men of good birth The rules should be amended so as to give the natives freer scope to enter, and he would have a standard of general respectability appointing men from the Uncovenanted Service who had served as Deputy Collectors or Munsiffs for a certain number of years He would not compel men to go to England for training, though he would give them encouragement to go if they chose As regarded pay he would give a Statutory Civilian Rs 200 on starting, Rs 250 on passing the examination and Rs 300 on confirmation With regard to the Covenanted Civil Service there was a general feeling of discontent among all classes, the limit of age was too low, for Indians had to go to England at a very young age—an age before they were qualified to pass the Entrance Examination of an Indian University The age should not be below 20 for the minimum or above 24 for the maximum The examination should be simultaneous in India and England, the subjects to be the same and he would add Indian history and the vernaculars to the subjects In recruiting he would give a native preference to service in his own province, and thought members of the Uncovenanted Service and the Bar appointed to high posts in the Civil Service should get two thirds of the pay of corresponding European offices, and that the salaries of the Subordinate Judicial Service, both minimum and maximum, should be raised

Babu Kakka Mal, President of the Municipal Board, Fyzabad, and a Pleader of five years' standing, was the last witness called As far as the Statute went, it was, he said, approved, but the rules required amendment Consideration of birth had been given too much preference, and a man of proved merit had no chance in the Service Two classes should be provided—judicial and non judicial, the former to be recruited from members of the Bar after certain years of experience and practice for the latter, Covenanted and Uncovenanted men to be selected For the Covenanted Service admission could only be gained by going to England Entrance to posts in the Uncovenanted Service, from Rs 100 upwards should be given by limited competition, 10 or 15 candidates to be nominated by Government, and the list selected and submitted to the several Municipal Boards The service to be provincial, Government being empowered to select one man out of the first five A knowledge of English should be essential and a condition precedent to employment in the Uncovenanted Service The limit of age should be raised to 22 He would have no person in the Covenanted Service who had not undergone a training of at least four years in England, and as to leave and furlough rules they should be the same except in the case of furlough for a man actually going out of India The rank, privileges and status of all members of the Covenanted Service should be alike, but natives ought not to receive the same pay and pensions as European Persons promoted from the Uncovenanted to the Covenanted Services should receive a covenant He was much in favour of the elective system to the Service and if there were 10 candidates whom Government thought equally fit a list should be prepared and sent to the Municipalities The vernaculars should be added to the subjects for examination even if held in England

The Commission then adjourned to Wednesday at 11 A M —*Correspondent of the Pioneer*

THE THIRD AND LAST DAY'S WORK OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

At the meeting of the Delegates, held in the Town Hall at 11 A M, on Thursday the 30th ultimo, on the motion of Babu Surrendra Nath Banerji, seconded by the Hon'ble S Subramania Iyer the report of the Committee appointed to consider the Civil Service Question was read and adopted The following is the report of the Committee —

We the members of the Committee, appointed by the Congress to submit a statement in connection with the Public Service Commission have the honor to report that the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by us at a meeting held yesterday —

RESOLUTION I

That the open competitive examination be held simultaneously in India and in England

RESOLUTION II

That the simultaneous examinations thus held are to be equally open to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects

RESOLUTION III.

That a classified list be prepared according to merit

RESOLUTION IV

That the Congress expresses the hope that the Civil Service Commissioners will give fair consideration to Sanskrit and Urdu among the subjects of examination

RESOLUTION V

That the limit of age for the open competitive examination be raised from 19 to 23 years, as recommended by Sir Charles Aitchison

RESOLUTION VI

That simultaneous examinations being granted, the Statutory Civil Service must be closed for first appointments

RESOLUTION VII

That the appointments in the Statutory Civil Service under the existing rules be still left open to the members of the Uncovenanted Service and to professional men of proved merit and ability

RESOLUTION VIII

That all other than covenanted first appointments and requiring educational training should be filled by competitive examinations held in the Province, and confined to all natural subjects who are residents of the Province

These Resolutions, it is hoped, cover the main principles which underlie the question set by the Public Service Commission For a more detailed consideration there was no time

Babu Ambica Charan enquired how the point as to the candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service going to England and competing for it there had been decided The President replied that, for want of time, all details had not been considered

Dr A C Khastgir, the delegate from Chittagong mentioned that the Mahomedan Delegates from the same District were, on their arrival here, persuaded by some of their coreligionists not to attend the Congress. The following Resolutions were then adopted —

RESOLUTION IX

That this Congress is of opinion that in giving practical effect to this essential reform, regard should be had (subject to such modifications as, on a more detailed examination of the question may commend themselves to the Government) to the principles embodied in the following tentative suggestions —

(1)—The number of persons composing the Legislative Councils, both Provincial and of the Governor General, to be materially increased Not less than one half of the Members of such enlarged Councils to be elected Not more than one fourth to be officials having seats *ex officio* in such Councils, and not more than one-fourth to be Members, official or non-official, nominated by Government

(2)—The right to elect members to the Provincial Councils to be conferred only on those classes and Members of the community *prima facie* capable of exercising it wisely and independently In Bengal and Bombay, the Councillors may be elected by the members of the Municipalities, District Boards, Chambers of Commerce and the Universities, or an electorate may be constituted of all persons possessing such qualifications, educational and pecuniary, as may be deemed necessary In Madras, the Councillors may be elected either by District Boards, Municipalities, Chambers of Commerce and the University, or by Electoral Colleges composed of members partly elected by those bodies and partly nominated by Government In the North West Provinces and Oudh Councillors may not be elected by an Electoral College composed of members elected by Municipal and District Boards and nominated, to an extent, not exceeding one-sixth of the total number by Government, it being understood that the same elective system now in force, where Municipal Boards are concerned, will be applied to District Boards, and the right of electing members to these latter extended to the cultivating class But whatever system be adopted (and the details must be worked out separately for each province) care must be taken that all sections of the community and all great interests, are adequately represented

(3)—The elected members of the Supreme Council to be elected by the Members of the several Provincial Councils

(4)—No elected or nominated Member of any Council, Local or Supreme to receive any salary or remuneration in virtue of such membership but any such Member, already in receipt of any Government salary or allowance continue to draw the same unchanged during membership, and all members to be entitled to be reimbursed any expenses incurred in travelling in connection with their membership

(5)—All persons, resident in India to be eligible for seats in Council, whether as electors or nominees without distinction of race, creed caste, color.

(6) All legislative measures and all financial questions, including all budgets whether these involve new or enhanced taxation or not to be necessarily submitted to and dealt with by these Councils In the case of all other branches of the administration, any Member to be at liberty after one notice, to put any question he sees fit to the *ex officio* Members (or such one of these as may be specially charged with the supervision of the particular branch concerned) and to be entitled (except as hereinafter provided) to receive a reply to his question, together with copies of any papers requisite for the thorough comprehension of the subject, and on this reply the Council to be at liberty to consider and discuss the question and record thereon such resolution as may appear fitting to the majority Provided that, if the subject in regard to which the inquiry is made, involves matters of Foreign policy, Military disposition or strategy, or is otherwise of such a nature that, in the opinion of the Executive, the public interest would be materially impaired by the communication of the information asked for, it shall be competent for them to instruct the *ex officio* Members, or one of them, to reply accordingly, and decline to furnish the information asked for

(7)—The Executive Government shall possess the power of overruling the decision arrived at by the majority of the Council, in every case in which, in its opinion, the public interests would suffer by the acceptance of such decision but whenever this power is exercised, a full exposition of the grounds on which this has been considered necessary, shall be published within one month, and in the case of local Governments, they shall report the circumstances and explain their action to the Government of India, and in the case of this latter, it shall report and explain to the Secretary of State, and in any such case on a representation made through the Government of India and the Secretary of State by the overruled majority, it shall be competent to the Standing Committee of the House of Commons (recommended in the 3rd Resolution of last year's Congress which this present Congress has affirmed) to consider the matter, and call for any and all papers or information, and hear any persons on behalf of such majority or otherwise, and thereafter, if needful, report thereon to the full House

Moved by Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee (Bengal), seconded by Mr G N Chandavarkar (Bombay) and supported by Mr Ananda Charlu (Madras) Mr Shurffuddin (Behar), Munshi Kadi Baksh (Oudh), Lala Bhagwan Dass (Punjab) who is the delegate from an Association in Dehra Ismail Khan, composed of both Hindu and Mahomedan members, Khajeh Abdul Ali (Bengal), Pandit Mohan Mohun Malaiya (N. W P), Lala Kanyhaiji (Punjab), Moulvi Abdul Aziz (Central Provinces), Pandit Jawaladut Joshi (Punjab), Pandit Shyamaryan (Oudh), Mr Devi Churn Dornah (Assam), and Munshi Shadullah (N W P)

RESOLUTION X

That this Congress do now invite all public bodies and all Associations throughout the country humbly and earnestly to entreat His Excellency the Viceroy to obtain the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the appointment of a Commission to enquire exhaustively into the best method of introducing such a tentative form of Representative Institutions into India, as has been indicated in Resolutions III of the past, and IV of the present year's Congress

Moved by Mr N N Gupta (Sind), seconded by Mr N B Nimpulu (Bombay), and supported by Kumar Binoy Krishna (Bengal)

RESOLUTION XI

That copies of these Resolutions be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, with the humble request that he will cause the 1st Resolution to be submitted in due course to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, that he will cause all the Resolutions to be laid before His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and that he himself will be graciously pleased, in consultation with his colleagues, to accord them his best consideration

Moved by Mr Ranga Nalu (Madras) and seconded by Mr Sanji Patel (Bombay)

RESOLUTION XII

That a Standing Committee of the Congress be formed in every Province in India

Moved by Mr W C Bonnerji (Bengal) and seconded by Mr G N Chandravarkar (Bombay)

RESOLUTION XIII

That the Indian National Congress reassemble next year in Madras, and sit on Tuesday, the 27th December, 1887 and the succeeding days

Moved by Mr A O Hume (Punjab) and seconded by the Hon'ble S Subramanya Iyer (Madras)

RESOLUTION XIV

That the thanks of the Congress be offered to the Reception Committee in Calcutta, and to Mr J Ghosal and Babu Girja Bhusan Mukerji

The Resolution was carried by acclamation

A cordial vote of thanks to the Delegates was then proposed by Babu Surendranath Banerji, and carried by acclamation

A cordial vote of thanks to the President for his very able conduct in the chair was next proposed by the Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mukerji and carried by acclamation

A cordial vote of thanks to the Secretaries to the Reception Committee was then proposed by Mr Sorabji Framji Patel, Bombay, and carried by acclamation

The President then, in a short speech, paid compliments to the Delegates and the Press for the services rendered by them

Three cheers were next called for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, three for His Excellency the Viceroy, three for the Provincial Governors and Lieutenant Governors and three more for Mr A. O Hume, three more for Mr Cotton which were all given most warmly and vehemently

The Congress was then dissolved

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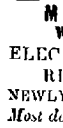

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do X—Preliminary remarks on indeclinables and on the gender and number of other Nouns
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NOTICE.

"THE CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE."

In pursuance of a requisition we the undersigned hereby convene a public meeting, at the Mayo Hall, Bangalore, on Thursday the27th Instant, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of discussing measures for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in Bangalore, on the 16 Proximo

The Resident has kindly consented to preside.

BANGALORE,
19th January 1887

(Signed) A. H MACINTIRE,
President of the City Municipality

E HEWETSON,
President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 14th Jan—A letter from Lord Randolph Churchill has been published, in which he insists on the necessity of economy in the public expenditure, and says he will co operate with any body to obtain the same Mr Gladstone has written, approving of Lord Randolph's letter

St Petersburg, 15th Jan—Russia adheres to her choice of the Prince Mingrelia as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne, until a properly elected Sobranje rejects him, when she will propose another candidate

Moscow 16th Jan—Captain MacDonald, of the Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant Andrews, of the Indian Infantry have been arrested here as English spies The officers, however, explain that they were sent to Russia in order to learn the Russian language

Rajahmundry, 16th Jan—Mahamud Yusuf, Deputy Collector, has been convicted of bribery and extortion and was sentenced on Friday to imprisonment for eighteen months and a fine of Rs 3 000 He was very ably defended by Mr White Grant.

London, 17th Jan—The *Standard* of to-day states that the Cabinet have resolved to introduce at the beginning of the Session a Bill for combating with agrarian conspiracy The Bill will provide for trial by special jurors, and will enable the Magistracy to deal summarily with boycotting The Bill will be applicable to the whole of the United Kingdom

Vienna, 17th Jan—Armaments on an extensive scale are proceeding throughout Austria

Berlin 17th Jan—The Emperor William on receiving the President of the Prussian Herrenhaus said he was deeply pained at the rejection of the Army Bill in its original form by the Reichstag, but he hoped that it would be passed later on

Constantinople, 17th Jan—A note from the Porte declares the Bulgarian Regency to be illegal, and requests the Regents to resign the Government into the hands of the Powers

It is denied that there is any truth in the statement that two British officers had been arrested as spies at Moscow

Sir W Hart Dyke has been appointed to succeed Sir Henry Holland as Vice President of the Council (Education)

London 18th Jan—*The Times* says that France having refused, Italy has been requested to mediate between Russia and Bulgaria.

Rome, 19th Jan—Count Robilant the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in receiving the Bulgarian Deputation to day, urged the necessity of moderation on the part of Bulgaria, and that she should avoid provoking Russia, with whom an understanding was possible

London, 19th Jan—Mr Goschen speaking at Liverpool yesterday said, that the British Government was working in the interests of peace He would, he said, pronounce no opinion on the question of a Prince of Bulgaria, until a candidate had been submitted in conformity with the Treaty of Berlin

A Catastrophe took place at Spitalfields Dramatic Club last night A false alarm of fire was raised, when a panic immediately ensued, and in the rush that was made for the exits, seventeen of the audience were killed

Berlin, 20th Jan—The semi official *North German Gazette* of to-day states that the German Government has received information, that French agents are making large purchases of wooden planks in the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and points out that the evident objects of these purchases is to enable the French military authorities to construct huts for sheltering additional troops on the frontier beyond the accommodating capacity of fortresses

St Petersburg, 20th Jan—According to Russian advices from Askabad a new Governor of Herat will be appointed shortly by the Ameer of Afganistan

Sofia, 20th Jan—Negotiations with the Powers regarding the Bulgarian question, are progressing The Regents demand as the conditions upon which they would resign the Government into the hands of the Powers that the candidacy of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia to the Bulgarian throne, be dropped by Russia and that assurances be given to them relative to a new candidate, as well as guarantees for autonomy of Bulgaria

Vienna 20th Jan—Sir Drummond Wolff has left Vienna for Constantinople

Rangoon, 21st Jan—A telegram from Mandalay, dated the 20th, says that a dangerous conspiracy has been discovered at Mandalay A young Prince of the house of Alompra, son of the Merkerra Prince, and grandson of King Mindoon Min with several Phoongyees, has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to burn down the town The Prince's elder brother is at large in the Ava district

Karwar, 20th Jan—The Propagandists of Karwar and Sunkeri all of whom are British subjects, decline the Portuguese Patronage, and have appealed to Rome praying for exemption

Sofia, 20th Jan—Negotiations with the Powers, regarding the Bulgarian question, are progressing The Regents demand as the conditions upon which they would resign the Government into the hands of the Powers that the candidacy of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia to the Bulgarian throne, be dropped by Russia, and that assurances be given to them relative to a new candidate, as well as guarantees for the autonomy of Bulgaria

THE
Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1887

THE SECOND INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

The second Indian National Congress, *which was held in Calcutta, on the 27th,* 28th, 29th, and 30th December last, has been attended with the most brilliant and unqualified success, so far as that can be considered a success which, for the present, is recorded in printed resolutions, copies of which (as was but right and proper) have been distributed broadcast over the land, and large numbers of them forwarded to members of the British House of Commons who take a real and prominent interest in the concerns of India and the social welfare and political progress of her people. The substantial success of the efforts of the Indian National Congress is to come hereafter, when the representatives of British rule in India begin to appraise those efforts at their true value, and to understand the aims and objects of those who have been instrumental, during the past two years, in getting up the Congress and making its work known far and wide, both *in India and in England. Rome was not* built in a day and the promoters of this the first combined effort made *to give an impetus to the legitimate aspirations of* the various peoples of India must not be discouraged, if no immediate fruit is shown as the result of that continued effort. In the meanwhile, it may serve a useful purpose, if we, on our part, endeavour to record our thoughts and impressions on some of the Fifteen Resolutions of the Second Congress which have been already published. The most salient and important point in these resolutions, we take it, has in the due and deliberate consideration of the Representative Institutions, such as they are, which have been conferred on this country by the paramount power. Resolutions II, III and IV, in our opinion, contain the gist of what the Congress would fervently wish to see realized with regard to India and the administration of her affairs *by the British Government. Those* resolutions all refer to the representative institutions (so called) we have in India, and their speedy and *radical reform and* improvement, so as to meet the growing political aspirations of the various subject races. It is but too true that the "increasing poverty of vast numbers of the population of India" can only be effectively remedied by the introduction of representative institutions other than those which now exist, it is but too true that "the reform and expansion of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and of the Provincial Legislative Councils have now become essential alike in the interests of India and England," and it is but too true that the tentative suggestions made by the Congress imperatively call for the immediate attention of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, but it is especially true that the action of the Congress, to be brought to any successful issue, demands the persistent and steady aid and co-operation of every association in *India which has for its object the political* enfranchisement of her people, and it is, therefore, we think, that Resolution V is one of the most important that the Congress has passed, namely "that this Congress do invite all Public Bodies and all Associations throughout the country, humbly and earnestly to entreat His Excellency the Viceroy to obtain the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the appointment of a Commission, to enquire exhaustively into the best method of introducing such a tentative form of representative institutions into India, as has been indicated in Resolution III of the past, and IV of the present year's Congress." It was easy enough for Antony as the friend of the murdered Julius Cæsar, to ask his countrymen the Romans to "lend him their ears," which request was granted readily enough, but to get at the ears of the Government of India is an exceedingly difficult task. Indeed, the Government of India, with regard to popular desires and aspirations, is like the lost adder that refuses to "hear the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely," but there is a parable which tells how the importunity of a poor widow compelled an unjust judge to give her petition a hearing; similarly, it must turn out by the persistent and legitimate agitation, by constant petitioning on the part of our public political associations, throughout the country. The Government of India will be induced to give a hearing to the very reasonable natural desire for real and substantial representative institutions, *in place of those sham institutions* with the support of which the impoverished revenues of India have too long been burdened. It is manifest then, that the Fifth Resolution of the Congress above quoted should be remembered by the numerous political associations now in existence throughout the country, and be immediately and energetically carried into practical effect. Our political associations can have no excuse, because these Fifteen Resolutions of the Congress have been circulated to every known association in India, and if they are sensible of their position and of the public expectations that are entertained of them they will, we trust, in a few months hence, deluge the Home Office in Calcutta or Simla with respectful and vigorous memorials asking the Viceroy for the much to be desired Commission of enquiry regarding the reform and improvement of representative institutions. Our *public political associations* may also well take into their consideration, embody their opinions in memorials to the Viceroy on the subjects referred to in *Resolutions* VIII, IX, and X, the first of which refers to the introduction of trial by jury in those parts of the country, which are now, with no reason whatever, deprived of that excellent system, the second of which refers to making the verdicts of juries final and not, as they are now, subject to be set aside by the presiding sessions or High Court Judge, who should also be deprived of the dangerous power of setting aside a verdict of acquittal and ordering a new trial of an accused who is thus exposed to all the vexation, expense, delay, and suspense of defending himself over again in the trial for which refers to the provision in the English Summary Jurisdiction Act, by which a person, brought up by warrant, charged with a serious offence has the option of demanding that the trial of his case should be transferred to the Sessions Court by the magistrate. The Congress very properly is of opinion that a similar provision might be entered with advantage in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The matter of Resolution XI has now become almost stale and threadbare in discussion as a public question. As the resolution puts it, it has now become a matter of "universal conviction that a complete separation of executive and judicial functions (such that in no case the two functions shall be combined in the same officer) has become an urgent necessity," and there can be no doubt whatever that the Government of India itself holds the same conviction, and knows that there would be the utmost public benefit if executive functions were completely separated from judicial functions, but the Government is constantly looking to the extra expenditure that such a separation of public duties would involve, and is content, therefore, that such a blot on the administration should remain, without any effort to remove it, simply because its removal will entail extra public expenditure from the revenues. We do not see, and the public cannot, why this extra expenditure should not be incurred, seeing that the taxes are laid on thickly enough on the public.

In Resolution XII, the Congress asks, in behalf of the people of India, of whose loyalty there can be no doubt, what the Government would do justly and prudently to grant without the asking. The Congress asks that a system of volunteering for military service, as volunteers, be introduced among the Indian inhabitants of this country, and there is no doubt that public affairs in Europe are now in a very unsettled state, and the standing army of great Britain by itself would be quite unable to cope with any difficulty or emergency, and, therefore, if she looks to Canada, Australia, Ceylon, and other colonies for help and accepts it in time of need, we do not see why she should not look for and accept similar help from Her Majesty's Indian subjects, who so freely and loyally offer to make the self-sacrifice which it involves. If the British Government in India can have a regular standing army composed of the various Indian populations, *and can trust it* for purposes of offence and defence, why may there not be volunteer forces formed both of the same material? classes? That there is true and staunch loyalty to the Queen Empress is evident on every side, amongst all classes of her Indian subjects, and there can be no better proof of the fact than in the very first Resolution of this Second Indian National Congress, which was carried by acclamation and which is as follows —

That this Congress of Delegates from all parts of India, do humbly offer its dutiful and loyal congratulations to Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen Empress, on the approaching completion of the first half-century of her memorable, beneficent and glorious reign, and heartily wish her many, many more, and happy years of rule, over the great British Empire.

JUBILEE OF THE QUEEN EMPRESS

If any proof were wanting of the unalloyed loyalty and devotion to the Queen Empress of India, on the part of all races and classes of her subjects in her great Empire of India, that proof is being abundantly shewn throughout the British Indian territories, in the preparations that are being made in every city, town, and large Mofussil station, for the due and appropriate celebration of the Jubilee year of the reign of Her Most Gracious and Imperial Majesty, and let it be distinctly noted that this feeling of loyalty and devotion to the Queen Empress Victoria, gracious and beloved is not the less conspicuous in those parts of India ruled by native princes in what has been called "Native India," in contradistinction to British India, more especially with the latter, in deep honour to one of the greatest, but the most beloved and revered sovereigns in the world. Among so large a number of Native States—the whole of them in short, from the largest to the smallest—which have been in to make preparations for the celebration of so unique and auspicious an event as this our Queen's Jubilee—an event which will be observed with all honour, not only throughout the British dominions in the world and in all the native states of India but also, we believe, by the United States of America, and Foreign European nations—we say, that amongst so a large number of Native Indian States, it would be impossible for us to record all that has been done and is in course of preparation for the observance of the day appointed for the celebration. We must therefore, perforce confine ourselves to noting what is proposed to be done in Bangalore and throughout the Province of Mysore.

Here, in Bangalore, we are very glad to note the conspicuous unanimity and cordiality displayed both by the Bangalore City Municipality and the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and the hearty manner in which they are about to co-operate to make the glorious event pass off with as much *eclat* as possible. With this purpose in view, the following Municipal notice has been issued "In pursuance of a requisition, we the undersigned, hereby convene a Public Meeting, at the Mayo Hall, Bangalore, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of discussing measures for the celebration of the QUEEN'S JUBILEE at Bangalore, on the 16th proximo. The Resident has kindly consented to preside." This notice is signed by Major A. H. Marmon, as President of the City Municipality, and by Mr. F. Hewetson, as President of the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Before the issue of this notice, both the Municipal Presidents, the Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah, and a number of members of both Municipalities met Mr. J. B. Lyall, the British Resident, at the Residency, and a rough draft of the programme of proceedings for the 16th proximo was drawn up which will be submitted for the consideration of the public meeting to be held on Thursday evening next. We trust it is not necessary for us to urge on all classes of the community, European, Eurasian, Hindu and Mahomedan, alike, both in the City and the Station, to make the meeting a "monster" one indeed, by their attendance at the Mayo Hall, and, as funds will be wanted, besides those furnished by the Municipalities, to give the celebration the utmost *eclat* and success, *we hope that* every citizen will give what he can towards making the total amount as large as possible. We need not remind so loyal a public that a sovereign Jubilee is an event that can happen but once in the lifetime of the generation, and this Jubilee calls for the utmost and most cordial endeavour of all classes and creeds of the community to render it as a most perfect success. A word for the loyal subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress in this part of India and we hope to see the spirit of that loyalty realised to the full on Thursday evening next.

His Highness the *Maharajah has shewn* his loyalty and devotion to his suzerain, by being one of the first amongst the native princes of India to instruct his Government and to call upon his faithful subjects to fittingly celebrate the conspicuously glorious event. We cannot better conclude these remarks than by prominently publishing the notification issued by His Highness. It is as follows —

The 19th January 1887

No. 221.—His Highness the Maharajah desires that the auspicious event of Her Majesty the Queen Empress attaining the fiftieth year of her illustrious and benevolent reign should be celebrated *throughout* Mysore with appropriate honors and he feels confident that his subjects in all parts of the Province will welcome the event as *an occasion for public rejoicings.*

2. His Highness is pleased to direct that Wednesday, the 16th of February 1887, shall be adopted as the day for the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee in Mysore, and that the District officers will notify this fact to the public at large and to the several Municipalities in their Districts, to enable them to arrange for such public rejoicings as may be suitable for so distinguished an occasion.

3. To aid the efforts of *the Municipalities* in the various District Head quarters, His Highness's Government will place at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners, *the requisite funds for the distribution of food and clothing to the poor and for suitable entertainments for the children of* schools, private and public and for the inmates of charitable institutions.

4. His Highness' Government also desire that in honor of the event, a bonus of a day's pay shall be distributed to every non commissioned officer and soldier of the Mysore Horse and Barr, throughout the Province.

5. The 16th February will be observed as a holiday in all public offices.

6. Special arrangements will be made at Bangalore for the celebration of the Jubilee by His Highness the Maharajah in person, and instructions will be issued hereafter regarding the official ceremonial to be adopted at the Head quarters of each District.

By Order,
R. VENKATAVIRA RAO
Chief Secretary.

Occasional Notes

The Maharajah of Cashmere proposes to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee by erecting, at the cost of several lakhs of rupees, some bridge across the Pawnt Jummoo.

The West of India Portuguese Railway was opened for public traffic on Saturday. The Southern Mahratta Railway from Dharwar to Castle Rock will, it is expected, be opened on the 24th instant, when through traffic will commence.

Last year 7,000 miles of new railways were finished in the United States. This year, it is expected, that 12,000 miles will be built. Steel rails are being used in preference to iron rails as the life of the former is at least twice as long as that of the latter.

Mr. Srinivasa Rao, late Minister of Dewas, has been transferred to Gwalior as Chief Justice. Prior to his departure he was presented with an address by the Dewas people and with rich *khillats* by the Maharajahs of Indore and Dewas in appreciation of his valuable services.

The Finance Committee has, it is stated, recommended a very considerable retrenchment *in connexion with the Ecclesiastical* Department. The total grant is £208,000 a year, and this sum the Church of Eng-

land shares with the Church of Scotland and the Church of Rome the last named receiving £68,000 as its portion

LIEUTENANT His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, of the 10th Hussars, is this month to be examined for promotion in military law and duties in the field He has now been about eighteen months in the Army, having joined the 10th Hussars in June of last year, after previous service in the Norfolk Artillery Militia, and the Cambridge University Rifles

AT a crowded and enthusiastic public meeting at Allahabad, last Saturday, to consider the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, it was resolved to present a congratulatory address to the Lieutenant Governor for transmission to Her Majesty, and to raise subscriptions for the erection of a statue in Alfred Park The Municipality of Ahmedabad has voted Rs 5,000 for the celebration of the Jubilee

THE Madras Government has received the following telegram from the Secretary to the Public Service Commission, dated Bombay, 15th instant —" As the sittings of the Public Service Commission will shortly commence at Madras, persons resident in the Madras Presidency who may desire to offer evidence before the Commission are invited to communicate their names and addresses, on or before the 31st instant to the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Post Office, Madras, (to await arrival), which to of the particular points on which they wish to be examined "

THE Queen of Roumania has undertaken to deliver a course of lectures on national literature at the high school for girls in Bucharest Her Majesty has been accustomed for some time past to give lectures privately in her palace to the young ladies of the leading families in Roumania These literary assemblies proved so attractive that the demands for admission to them grew inconvenient, so that the Queen thought of delivering her lectures in the high school to all pupils who cared to attend Before Her Majesty could do this however, she had to obtain a regular professor's diploma from the King and the Minister of Instruction This required an examination, to which the Queen submitted and the diploma having been won, Her Majesty will begin her lectures at the opening of term

ONE question that is agitating the minds of the troops employed in Upper Burmah is that of batta, and there is a growing feeling of discontent amongst the troops British as well as native, regarding the absence of any clear announcement on the subject They say that the hard and trying work of the campaign has been subsequent to the capitulation of Mandalay We certainly have need to deal even persons between the first operations under General Sir Harry Prendergast and the subsequent wider operations, in a hot and unhealthy climate under General Sir George White The heavy mortality in killed and wounded, and from climatic causes, in addition to the excessive marching, should sufficiently plead the right of the troops to the batta in question On the principle that "hope deferred maketh the heart grow sick" the delay of the official information that is looked for is to be regretted

THE *Mahratta* says that Sir Lepel Griffin is very outspoken in his reply to the question "What share in the administration do we desire to give to the natives of India?" "We should give them as little as we possibly can," is his answer So brief and so simple! The reason he says is equally interesting English gentlemen he says, would not serve under native superiors the tone of the service would be lowered, the natives have no "ruling qualities," and the English hold India "for our own advantage and for the glory of our country" Sir Lepel entirely reverses the position, and it is useless to argue the matter with him But the difficulty of getting Europeans to serve under native superiors is a real one The fact that hitherto very few natives have been placed in authority over Englishmen has given rise to an idea that natives are unfit to be so placed and that Englishmen are born to be rulers It will take some time before such an idea is got out of the stubborn Anglo Saxon head But if India is to be governed on righteous principles, however difficult the task may be, it will have to be done

Local and Provincial

MR A RAMACHENDRIAH —We note with satisfaction that Mr A Ramachendriah, the Third Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, has been cited as a witness to give evidence before the Public Service Commission, now sitting at Allahabad

THE BRITISH RESIDENT —The Government of India have now finally decided that Mr J B Lyall, the Present British Resident of Mysore, should succeed Sir Charles Aitchison as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab Mr Lyall's successor has not apparently been selected, but, we suppose, that Mr C E R Gridlestone, British Resident of Nepaul, who has officiated as the Resident of Mysore, will have the best chance of the appointment

THE CITY MARKET SHOW —The annual Market Show of the City of Bangalore was held on Thursday morning last, at which His Highness the Maharajah was present and opened the show There was a very large attendance of Europeans and native visitors, and the crowds outside were immense Good order was preserved and the arrangements were satisfactory

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR —On Saturday evening the 15th instant, the Mahomedan chiefs of the station were present at the Madras Railway platform to receive Nawab Mir Murad Ali Khan Bahadur, a scion of the Royal House of Jeppu, who arrived by that evening's mail train He is gentleman is the Tighindar of Gurumconagh in the District of Cuddapah, and is now on a private visit to Bangalore He is putting up at the residence of Mr Abdul Rahman Sahib, our popular Magistrate Munsiff, (Land Station) in Mackan Road —*Bangalore Spectator*

THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATESHIP —It is reported that Colonel Magrath will not, after all, come to the Station as the next Magistrate and Municipal President, but that Mr Hawkes will be confirmed in the appointment Mr Hawkes is fully deserving of the post, as he has done good service for many years as Superintendent of Police of the station It is likely that Mr S Vardon will be selected to succeed Mr Hawkes as District Superintendent, and though there is another rumour that Mr S Simpson, acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras City, is the coming man Both are good men, but local talent should be preserved —*Bangalore Evening Mail*

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE —We are very glad to note that both the Municipality of the Cantonment Station of Bangalore, and that of the City in co operation with the British Resident, are working cordially together to render the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen Empress of India, on the 20th Ultimo, worthy of the loyal Province of Mysore and of the British Station There has been a consultation at the Residency Bungalow, the results of which will be put for approval and adoption, or modification, at a meeting of all classes of the public, to be held on Thursday next the 27th instant, at 4 P M, at the Mayo Hall, at which meeting, the British Resident Mr J B Lyall, will preside It is to be hoped that it will be a "monster" meeting, indeed

NUNDYDROG CRIMINAL SESSIONS —The Nundydrog Criminal Sessions for this month begun on Monday last the 17th instant in the Chief Court of Mysore, before Mr Justice Ramchandra The most important were two cases of Murder, one in which a woman was charged with the murder of her two young children, a boy and a girl, whom she threw into a tank, and the other in which a man was charged with the murder of his infant girl, about two weeks old, by cutting her with a razor In the first case, the woman had been a discarded paramour, who was deserted by the man whose mistress she had been, and who had subsequently married another woman The accused seeing herself destitute and ill treated, throw her two children into a tank, where they were drowned and she attempted to drown herself, but the water was not deep enough, and she was rescued His Honour considering the case a very pitiful one, sentenced the prisoner to transportation for life In the second case, the prisoner cut his infants throat because his wife would not come away with him from her father's house to another village, her excuse being the very reasonable one that the child was too young and she herself was not well after her recent confinement At first, it was thought that the man was insane, when he committed the act but the medical evidence showed he was sane Prisoner was sentenced to death

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

THE B. A DEGREE EXAMINATION

The undermentioned candidates have passed the B A Degree Examination (Language Branch) held in 1886 87, from Bangalore —

CENTRAL COLLEGE

M Lakshminarasimhayya, L Jaya Rao, N Venkata Rao, N Keshava Aiyangar, N Narasimha Aiyangar, P Raghavendra Rao, M G Krishna Rao, N T Gopala Aiyangar, S C Srinivasachari, B Nanjundayya, S G Narasimhachari, B Subba Rao, M B Varda Aiyangar, K Y R Anantarama Aiyangar, S N Duggappaya, S Gopala Rao, W Kesavayya, M Krishna Rao, C Raghavendra Rao, P Rama Aiyar, M T Ramanuja Aiyangar, K Sama Aiyangar, M L Sikantesa Gauda, K Srinivasa Rao, N Venkatesa Aiyangar and A Venkatesayya

General Summary

GENEROSITY OF THE RETIRING MINISTER —Before leaving Travancore Mr Ramaiyar raised the salaries of his peons (about 20 in number) by one Sirkar Rupee The Sirkar will have to pay up this increase we wonder if they will deduct it out of his pension

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE —Owing to the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee being fixed to take place on the 20th instant His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore who was to have arrived in Madras on the 2nd instant has postponed his visit to Madras Bombay Hyderabad and Pondicherry to a future date, as it is the intention of His Highness to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee in his own capital, where his presence will be necessary

FORWARDING NEWSPAPERS —On this subject the Editor of the *Pioneer Daily News* remarks —The inconvenience in small Station could be obviated if a set of rules were laid down It extends, and indeed is more manifest in public officials who subscribe to several journals Comparatively few of these subscribe to a newspaper Copies are hired for the use of the respective public "offices," but instead of being delivered there, they are directed to be sent to the private addresses of the heads of the departments who not only draw their large salaries, but compel the public to pay for their newspapers This is conspicuously more frequent than borrowing

THE RETIREMENT OF MR RAMAIYAR —Dewan Bahadur Ramaiyar left Trevandrum He proceeds by easy stages to Madras via Tinnevelly He takes the opportunity of the privilege have at the expiry of which he will retire from the Dewanship on a pension of 700 Rs or 750 Rs per mensem in addition to his annual pension of 5 000 Rs from the British Government At Madras he will undoubtedly take up a very good position in well earning the respect of many, for throughout the Presidency he is known as a very able official Moreover his pecuniary circumstances will enable him to hold his own in almost every Mofussil station, besides two pensions amounting to over 1 100 Rs per mensem, he is possessed of considerable private means, amounting according to some to five lakhs of Rupees and according to others to eight lakhs We heartily wish him a long and happy retirement

PROPHECY —In connection with Prince Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag, the following cutting from a Vienna paper dated July 26 1884, which has been recorded in a contemporary by a correspondent, will be read with interest

A French astrologer, who, supplying from the Parisian contemporaries, enjoys a high and well deserved reputation as a reader of the stars and a foreteller of future events, has just discussed by the aid of his science that some decisively unpleasant events are in store for France in the year 1887 According to this prophet, who in January, 1870 announced in the papers the approach of the Commune and has during his life predicted a good many events that have come to pass, the year 1887 will be made memorable by another war between France and Germany He says, moreover, with positive certainty, that the Prussian forces will be victorious and will again reach the villa of the capital the streets of which whine the triumphant cavalier as at the attack will be among with the blood of Frenchmen killed in civil war The Commune will (the stars tell him) be for a time established and the federal troops will fight the Germans side by side Prussia however, will drive back the overtaken resistance with a rapid Following up what remains intact in Paris and the strategist states that he sees distinctly the Tuileries, the Opera House, and all the public buildings and monuments destroyed by dynamite or gunpowder Paris having disappeared, Lyons will become the capital of France Subsequently the tables will be turned France will attack Germany, she will invade it, conquer in her turn, and lay siege to Berlin What will take place afterwards the prophet does not say But as one learns he is going to consult the stars again shortly, no doubt he will have something else to tell us

Extracts

PROTECTION AGAINST PANIC

The *Bombay Gazette* —The recent terrible fire at Tinnevelly and at the People's Park, Madras, have impressed upon the local Government the necessity of taking measures to prevent similar catastrophies in the future It is a singular anomaly that while Governments in other parts of the world—in Europe, America and Australia have had recourse to legislation to protect the community against fires, and panics by vesting the control of theatrical and other public performances in the magistracy or the local municipal authorities, no Act having a similar purpose has been passed by the Indian Legislature Experience teaches us that an ill regulated panic is more productive of mischief than fire An alarm of fire, even where no danger need be feared has a remarkable effect in exciting the imagination of a crowd, and the people, by losing their presence of mind, create the very danger which they endeavour to avoid In such configurations at those at the Madras People's Park, the pandal at Tinnevelly, the Ring Theatre at Vienna, and the Colosseum in Liverpool, the loss of life was not so much the result of the action of the flames as the effect of an unpowerable fear with which the people were for the moment seized An affrighted and panic stricken crowd invariably struggles blindly to obtain an exit at the door, neglecting, as was the case at Tinnevelly, other equally convenient means of egress The importance therefore, of having doors sufficiently wide to prevent, any congestion that may be threatened by a sudden stampede, and of having doors that open outwards, becomes at once apparent But a monstrously absurd and utterly foolish section in the Madras Municipalities Act—a section that should be immediately expunged or amended—requires that the doors of pandals and other places where large crowds assemble should open in wards In accordance with the requirements of this section, the doors of the pandal of Tinnevelly were made to open in wards, hence the enormous loss of life which occurred on the occasion of the fire there At present the Madras District Municipalities Act gives no power to the Municipal Council to regulate and control theatrical and other public performances, but it is satisfactory to know that the local Government will take early steps to supply the omission It is much to be regretted that the Act was not amended before the mischief was done During the forthcoming Jubilee celebrations, fairs and kindred fetes will be held in various parts of the country It behoves the local authorities, therefore, to guard against a repetition of the Madras calamities by erecting pandals and shamianas in open places, where the risks of an accidental outbreak of fire will be comparatively small, and by providing abundant means of egress

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS PUT BY THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In replying to questions put by the Public Service Commission Mr Dadabhai Naoroji thus concludes his remarks —Though I have answered some of the questions relating to schemes or details, and whatever may be their suitability, all I have to urge is, that the principle of 1833 and 1858 must be the foundation of the whole edifice, and every scheme be based upon, and in accordance with it We should not, after half a century of progress, be now deprived of our great charter in the slightest degree Once this principle is faithfully adopted, Government can easily arrange to devise suitable schemes to secure the best results. For the Covenanted services the machinery already exists, all that is necessary is to make the best competitive examination simultaneously in India, with that of England And for the Uncovenanted Services, a Civil Service Commission may be devised, who would prepare suitable schemes in detail for every department and carry them out

The chief point which I desire to urge is this Let Government adopt any scheme of competition, only let every one—European or Native—have a free and fair field, so that rather should be no way barred, and all are subjected to the same tests

No distinction of race, creed or colour being

left, Government will be relieved of all the trouble and complications that must other wise arise, and the whole machinery of Government will settle itself into smooth work under a just and sound principle, with benefit to the country and glory to the Rulers.

As I have often said the question of the services or foreign agency, is a question of the highest importance for the economic condition of India, and the material condition of the masses It is *the* one "evil incident to a foreign rule" which requires to be *minimised as possible*, if English rule is to be a true and great blessing to India The following words of the Secretary of State for India, show what political danger also lies in this foreign "character of the Government' —

"The position of India in relation to taxation and the sources of the public revenues is very peculiar, not merely from the habits of the people, and their strong aversion to change, which is more especially exhibited in new forms of taxation, but likewise from *the character of the Government, which is in the hands of foreigners, who hold all the principle administrative offices, and from so large a part of the Army* The importance of new taxation which would have to be borne wholly as a consequence of the foreign rule imposed on the country, and virtually to meet additions to charges arising outside of the country, would constitute a political danger the real magnitude of which it is to be feared is not all appreciated by persons who have no knowledge of, or concern in the Government of India, but which those responsible for that Government have long regarded as of the most serious order'

HYDERABAD POLITICS

The Hyderabad correspondent of the *Hindu* Madras, wrote on the 13th instant, regarding the Hyderabad Politics —Ever since the Viceroy left Hyderabad, the people are anxiously looking forward to hear the result of the interview that took place between His Lordship and His Highness the Nizam, but nothing has come out as yet Colonel Marshall, an officer of the Punjab Government, has been selected by His Excellency the Viceroy for the important post of Adviser to His Highness the Nizam, which appointment was created a new Col Marshall is now come and he has had a couple of interviews with His Highness the Nizam in private on State matters We have been given to understand that His Highness, in conjunction with the Resident and Col Marshall, has drawn up a new scheme of Government which we hear will soon be put into force. In this scheme, it is said, that it is proposed to reduce the powers of the Dewan to a limited extent and to confer additional powers on the Council of State It is also contemplated to remove some officers but when the whole scheme is out, I shall be in a position to describe the the same, with the opinions of the general public, together with any remarks that I may have to offer thereon It is further said that Colonel Marshall has been specially sent here at the request of His Highness to enforce the new scheme He is to receive a salary of Government Rs 2 500, free quarters well furnished, and a carriage and pair for his use Colonel Marshall, before coming here, had an interview with Lord Dufferin, and I doubt not he must have had full instructions as to his dealings here He is spoken of to be a very amiable, high minded gentleman, and we hope his association with His Highness and the nobles and High officers of the State will bring about a better order of things than what we are now accustomed to hear

The appointment of Colonel Marshall has led Mr Syed Hossain, B A, Private Secretary to His Highness and Secretary to the Council of State to tender his resignation, and he is consequently not attending to his work. Mr Syed Hossain, it may be remembered, was held in high esteem by the late Minister, and after his death he was a staunch advocate and friend of the present Minister, but owing to the altered state of the times, the same feelings do not exist on both sides Mr Syed Hossain's name will be remembered in connect on with the Education Department, as the Secretary to His Excellency the Minister The appointment of Col Marshall has also led to the retirement of Captain Clerk, C I E, on a liberal pension of £2,000 per annum Captain Clerk up to the time of His Highness' Installation held the appointment of Tutor to His Highness on a salary of Rs 3,000, but after that, his designation was altered to that of Superintendent of His Highness Household which he continued to hold for some time, but after this, His Highness created a Board for the management of Surfikhas (crown lands, to which he was appointed Vice president, and subsequently a member The Government of India appears to have raised an objection to his being appointed to such an appointment He, however, now retires on a well deserved pension

The first act of His Highness after the departure of Lord Dufferin was the abolition of the Surfikhas Board It has been ordered that it should work on the same principle on which it was worked prior to the creation of the Board and the members of the Board may be allowed to hold the same appointments that they have been holding in addition to the membership on the Board One or two new posts have been created in consequence The Board has been working remarkably well during the short period of its existence, and we do not know the reason that lead His Highness to take such a sudden step People were taken quite by surprise The office of Secretary to Government in the Sifkhas Department was again given to Mr Abdur Razzack who held the post, several years prior to the formation of the Board

THE NEW DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE

The *Mail* —The appointment of Mr Rama Row to the Dewanship will be hailed with pleasure by all classes in Travancore Though not a Malayali he was born in the country and has lived in it almost the whole of his life time When his term is over he will not like previous Dewans, pick up all his earnings, and leave the country for good to enrich the neighbouring British State The development of the country is to him a labour of love As Dewan Peishkar he has pursued his schemes to that end with all the energy of youth, though he verges on 60 His object will not be to make a name for himself by the introduction of the institutions of British India, but he has set his heart up n the development of agriculture and trade, the prime sources from which the prosperity of a land springs To teach the ryots, he has instituted an experimental farm at Kottayam where improved ploughs and an improved system of cultivation have been introduced Many roads and canals have been opened so that the distance to the port of Alleppy from the productive centres of the interior has been lessened We have observed the great change that has come over Kottayam during the last five years Unfrequented roads now teem with men and women carrying loads of produce to the market Landing places, where water birds were the chief visitors, are now filled with boats plying between Alleppy and the town If there is one class of people more than another that would rejoice at Mr Rama Row's elevation, it is the large and intelligent Christian population of the land Trained like the late lamented Mr Nanu Pillay in a Christian institution, Mr Rama Row has evinced in his past career a liberality and a breadth of view which have not generally characterised the high officials of Travancore This neglected class may now rely on greater encouragement being accorded to them than has hitherto been the case, and to the being placed on a footing of equality with the other sects

The *Hindu* —The MINISTERIAL MANTLE OF TRAVANCORE has fallen upon Dewan Peshkar Rama Row, and we must say frankly that the Maharajah might have made a better choice He is indeed an official of long service in the State and has been spoken of in high terms by some of the previous Ministers, by Raja Sir Madhava Row and Mr Sheshia Sastry But the Rama Row of fifteen years ago may not be the same official of to day, and though high accounts of his ability and character have reached us, we hear he is not a man of sufficient back bone, and yet such a man is very much wanted in Travancore at the present moment To get the Maharajah out of the influence of his evil genius, Sarvanai, to undo the mischief which Mr Ramaiengar has done during his seven years of progressive Dewanship and to rescue the administration from the condition of Residential thraldom to which it has been reduced by the blustering and blundering policy of the late Minister, to restore confidence and respect in the minds of the people towards the administration, a stronger man than Mr Rama Row is, we think, decidedly wanted The Dewan elect is not a native of the Province although he was born and bred up there, and it is likely that the jealousy of the people against the dominance of a foreign clique may lead to the motives and measures of the new administration being misunderstood The appointment of a Malayalee Minister speaking the language of the people and sympathising with their feelings and aspirations, would have been more popular But if in our opinion of the Maharajah, no qualified person was to be had, we should have preferred an outsider possessing a strong mind and liberal views If he will be a stranger to the people, he will be identified with no faction, and he will be better able to counteract all influences of favouritism and intrigue in the palace We do not know much of Mr Rama Row and possibly we are judging of him wrongly, and nothing will give us greater pleasure than to see our judgment, proved wrong We are only writing in the interest of the State as it appears to our judgment, and we wish the Travancoreans more peace and more happiness during the forthcoming *regime* than was their lot during the past seven years

The *Hindu* — 'A TRAVANCORIAN" who is in a position to know a good deal about the Government of Travancore and of the public servants there, sends us the following about the new Dewan We heartily join in our friend's hope about the future of Travancore " When the Right Honourable W E Gladstone was in Opposition some years ago his favourite idea was to send Turkey bag and baggage out of Europe" For the last six years the favourite wish of Travancoreans of all classes and ranks was "to send Mr Ramiengar bag and baggage out of Travancore' His Highness the Maha Rajah has by one stroke of his pen carried out this favourite wish of his subjects, and in doing so, he has served the *best* interests of his country His Highness must be congratulated on the choice of his Minister Head Dewan Peishkar Rama Row is by far the best claimant for the office Mr Rama Row has more than 35 years service in the country, 27 of which he has been a Division Peishkar He has been always known as an officer of great energy, ability and high character He is a domiciled native having settled down in the country for one or two generations He has very conciliatory manners and is a special favourite with the masses of natives He is a business like gentleman, punctual to his engagements and very enthusiastic in all matters touching the public weal There is not even a whisper against his honesty He owns accomplished manners, and with regard to his scholarship in English, it might be interesting to the public to know that the Hon A Seshiya Sastriar once observed 'Mr Rama Row possesses an inimitable style for writing official notes" He has no fuss of any kind He is perfectly earnest in what he says and does He is not moroseotempered nor dyspeptic Luckily for him and for those who will come in contact with him he enjoys a robust constitution We are firmly convinced he will make an *admirable* Dewan He has in his sovereign master, a young, healthy, amiable and thoroughly practical and well meaning Ruler, and unless we are greatly deceived by appearances, Travancore has a glorious prospect before her '

MORALS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

The Malabar Spectator —We alluded in our retrospect last week to the scandals that have of late been disfiguring society—the scandals of divorce and breach of promise of marriage cases, and we reproduced Mr W F Crews' letter on this subject to the *Times* In returning once more to this grave matter, we would fain treat of it in some of its principal aspects and show to our readers the evil effects the ornitment of such scandalous farces has upon society at large It is in the first place, painfully notable that these scandals occur for the most part in high life, a sphere of existence from which we may surely expect warmer things In the next place, we may mention that the fourth Estate is in a great measure lowered by the entire publicity which journals that are among the leading exponents of public opinion throughout the civilized globe afford to such nasty cases as they are heard and treated of in courts of justice Then again, we have been told that in the disposal of such cases judge and jury, lawyers and parties themselves, betray a sad tendency to prolong the hearings to often interminable lengths and to elicit the most sordid and disgusting details When we reflect that all these things take place in the nineteenth century, and when we also reflect that the moving personages in such debasing scenes are th se who from the cradle have been surrounded by honourable associations, who have been brought up as carefully as hot house flowers, and whom nothing degrading and dishonorable can approach, who breathe, as it were, in an atmosphere of honour, such as mortals in lower ranks of life are not supposed to revel in, we cannot but come to strange conclusions regarding some of our fellow creatures, and we can not as well repress the idea embodied in the lines of the Scotch bard that "the rank is but the guinea's stamp' and that many a noble person has claims to nobility which can be proved only by his birth among nobles and not by his intrinsic merits and virtues We feel greatly at a loss to conceive how it is that honorable men can linger fondly on the discussion, in their entirety and plainness, of such sordid details as crop up as a necessity in divorce and breach of promise of marriage cases It is human, of course, to fall, and in our heart of hearts, we may excuse the victims of the tempter because we too are human, but when a coterie of persons get together and spend a great deal of valuable time in discussing filthy items which after all, need not have been mentioned and without which the ends of justice could easily have been met, when representatives of the press sit with anxious interest and note down with delight every word of what is going on, however repulsive it may be to the ear of delicacy, and when editors of newspapers gladly consent to all such rubbish being published *in extenso* in their columns, when such matters take place, we say, we find it hard to find any excuse, however plausible in its nature, for those who degrade human nature after this manner Newspaper men have a great deal to answer for in this direction Such journals as the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Spectator* shine out brightly as silent instructors of the masses, they try their utmost to raise the souls of the nation to a higher sense of all that is good and ennobling and we wish some other English journals of note could be brought to do the same Running a newspaper is a responsible piece of business The responsibility in our opinion, firstly consists in its tone and in the effect, good or evil, it has in the sphere in which it commands circulation Some one—Dr Talmage, we believe —has said that in the present day, that man who does not take in or read a newspaper is a curiosity By which is meant that the newspaper finds its way into every household In England, every working man, as a rule, takes in a morning or evening paper, and should the tone of that paper be good, its good effects on the family will be sure to show themselves and so will the evil effects should the tone be evil Of late, the evil effects of some papers have shown themselves They are due to the publication of trials of such cases as we referred to in the commencement of this article Those newspapers that have done so have created a world of injury They have encouraged a tendency in the lower classes to follow the evil example set by persons in high life, they have fostered the natural inclinations of men to turn from the paths of virtue and walk in the paths of vice by pandering thus to the morbid appetites of the masses such newspapers as we refer to, have destroyed what religious ministration has done and upset the labours of those who toil in the cause of virtue and religion It is well known that the valet betrays a weakness for aping the gentleman and the "heel of Achilles" in the Abigail is to personate her mistress When the master and mistress set a bad example it must be told that their servitors follow such example with more alacrity, than they would if something good was done by the former, and therefore the publicity of offensive details of divorce and kindred cases has an effect for evil on the population at large We have been told that the newspaper is the silent instructor of the million, but we do not believe that the newspaper which thinks fit to deluge its columns with what a certain contemporary would call "bilge water" can lay claim to being the silent instructor of the million Poor Stead was imprisoned because he took the part of the oppressed and published in his paper some facts that were home thrusts to the aristocrats, but no notice is taken of those who outrage virtue and decency by publishing full reports of actions, which we all along thought, only the lower orders of humanity could be guilty of So much for the morals of the nineteenth century, so much for the noble birth and thorough breeding of the aristocrats, and so much for the innate virtue and high calling of some of the world's leading journalists!

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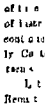

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 22nd Jan—Anxiety is felt at the France German situation, owing to the constant disturbing rumours which are prevailing in reference thereto

Paris 22nd Jan—The French Ministry has withdrawn its Budget and accepted the proposals of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies A Ministerial crisis has thus been averted

St Petersburg, 23rd Jan—The semi-official *Journal de St Petersburg* announces that most of the Cabinets have favorably received the efforts made by the Russian Government, with the view of settling the Bulgarian question The Journal points out that it is essential first to restore to Bulgaria a legally constituted Government and then to agree as to the selection of a Prince for the throne

London 24th Jan—Yesterday the Socialists repeated their conduct of hissing during the prayers for Her Majesty the Queen and Royal Family at numerous Churches in the Metropolis

The *Times* in its issue of this morning, states that Russia has proposed to the powers to instruct their envoys at Constantinople to negotiate for the settlement of the Bulgarian question, while the Bulgarian delegates are present in that capital

Vienna 24th Jan—Preparations are being made by the Austro Hungarian Government for mobilizing the forces of the Empire

Constantinople, 24th Jan—Sir William White dined with the Sultan yesterday and was most cordially received by his Imperial Majesty who said he hoped that Sir Drummond Wolff was the bearer of proposals for a satisfactory solution of the Egyptian question

Rome 24th Jan—News has been received by the Italian Government that Ras Aloula the commander of King John's forces, is threatening Massowah

Aden 24th Jan—Advices received here state that Abyssinians have routed the forces of the Ameer of Harar which place they have occupied The Ameer has fled

London 24th Jan—The *Daily News* states that the Government apprehends that war between France and Germany is imminent It is reported that Germany will shortly demand of the French Government the meaning of the massing of French troops on the Frontier

London 25th Jan—The official statement made by the *Daily News* yesterday respecting the imminence of war between France and Germany was unauthorised, and is not yet confirmed

Paris 25th Jan—The statement made by the *London Daily News*, respecting the relations between France and Germany, has been officially denied here

London, 25th Jan—Orders have been issued by the Admiralty to the new corvettes *Calliope* and *Cordelia* of 16 and 10 guns respectively, to proceed immediately to reinforce the Channel squadron under Vice Admiral Hamilton

Suakim, 25th Jan—News has been received here that an attack has been made on Massowah by the Abyssinians under Ras Aloula in which the Italians lost five in killed and the Abyssinians two hundred

Rome 25th Jan—Large reinforcements of Italian troops are under orders to proceed to Massowah and two Italian corvettes also have been ordered there

Berlin 25th Jan—It is officially denied here that there is any truth in the statement made by the *London Daily News* respecting France and Germany

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1887

A PERMANENT JUBILEE MEMORIAL

Two of the leading features, in all the suggestions and proposals put forth, in almost every place in India, where popular meetings have been held for the commemoration in a befitting manner, of the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India, are first, the feeding and clothing of as many thousands of the poor of all classes of the community as the funds collected will admit, and, secondly, the founding of some permanent memorial to be called after the Queen Empress and as marking her Jubilee for all generations to come The first of these proposals, as a matter of course, amongst a loyal, peaceable, and alms-giving people, has been passed without a single demur, so that, on the 16th and 17th of next month, the poor whom we have always with us will have their hearts rejoiced, by the contributions of their rich and well to-do neighbours, and thus have substantial cause for remembering the Queen's Jubilee for many years of their life But the second proposal, the founding of some permanent memorial to stereotype, as it were, so unique and conspicuous an event in this country and in the recollection of its people has evoked considerable difference of opinion, though that difference, we are very glad to note, has been stated without the slightest acrimony, but the sweetest feelings of loyalty and devotion towards the Sovereign Lady whose name such a memorial is to bear and whose memory it is to perpetuate Such a difference of opinion, expressed in the most respectful manner, was manifest at the crowded and enthusiastic meeting (a report of which appears elsewhere in our columns) of all classes of the inhabitants, both of the City and Station of Bangalore, which was held on Thursday last The Second Resolution put to the meeting contained two proposals, namely, that out of the public subscription raised, after paying the expenses of an address to Her Majesty and the casket to contain it, the balance should be divided between the Indo Colonial institute in London which it is proposed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to found as a permanent memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, and a local memorial in Bangalore which should represent the loyalty of the Province of Mysore in a similarly permanent form, the Indo Colonial Institute getting one-thirds of the money This was well enough, and the proposition was unanimously agreed to, but the difference of opinion arose when the question came up as to what form such a permanent memorial was to take There were two distinct propositions before the meeting—the first was, the establishment of a free public library, where standard works of reference regarding the East and Oriental Literature generally, both in the European and Oriental languages might find a place and be available for the free use of the public, and the second proposal was, the establishment of a Students' Home in Bangalore. We

think, however, neither of these forms for a permanent memorial of the Queen's Jubilee is at all suitable,as neither of them contains the requisite of that memorial—popular application which, we take for granted is intended in the establishment of such a permanent memorial. Let us consider for a moment the second of these two proposals—the founding of a Students Home We think this proposal ought not to have been made A Students' Home as the name indicates, would be available only for one, and that, by no means, a large or numerous section of thecommunity Such a Home cannot, in any country like India, be of, universal application, which as we have said, should be the one essential element in a permanent Jubilee memorial The caste customs and habits and rigid rules alone would be an insuperable stumbling-block, not only in the establishment, but also in the maintenance, of such an institution, and if it is established at all, would soon prove a miserable fiasco, and instead of being a permanent Jubilee memorial,worthy of our Gracious Sovereign, would speedily come to be designated a Jubilee Folly From such a fate, we sincerely trust, the large and influential committee appointed to carry the Second Resolution into effect will deliver this our Province in the loyal attempt (second to none in the Empire) it is making to fitly commemorate our great and good Queen's Jubilee We repeat the proposal about the Student's Home ought not to have been made, and should not be considered by the Committee

Now, as to the second proposal, the establishment of "Free Public Library," such as it has been described to be The same absence of a universality of application to the popular wants is evident as in a Student's Home The use of a public Library, where the books will be all standard-works of reference for which those of ordinary education have no occasion, must, from its very nature, be of but very limited, and even if such a free public library contained volumes of a miscellaneous and popular character, their use and advantage can be scarcely more extended, because though there may be a larger number of readers, the classes of the community which the institution will reach will still be limited, in other words, a free public library, though an educator in one sense, will not be a *popular* educator, if, as is admitted on all hands, the permanent Jubilee memorial is designed to do good to the largest possible number amongst the community It is, in fact, intended to be, as far as the Province of Mysore is concerned, a *national* memorial of a glorious and conspicuous event in its annals How, then, can institutions, such as a Student's Home or a free Public Library, be, in the best sense, a national memorial of so unique an event in the life of the best beloved and most revered sovereign on earth, whom India has the good fortune to have as her beneficent and benevolent ruler?

As, then, a little reflection has shown that neither a Student's Home nor a free Public Library will adequately represent a permanent Memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, we think, indeed, we should say, we are certain, that a technical school—not a limited technical school teaching any one or even two of the mechanical arts, but a school of arts, and industry, where, while the fine arts, such as drawing, sculpture, and modelling are taught, instruction might also be afforded in such useful and remunerative mechanical arts as carpentry, pottery, the making of mats, baskets, any of the mechanical arts, in short, a knowledge of which would give men, poor men—especially, young men—a source of honest livelihood—such a school would be a fitting Memorial Such an institution would also nourish and stimulate the industries and trades which are the supplies of the materials for the manifold purposes of the fine and the mechanical arts. Such an institution will be open to and available by the highest as well as the lowest in the land because the gradations of instruction would be suited to the means and requirements of all classes of the community, and a scheme may be also devised for the instruction of those—chiefly the young who may not have the means to pay for it Thus a permanent Jubilee memorial of this kind would be worthy of our Queen Empress and our country and of the utmost practical advantage, simply by force of its universal application to all classes of the community without distinction, *and to both sexes*, which latter is of very grave consideration, in these very hard times when woman, as she never was in past generations, is obliged to labour for her daily bread

We seriously and earnestly commend these considerations to the members of the Jubilee Committee, and we trust they will devise some such scheme as this which we have shadowed forth The other two proposals do not, in our opinion, and in that of a very large majority of the public, call for any serious consideration Let the Province of Mysore have a Jubilee Memorial in every way worthy of Queen and country

THE JUBILEE MEETING

It is with very great pleasure and satisfaction we have to record the fact that, on Thursday evening last, Bangalore City and Bangalore Civil and Military Station did that justice to the subject that is engrossing the attention of every region of the globe where the British flag flies which we all long expected Our expectations have been fully realised, and we may proudly say that our meeting to concert measures for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee was second to none in the whole empire for its sincere loyalty and devotion to the Throne and its unanimous enthusiasm amongst all classes of the community Europeans and Eurasians, Hindus and Musalmans, alike It was quite apparent that there was but one feeling which influenced the whole assembly, namely, that the utmost cordiality and mutual good will should characterise the proceedings, from the beginning to the end Even in the difference of opinion as to the form which the permanent Jubilee memorial should take, the difference was expressed in a most friendly manner, and the decision of the question was unanimously made over to the committee appointed to consider it. From whatever point we consider it, we are certain that the meeting of Thursday last is a good augury of the future cordiality with which the several managing committees, and the sub committees under them, will carry on the great work on which the Mysore Province, in common with all India, has right loyally set itself, namely, the permanent commemoration of our great and good Queen's reign of fifty years There is every confidence and assurance of the Jubilee Memorial giving satisfaction to all the Queen's liges in this Province

The meeting, as announced, was held, at 4 P M, on Thursday, in the magnificent upper apartment of the Mayo Memorial Hall, which was filled from one end to the other by all classes of Europeans, Eurasians, Hindus, and Mussulmans Mr J B Lyall, the British Resident, took the Chair, having on his right Mr K Seshadri Iyer, Dewan to H H the Maharajah of Mysore and to his left, Major-General Hugh Rowlands, V C, K, Commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army There was a very large gathering of civil officers (including the residents of the two Municipalities) and of officers of the garrison, who all wore Her Majesty's uniform The bench and the bar were well represented, by the judges and magistrates of both sections of Bangalore, and of advocates and pleaders, and the Christian Church sent not a few of its reverend representatives Mr J B Lyall, the British Resident, took the chair, and, in opening the meeting, spoke as follows —

GENTLEMEN,—Before touching upon the particular objects of this meeting I will, with your permission, say a few words about the great occasion with which it is connected The present year is the Jubilee or fiftieth year of the reign of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress For half a century she has held the sceptre of an Empire which extends to all the four quarters of the world, and includes a population surpassing in number that of any other Kingdom on earth which now exists or has existed in the past In these 50 years her acts and her character, public and private, have been exposed to 'that fierce glare of light which falls upon a throne,' and none have found a word to say against her She has been throughout true to the constitution, gracious to her Ministers, charitable to the poor, a friend of progress and true religion, a devoted wife and good mother As to India she has always shown special sympathy for and interest in its Princes and its people, and a conscientious sense of her duty on the position in which God has placed her as regards this great country The wisdom of her conduct and the respect for the throne which she has helped to maintain have been potent factors in holding the empire together and in effecting in a peaceful way those many alterations in the political constitution which the changing circumstances of the time had demanded A feeling of real union has grown up between parts of the Empire which did not feel it before India has been brought under the direct administration of the Queen and Parliament, and an era of war and tumult has been succeeded by the reign of peace, and by the construction of great canals, railways, and telegraphlines and other works by which the country has been opened out and the people greatly benefitted The policy of annexation of Native States has been abandoned, of which the Restitution of Mysore after 50 years of British Administration is a notable example Much has been done to admit the children of the soil to higher offices in India, and further steps are being now taken in this direction I am sure you will agree that every subject ought to do his utmost to celebrate with due honor the Jubilee of such a reign The variety of the event ought also to be remembered, centuries will probably pass before another Sovereign of the Empire reigns for 50 years Certainly none of us will ever see such a day again, though oddly enough there must, no doubt, be a few people alive who can just remember the celebration in 1809, of the Jubilee year of the reign of Her Majesty's Grandfather King George the III It is astonishing to recollect that George the III ascended the throne so long ago as the year 1760, that is to say not more than three years after Clive won the battle of Plassey, the day generally accepted as the true birthday of the English Empire in India It is difficult to realise that events which seem to us in India to belong to such ancient history happened in the life time of Her Majesty's grandfather Now, gentlemen, I will come to the particular objects of our assembly here to day This meeting, as you will all know, is not a station meeting only, the Viceroy having fixed the 16th and 17th February as the days for celebrating the Jubilee throughout India, the two Municipalities of the Station and Town of Bangalore held meetings and both agreed that for so great an occasion a united effort should be made The Maharajah's Government approved and therefore the Presidents called this meeting, and did me the honour, which I much appreciate, of asking me to take the chair This meeting therefore represents Bangalore as a whole, and to some extent the whole of Mysore, for though Bangalore is only honoured in part of this year by the Maharajah's presence, yet it is still the administrative Head Quarters and the Luxurious and Commercial Capital of Mysore as well as the chief Cantonment of Imperial troops in the South of India It is therefore the right and duty of the people of Bangalore not only to celebrate their own local festivities in a way worthy of the important place they live in but also to take the lead in drafting an address of congratulation and in proposing to raise a public subscription for some general form of permanent Memorial for the Province In England, India, and the Colonies there has been a general agreement of opinion that there should be double celebration of the great event, first by festivities of the day and secondly by the creation of some monuments or institutions as permanent memorials Here in Mysore, thanks to the liberality of the Government and of the Municipalities, we are not asked to put our hands in our pockets to meet the expenses of the festivities of the day I hope every one will therefore be ready to subscribe according to their means something, however small towards the permanent Memorial fund As to the form which the permanent Memorial should take, all of you have probably heard that it has been decided in England by the highest authority and by the colonial representatives to invite subscriptions from all parts of the Empire for the establishment in London, as the capital of the Empire, of an Imperial Indo Colonial Institute I am sure that England and the Colonies will subscribe liberally towards this great undertaking, and India will no doubt do her part The Queen and Prince of Wales are known to take a warm interest in the success of this project, and I hope therefore that with common consent some considerable part of the sum to be collected in Mysore for the permanent memorial will be devoted to a Provincial subscription to the Imperial Memorial in England With regard to this point, I think it right to take this opportunity of communicating the purport of a telegram which I received yesterday from the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department The telegram is to the effect that the Viceroy has heard by telegram from the Secretary of State that the plan of building a great Imperial Institute in London in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee has been adopted by the London Committee, and has been accepted by the Chambers of Commerce throughout England, and by the Colonial Agents. Her Imperial Majesty the Queen has intimated that the scheme is personally acceptable to herself, and it may be held to be finally decided upon With the despatch the Secretary of State is sending a letter received from H R H the Prince of Wales on the subject The building is to contain a permanent representation of the resources of the empire, and is to contain also rooms for libraries, museums, trade, conference, etc It is to be managed by a body created by Royal Charter The Secretary of State hopes that the scheme will be cordially supported by the Government, and by the Princes of India, and suggests the formation of central and local committees to make the objects of the scheme known to all classes of the Indian community The Secretary to the Government of India goes on to say that the Governor General in Council expresses his concurrence in the Secretary of State's suggestions and requests that as it is advisable that the Imperial Institute to be founded in London in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee should not be excluded from the attention of the Indian communities who are now rapidly maturing their plans for the celebration of that event, the wishes of H R H the Prince of Wales may be communicated in anticipation of the Secretary of State's despatch both to all committees formed for the purposes of the Jubilee and to Municipal and Local Boards, and other influential bodies The Secretary goes on to say that the Governor General in Council considers that the Institute in London will be found useful in promoting industrial education in India, and may be usefully connected in that relation with the local measures for establishing technical education to which some of the large committees are preparing to devote their subscribed funds. As to the local memorial for the Province the object for which subscriptions to the fund will be invited will be decided by this meeting A resolution will be moved presently which embodies the plan which suggested itself to your representatives in the two Municipal Committees for the town and the station, and which seems to me a good plan, but any other which may be proposed shall be fully considered It will be also proposed that a Central Committee with power to add to their number shall be appointed to collect subscriptions for the permanent Memorial Fund, and that another committee be appointed to draft a form of address of congratulation for the Province But before this stage of the Proceedings is reached the Dewan will speak on behalf of H H the Maharajah, and after that Major Macinnes will briefly describe the public information the arrangements made in Bangalore by the Government of His Highness and by the two Municipalities for the festivities of the Jubilee days

At the conclusion of Mr Lyall's speech the delivery of which was frequently applauded and the conclusion of which was attended by an outburst of cheering —

MR K SESHADRI IYER, Dewan of Mysore, rose and said,—

MR CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I feel it a very great honour indeed to be called upon to address this large and influential meeting in the name of my Sovereign. With reference to the object of this meeting, I can assure you that there is but one feeling in the Maharajah's heart—and that feeling the same as what is in the hearts of all present here—namely, that the Jubilee of Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress should be celebrated and commemorated in Mysore in a way befitting the great glory of a reign which for its justice and benevolence is unparalleled in the history of the world After what Mr Lyall has so ably said it would be out of place on my part to dwell upon the rapid march of civilization during Her Majesty's reign in all parts of Her vast Empire, nor need I refer to the well known and well-appreciated fact that, to advance our happiness and to promote our welfare have been the ever present aims of Her Majesty's rule. By the deep interest and earnest affection with which she has always regarded the Princes and people of India and by her life of the highest charity and benevolence, she has secured the deep devotion and loyal attachment of all her Indian subjects from the highest to the humblest. I need scarcely remind you that Mysore is under a special debt of deep

gratitude to Her Majesty for the kind and generous consideration she has invariably extended to it during the past half a century, and His Highness the Maharaja sincerely trusts that the whole country will cordially join with him in tendering to Her Majesty on the auspicious occasion of Her Jubilee such homage as may tend to draw closer the bonds which unite Mysore with the rest of the Empire On this occasion therefore I would like to say a few words on the claims of the Indo Colonial Institute proposed to be established in England as a memorial of Her Majesty's Jubilee I have heard that in some quarters objections are entertained to any portion of the funds which may be collected for the celebration of the Jubilee being devoted to the Great Imperial Institute I would strongly deprecate any such action, as it is calculated to lay us open to the just charge of narrow mindedness I readily admit that we would be perfectly justified in raising funds for local rejoicings and local memorials, but at the same time, I am sure we should also give liberally towards the Imperial Institute It would indeed be an extremely selfish way of commemorating a Great Imperial event, if we refuse to look beyond our local wants and omit to send a generous contribution towards that great Central Imperial Memorial which after due deliberation has been accepted by the people in all parts of the Empire, and which our Most Gracious Queen Empress has been pleased to say she would specially value as a memorial of the love and loyalty of all her subjects I would take this opportunity to announce to you that His Highness the Maharajah has sanctioned the donation of half a lac of rupees for the Imperial Institute and that the Mysore Government will also undertake to maintain therein a suitable representation of Mysore Arts and Industries His Highness has also sanctioned the construction at Mysore of a Jubilee Institute, which would in some way serve as a branch, or rather as a subordinate helpmate, of the Imperial Institute It is proposed in connection with the Mysore Institute to make arrangements for the collection of Exhibits of all Mysore Arts and Industries, as well as for their improvement and encouragement It is also under contemplation to establish in connection with the Institute an Oriental Library consisting of rare Sanscrit and Kanarese Manuscripts In neighbouring Provinces much has been done for the collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts, but as regards Kanarese the field is almost unoccupied, and there attaches to Mysore, as a Kanarese State, a special obligation to collect and preserve what remains of the great Brahminical, Lingayet and Jain works in that language His Highness hopes to be able to lay the foundation of this Institute on the 20th June next, the anniversary of Her Majesty's accession Towards the building a grant of half a lac of Rupees will be given by the State, so as to leave all public contributions which may be received from any part of the Province free to be devoted towards the Imperial Institute and such other objects as may be decided upon by the public I have only to add that His Highness also cordially approves of some suitable local memorial at Bangalore which has been the administrative capital for more than half a century, and he has authorised me to head any subscription list which may be opened with a donation from his Privy Purse for this purpose

The Dewan's speech was given with much force and effect and was most heartily applauded, both in the course of its delivery and its conclusion

Major J H Macintire, President of the City Municipality, then rose and briefly explained what the arrangements would be for the celebration of the Jubilee on the 16th and 17th Proximo, which, so far as we could hear, are a grand parade of all the troops in garrison in the morning, feeding and clothing of the poor of all classes on which Rs 5 000 have been set apart, fireworks and illuminations at night, at a cost of Rs 1 500, United Schools' sports, with Rs 500 for prizes, military sports, with Rs 500 for prizes, and such *etceteras*, as the fun is will admit of, during the two days.

The Revd T G Slater, of the London Mission, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Lyall for his able conduct in the chair,—the tact and ability and grace with which he conducted the proceedings of the evening As the conclusion of his eloquent speech Mr Slater expressed the regret of the public the fact that Mr Lyall would shortly leave the Province

Mr B Krishna Singh (Municipal Commissioner, Civil and Military Station) seconded the resolution, which was carried acclamation

General Rowlands, V C, C B, then called for three cheers for Mr Lyall, three for Mrs Lyall, and three for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, all of which received an exceedingly hearty response, which echoed throughout the hall and was heard for a considerable distance in the neighbourhood of the Mayo Hall

Occasional Notes

THE question of Simla allowances is now under consideration, and it is expected that a revised scale will be issued very shortly

WE are glad to see that Messrs. N G Chandravarkar and B M Malabari, have been nominated Fellows of the University of Bombay

THE members of the new Distinguished Service Order are to be made notable by the letters D S O after their names, not C D S, as was anticipated

THE Public Service Commission will sit at the Senate House, Madras, from 11 to 5 o'clock daily, from this day for the purpose of examining witnesses

IT has been determined to send some more Native Infantry from Madras in March or April, to Burmah They will be timed to arrive just when the troops in the relief are leaving

H M UMA KHAN, the Chief of Datacli, has written to the Sheriff of Madras and offered a reward of Rs 100 for the discovery of any one who may have caused the fire at the Madras People's Park on the 31st ultimo.

INTELLIGENCE from Kashgar announces that Ghasim Khan the Regent of Koushut, has been murdered at the instigation of his son, on the ground it is alleged, that he intended to permit several English travellers to pass through Koushut on their way from India to Yarkand

A CORRESPONDENT in Kashmir reports the heaviest fall of snow in Srinuggur that has been experienced for twenty years "The city lake has been frozen for more than a fortnight There are still complaints about a scarcity of grain, though there is an immense store in the Government godowns"

THERE will be a display of fireworks and grand illuminations throughout the State of Mysore on the 16th proximo, in honor of the Queen's Jubilee A review of the Maharajah's forces will be held, and Imperial salutes will be fired A congratulatory telegram to Her Majesty will be sent on the 15th through the Agent to the Governor General and H E the Viceroy

H H the Maharajah of Vizianagram has made, on behalf of his mother, the Maharanee, the munificent donations of £2,000 to the Imperial Institute (London) and of Rs 10 000 to the Victoria Technical Institute (Madras) to which institutions subscriptions are invited by the Madras Central Committee for the Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee

THE Southern Mahratta Railway has been opened for public traffic between Dharwar and Deoli on the Portuguese frontier Two passenger trains now run daily to and from Marmagoa in connection with the West of India Portuguese Railway, the short length of ghats alone intervening The Bombay steam navigation steamers run in connection with these trains

THE Surat Municipality has resolved to subscribe Rs 7,000 to varis the local celebration of the Jubilee, of which amount Rs 2,000 will be devoted towards illuminating and decorating the town, and the remaining Rs 5,000 will be left as nucleus of a fund for the purpose of building a public hall for the city It is said that Mr Goolab bai Bhandas, a successful pleader will subscribe Rs. 5,000 towards the building of the hall,

AT Hyderabad on the 16th proximo the Nizam will give a grand banquet, followed by illuminations and fireworks, and will found a Victoria Zenana Hospital for purdah women as a Jubilee memorial There will be entertainments at the Residency, and races and sports at Secunderabad The Minister has issued orders to the district officials to arrange for a jubilee celebration of the Jubilee throughout the Nizam's Dominions

A MEETING of the Jubilee Executive Committee, Bombay, was held on the evening of the 21st instant, in which some of the most prominent citizens of Bombay took part It was decided to spend 40,000 Rs. on illuminations and Fair, to devote the rest of the collected funds to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, to request the Government of India through the Government of Bombay to issue a special Jubilee coin, a size bigger and a little thicker than the ordinary Rupee coin, with the design of a lotus, emblematic of India and other suitable devices and to request the local government to extend the Jubilee holiday to more than one day

A correspondent from Indore writes to the *Hindu*, Madras, as follows — "The change in the *personnel* of the Ministry of Indore has led to important changes in the administration Dewan Bahadur R Ragoonath Row arrived here on the 27th ultimo, on which day he was invited by His Highness the Maharajah to a private interview in which His Highness presented him with a dress, a pearl necklace and some usual Poshak At 5 P M, that day he assumed charge of his office Since Mr Ragoonath Row retired from Indore seven years ago, the way in which law and justice ought to be administered had undergone a complete change, and among the first acts of the Minister was to invite the notice of the authorities concerned to the deplorable state of Judicial administration and call on them to conform to the law laid down during his previous administration I can mention only one instance among many The Judges here used not to record the evidence of witnesses in cases they had to enquire, and at times they gave their judgments without writing the same on paper The new Minister has now asked these Judges (*viz* the last Holkar Sirkar's *Gazette*) to record in writing the evidences taken and the judgments thereof"

Local and Provincial

MR LYALL'S SUCCESSOR.—The *Bangalore Spectator* of Friday last says —Last evening we received a private telegram from Allahabad to the following effect —

Sir Charles Aitchison hands over the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab to Mr J B. Lyall at the end of March, he sailing for England on the 8th April

Mr Girdlestone is confirmed as Resident of Mysore Colonel Erskine probably goes to Khatmandu, in Nepaul This news is authentic

HIS HIGHNESS THE FIRST PRINCE OF TRAVANCORE.—On Wednesday evening last, His Highness the First Prince of Travancore, who is now on a tour in India, arrived at the C and M Station of Bangalore by ordinary mail train. His Highness who returned a few days here put up in a large house near the Bangalore Fort he lodging to Khajana Bakshi Mr Veera sawmy Moodelly

RETIREMENT AND DEPARTURE.—Major E P Maltby, late District Magistrate and Municipal President of the C and M. Station of Bangalore, who retired from the service, at the end of the past year, left Bangalore for Madras, *en route* to England, on Wednesday night last. A large circle of friends, official and unofficial, assembled on the platform of the Cantonment Railway Station to bid farewell to Major Maltby, who was accompanied by Mrs Maltby We have already, in one of our issues of last month, recorded our opinion of the work and public services of Major Maltby who was one of the few officers of the old European Mysore Commission who remained in the service and was drafted into that of the British Government of India, under the present *regime* in Bangalore. Mrs Maltby endeared herself to the poor amongst the European and Eurasian community of Bangalore, who will miss her very much We wish Major and Mrs Maltby good-speed and a happy and long residence in their native land

Extracts

THE MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN FRANCE

According to the *Almanach de Gotha*, Russia can at the present time place 4,000 000 men under arms, Germany, 2 820,000 France 2,430 000, Austria 1 677,000, Italy, 2 400,000 and Turkey about 800 000 These figures include Militia and reserves of all kinds M Jules Richard referring to the expense occasioned by these bloated armaments and the possibility of reducing them by mutual agreement, writes as regards France —"If the military estimate in France did not exceed 650,000,000 fr, instead of reaching, with accessories, 950,000,000 fr, close on a milliard (£40 000,000), if it were reduced to 500,000,000 fr, as in Germany, where there are 445,000 men under arms, whereas we have 514,000, we should not only be in a position to balance our budget, but we should have a surplus, and in time of need possess the means of war" M Jules Richard does not consider however, that we are within a measurable distance of military reduction The fact is that the opposite tendency reigns in France, where the military estimates, ever since the fall of the Second Empire, have been gradually augmenting Upon this subject another French writer of much talent argues that France should either fight at once or disarm—fight at once because the period of active service is going to be reduced and the Army ruined, or disarm because the financial strain is too grievous to be borne Here are some facts he says —"Since the war of 1870, France has spent for her armies 16 milliards (£640 000 000) Every year France spends 950,000 000 fr, in armaments. Her public debt is 26 milliards She owes more than any other nation She has a larger war budget than any other nation Now these colossal sacrifices are not sufficient. A discussion on the reorganisation of the Army is announced, which shows that this expensive Army is not in a satisfactory condition There is also to be a deficit of 400,000,000fr. (£16 000) Should this go on we shall arrive at bankruptcy, and French funds will fall as low as Turks' And—"The whole military organisation of 1872 was framed with the view of a revenge Years have passed by. We have preferred disputing among ourselves to fighting others We have been 14 years getting ready We shall never be so well prepared as now" Speculating upon the probable strategy of the next campaign, M Henri des Marais a French military writer, says that in the event of a war with Germany the Germans will, no doubt, assume the offensive, which succeeded against Austria in 1866 and against France in 1870 "Now however, they will proceed with much greater celerity Sixteen years ago it was only on the twentieth day after the declaration of war that they were able to attack Marshal MacMahon's advanced guard at Wissembourg Now it is said that in 20 hours their Uhlans would be in sight of our line of the Meuse between Toul and Verdun They would be followed in less than 24 hours by a corps of 50,000 men of all arms taken from the garrisons of Metz, Strasburg, do Germany would then set in motion a portion of her active troops, instead of waiting to incorporate the reservists The Infantry regiments with their peace establishment would consist of three battalions of 600 men each The brigades would be 3 600 men and the divisions, with Cavalry and Artillery, some 8,000 strong If the two German army corps nearest to the frontier were thus mobilised, the Germans would have on the fourth day 40 000 men to support the 50 000 drawn from Alsace Lorraine, and, in fact it would not be very difficult for them to commence operations with 150,000 troops This force is provided with a powerful siege train, which has long been concentrated at Metz, composed of heavy guns whose projectiles would soon silence our *forts d'arret* along the banks of the Meuse" M des Marais is of opinion that the prospect of 150 000 men inundating the woody plain of Wavre four or five days from the date of mobilisation merits the attention of the French Head quarter Staff Then he goes on to enumerate the French forces in the district of the 6th Army Corps, which he finds, taking into consideration independent Cavalry divisions and Rifle Battalions, well provided with troops. He sums up by giving us to understand that a dash made by the Germans would have this result only—the great battle between France and Germany would be fought in the plains of Champagne instead of in those of Lorraine—*London Correspondent of the Pioneer*

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND INDIA

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* contributes an article headed "Some recollections of Lord Randolph Churchill, by one who has known him" In the course of the article the writer says —"It was the day after his return from India that I next saw Lord Randolph, and I remember being much struck by the statesmanlike views on Imperial questions which he had brought back with him, and which he soon turned to good account a Secretary of State. He talked in a vague

interesting way about the state of India, the native princes, and Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty—all of which, however, 'for reasons which it is not lawful to mention,' I must here pass over. But the Panjdeh affair is now ancient history, and I may, therefore, without any breach of confidence, repeat what Lord Randolph said to me thereon, in order to show that he is by no means the mere party schemer that he sometimes passes for. 'What we have to do,' he said, 'is to make up our minds, not to fighting Russia sooner or later, but to at once settling a frontier which shall be absolutely final. The Government seem to me to be doing in this matter exactly that they ought—trying by all means, that is to say, to get what they want without breaking the peace, and at the same time preparing for the possibility of war, and as the Government are doing their duty the opposition ought to do theirs by leaving Ministers alone. It is all very well when it is a matter of Zulus or Boers, or some other two penny-halfpenny business, to push party warfare to the uttermost limits, and to flag and civil and question as much as one likes; but when it comes to so big a thing as a question of peace or war with Russia, there should be a truce to party bickerings.' Lord Randolph went on, I remember, to make a remark which throws some light perhaps on the present crisis. 'The more pronounced our military preparations are,' he said, 'the more difficult it is for Russia to draw back; and this shows the unwisdom of our making sudden splashes instead of steadily maintaining an efficient force.' It is because of one of these sudden splashes now, among other things, that Lord Randolph Churchill has resigned."

THE RECENT HISTORY OF THE STATE OF BHOPAL.

Of all the independent States of India not one has been, until within the last few years, more distinguished for its loyalty than Bhopal. Its internal Government was also irreproachable, and, from every point of view it came to be considered a model for the imitation of its neighbours. There was a worm, however, eating into its core, and, beneath a smiling exterior, the germs of decay were being developed. The story is told at unusual length, and with remarkable lucidity in the columns of *the Times* of the 27th ultimo.

The Sikandar Begum, whose fidelity during the worst period of the Mutiny was so conspicuous that it deserved the reward it received of an addition of territory together with certain personal honours dear to every Native Prince, was succeeded in 1868 by her daughter Shahjahan, a widow with an only daughter, the Princess Sultan Jahan, married in 1874 to her kinsman Ahmed Ali Khan, better known as Sultan Dula. Unhappily for her people, if not for herself, Shah Jahan married in 1871 a religious adventurer, named Mahammed Sadik Hassan Khan, bitterly opposed to the English Government. This man had succeeded in obtaining the active support of Jamal Uddin Khan, minister of the Sekandar Begum, to whom he was secretly married. The Begum, indeed, banished Sadik Hassan from her dominions because of his disaffection to the British Government, but was afterwards persuaded by her husband to allow him to return, though he was still treated with marked disfavour, and, notwithstanding the Minister's influence, obtained no higher appointment that one yielding a hundred rupees a month. In 1868, however, the fortunes of the adventurer began to brighten. He had already married the daughter of Jamal Uddin Khan, and now, through his father-in-law's good offices, he became Private Secretary to the new Begum, Shah Jahan, a widow. Much scandal shortly afterwards was caused by the relations which sprang up between the Princess and her Secretary and led to their marriage in 1871,—the Begum reserving to herself the exclusive right of divorce. During the life of his father-in-law, the Nawab Consort was kept under some control, but upon Jamal Uddin's death, followed by that of his daughter in 1882, all restraints were broken down, and the Begum was forced to retire behind the *purdah*. In other words, the Nawab Consort took the entire Government into his own hands, and thenceforth studied only his own caprices. For a time the Begum remained in ignorance of her husband's abuse of his ministerial power, but when she became convinced of his misgovernment she took him severely to task, and even threatened to divorce him. It would have been well for herself as well as for her people had she acted upon her first impulse, but unfortunately she showed herself to be a woman first, and quite secondarily a sovereign: she clung to her lover, and sacrificed her State. The Nawab Consort naturally employed as his agents men devoted to their own interests, which they could hope to advance only by gratifying all his whims and wishes. He found a convenient tool in Akbar Ali Khan, who was at the same time magistrate, chief of the police, and Governor of the gaol, and consequently in a position to arrest and punish, without fair trial, whoever had the misfortune to incur his patron's displeasure. Another of the Nawab's creatures, Mohamed Hussin was nicknamed Mohtamim-i-Maal, or Superintendent of the Death Department, for imprisonment and stripes did not by any means satisfy Sadik Hassan's vindictiveness.

At length the Political Agent finding his remonstrances of no avail, was compelled to report the condition of Bhopal to the Governor General's agent for Central India. Sir Lepel Griffin lost no time in proceeding to Bhopal, though he had already ordered the suspension and arrest of Akbar Ali Khan. In July, 1885, the first steps were taken to rescue the State from misery and degradation. Not content with plundering and oppressing the Begum's subjects, the Nawab Consort had been foolish enough to declare himself the enemy of the British Government. It had long been known that he was in close correspondence with the leaders of the Wahabi sectarians, and had even published Kitabs justifying a Jihad against the unbelievers. So far back as 1881 he had been warned of the consequences that would befall him if he persisted in such courses, and he thereupon penned an annulment of life, pleading ignorance as his excuse while protesting his loyalty. Only two years later, however, he published an exceedingly seditious book, bearing his own name, and virulently attacking the "Kafir Feringhis." He also wrote, or caused to be written, a book upon Bhopal, running down the Begum's family, and libelling the English officials. In 1885 he went still further, but used his son's name to cover his own treasonable hand work. These various offences were reported by Sir Lepel Griffin to the Viceroy, while The Begum issued a *yaddasht*, depriving the Nawab of all further share in the administration. Hardly, however, had the Governor General's Agent quitted Bhopal than it was given out that no importance was to be attached to the *yaddasht*, which was merely a blind for a temporary purpose. The measure of Sadik Hassan's iniquities already fall to the brim was made to overflow by his conduct to the Begum's heir, the Princess Sultan Jahan. Baffled by her marriage to Sultan Dulla in his design of securing her for his own son, he applied himself to the creation of a breach between mother and daughter, and reduced the allowances made to the members of the Bhopal family in order to increase those bestowed upon his own people. Two months elapsed between the date of Sir Lepel Griffin's report and the announcement of the Viceroy's decision approved by Secretary of State. In the interval the Nawab had recovered his former influence, and had given out that no attention would be paid to the Report made by the Governor-General's Agent.

His annoyance, therefore, was only surpassed by the joy of the Bhopal natives when Sir Lepel Griffin again made his appearance on the 26th October. At the Darbar which was held, to which the Nawab and Sultan Dulla were alike summoned, the Viceroy's orders were read aloud, Hassan Sadik was deprived of his title of Nawab Waljah Amirul-Mulk and of the salute of 17 guns to which he was entitled, and was warned that if he ever again attempted to interfere in public affairs he would bring upon himself condign punishment—meaning, no doubt, that he would be transported to Rangoon. His creatures were also removed from office, and otherwise punished in proportion to their respective delinquencies. The Begum, however, could not be persuaded to quit the privacy of the *purdah*, and resume her proper place in the Government. She could not be prevailed upon to break away from her Consort, and was therefore compelled to consent to the appointment of a Wazir, or Minister, directly responsible to the British Government. In the first instance, Nawab Abdul Latif was selected, a Mussulman resident of Calcutta, a courteous and intelligent gentleman, apparently very partial to European society. But he proved unequal to a post that demanded a robust individuality. He was succeeded therefore by Colonel Ward, under whose firm but benign control the little State of Bhopal is already in a fair way to recover its former security and happiness. Justice and Police now constitute two separate departments, while Sanal Kazis have displaced the unpopular, mischief-making Wahabis. Above all a reconciliation has been effected between the Begum and her daughter, and, probable successor. Can it be necessary to point the moral of this tale? Does it not forcibly illustrate by example what would behill many of the independent States of India were British ascendancy to cease and determine?

RIGHTEOUS AND UNRIGHTEOUS GAIN.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika, January 21.—The recent message of the President of the United States discloses a state of affairs which will perhaps surprise most men in the world. The President says, that he has too much in his hands, and that money is still accumulating in the public coffers, and he does not know what to do with it! He therefore piteously appeals to the people of America to help him out of this stupendous difficulty! This, it must be admitted, is the strangest appeal that was ever made by a Government to its people.

Any thoughtless man would at once say that this is only a joke of the President, and that if there is anything easier in the world, it is to spend money. But a little consideration will show that it is no joking matter with the President to deal with the novel and complicated question that is before him. First, let us see how this money was accumulated.

The Americans have a huge protective tariff. They have no faith whatever in the free trade principles of Great Britain; neither has Great Britain the power to enforce its principles upon an independent country like America. This protective tariff the Americans will never consent to give up, and the bulk of the American Revenue is derived from this source. Taxes therefore flow into the treasury imperceptibly, and money accumulates in a manner which cannot be prevented. The one remedy that the President suggests is to give up duties upon some of the minor articles, but this even the people of America will never consent to. And the President is therefore in a fix.

But it may be urged, that there should be certainly no difficulty in spending the accumulations. Let us see. The one way to do it is to remit the taxes, for, say one year. That will be giving up the protection for one year to which we said, the Americans will never agree, and that, besides, will at once throw the whole machinery of the Government into disorder. Of course the President can carry away the money home, but that will be clear misappropriation, and he may be sent to jail. The pay of the officials may be raised all around, but that will demoralize the service. Neither have the Americans any interest or pleasure in maintaining a divine and princely-paid service.

It is quite true that public offices could be pulled down and built a new as is done, now and then we are told, here in India, for the purpose of securing a large grant for the Public Works Department, and for the purpose of benefitting individuals belonging to it. But America is not India, and such things are not permitted there. It is true, railways could be constructed and the resources of the country developed. But the Americans have got all the railways they need, and, besides, the people in that country do not allow the Government to prosecute such profitable undertakings, and which they therefore do from their own private funds.

They have, then, no necessity to construct railways which they do not need. For instance, they have no necessity for the Quetta railway, or the Bhamo Railway to help them in spending money. It is true, all the money accumulated could be swept away by leading an expedition in a foreign country. But they have no Upper Burmah to tempt them, nor do they think it proper or advantageous to indulge in such pastimes. They could increase their expenses by increasing their military strength. But they have given up the criminal pleasure of lording over fellow subjects. They could spend a portion of their accumulations by constructing a few roadsides. But they have no unguarded possessions to protect, and they therefore fear neither Russia nor France.

Indeed, there is no necessity for them to maintain standing armies to protect them from enemies whom they have wronged, or to keep in awe native princes given to intrigue. They have no necessity to maintain mercenaries or to construct a chain of forts to guard the frontiers. They have no necessity to subsidize any power, or to deluge countries like Egypt and Turkey with money or the blood of their countrymen. And hence they don't know what to do with their money. It would therefore be easily seen that the difficulties of the President of the United States are real, and no matter of joke.

Let us now draw our moral. The idea of Englishmen that all protective duties are injurious has not been accepted by any nation on earth which can resist British material force. It has therefore been forced upon helpless India. The Indians urge that English people pretend to be guided by a high economic principle, while, in fact, they are guided by pure selfish considerations, and they take advantage of their position, as custodians of India's interest to rob her of her interests. The English people say that, a protective tariff is injurious, and they have, therefore, from pure disinterested motives, saved India from it by lowering or abolishing its custom duties. But, as a matter of fact, we see the Americans are growing enormously rich under the egis of the protective tariff. One fact is worth more than one thousand speculations. We are therefore obliged to put faith upon the former.

From the American *States* let us now return to the British *Empire*. America has made its money by pure industry, but England has ransacked the whole world for gold. If diamond is to be had at the Cape, England is there. Gold is found in Australia, and England is busy in that country. There is a ruby mine in Burma and England at once takes possession of the country. America has not one inch of foreign possession, but England has secured by war and bloodshed half of the globe. America has not a piece of illgotten gains to trouble its conscience, but England has taken billions of rupees from India alone by various means, and even now takes about twenty millions of pound sterling annually from it as tribute.

And the result is that America does not know what to do with her money, but the vast majority of the subjects of the British Empire are in a starving condition. In India millions of men die of starvation annually, and Government has no money to feed them. In Ireland the entire population is in indigent circumstances, and now and then England has to meet Irish famines, as it is troubled with a permanent famine in India. Even in England itself the number of paupers is a constant source of danger to the Government. The other day fifty thousand English paupers under the pangs of hunger, committed dreadful depredations in London itself. The Lady correspondant of the *Englishman* writes:—

> In London the offering is great according to Mr. G. R. Sims, than whom there is no more authentic author ity) already, unless some plan of relief is speedily arrived at, it will go hard with the unfortunate unemployed. As one of their number expressed it, "things are bad enough now, but they will soon be 'unseen' if they don't give us some work to do."

And the Government itself is always in need of money. It cannot carry out useful reforms for want of money. It cannot impose taxes for fear of the people.

The result is due to the fact that England has to maintain useless garrisons, to engage in useless wars, to bribe and subsidize countries, to give loans to Turkey and Egypt, construct costly and costly railways, and purchase useless canals to protect its ill-gotten gains.

If England had taken account of its profits and losses it could see whether it has gained or lost by the policy it has hitherto pursued. It is quite certain however that America has done better by following a different policy.

Besides, England has no rest, no sleep, no contentment. If Abdur Rahaman fights with the Ghilzais, England is anxious. If Russia appoints a new Ambassador England loses its sleep over the affair. If the French occupies a small island in the remotest corners of the world, the appetite of England fails immediately. If Russia builds a new iron-clad, or sends a few Cossacks south, the whole English people fail to discussing the affair. If the Emperors of Germany and Russia shake hands England becomes disconsolate. If a newspaper in India writes a foolish paragraph England falls down in a fit immediately. It is all because England is led by the desire of a criminal, pleasure the criminal which proceeds from lording over fellow-beings, and taking from another what does not belong to it. After all what the prophets say is true.—Honesty is the best policy.

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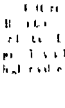

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PART IV
SIMPLE NOUNS
do I—Formation of Primitive Nouns
do II—Noun affixes
do III—Classification of Noun bases
do IV—Augmentation of Noun affixes
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do VI—Alteration of Noun bases otherwise than by augmentation and contraction
do VII—Formation of feminine bases
do VIII—Formation of secondary Nouns
do IX—Primitive remarks on indeclinables and on the gender and number of other Nouns
do XI—Declension of Nouns

PART V
COMPOUND AND SECONDARY NOUN AND NOUN ROOTS
do I—Compound Nouns
do II—Irregular Nouns
do III—Noun Roots

PART VI
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do I—The Case of Nouns
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The proposers of the scheme himself admitted that the Home would have been of no use to Europeans and Eurasians, and thus, as a permanent Jubilee memorial, it would not have been of universal application We should have very much wished to see a Technical School founded on the lines proposed by the Editor of the *Spectator* and supported by ourselves in our article of Monday last, but the institution next best to it was that, we think, proposed by the British Resident, in reference to which Mr Lyall explained as follows —

There were two projects, he said, laid before the public at the last meeting, *viz*, a Victoria Free Library and a Technical Institute The chairman remarked that the latter was a very big business A school would have to be opened, books and appliances procured, and a highly trained staff entertained to keep it up Besides this, there was no practical experience of any project of the kind having proved successful in India There were Agricultural Institutions and Engineering Colleges, and Industrial Institutions, in Madras and elsewhere Mr Lyall said that he did not suppose any one wanted anything of this sort here In support of the project of a Victoria Free Library, the chairman said that it was not to be one to compete with the circulating Libraries, but that it would to a certain extent be a Victoria Institute of Industrial Arts and Sciences, not a School, but an Institute to contain all the books that could be got together bearing on Industrial Arts and Sciences, Models of Machinery, books of reference for the pursuit of knowledge for the mines and manufactures The planter from his district might find some reference useful which would enable him to make an improvement in his mode of work, and the manager of a mill might utilize some thing in improving the system of preparing a finer kind of fibre or yarn In fact, any one engaged in callings of industry may have an opportunity of examining models, &c In short, the Industrial Arts and Science Models would be useful not only to a few, but would be of great benefit to all around Mr Lyall said that he did not himself see how a Technical School to teach Arts and Sciences could be opened out An institution of the kind, he proposed would form the nucleus of Technical under taking"

Mr. Lyall's proposal was then put to the meeting in the shape of a resolution, and carried by a large majority The institution is to be called Victoria Free Institute of Industrial Arts and Sciences The resolution and the proceedings will be circulated throughout the Province of Mysore, and on the decision of the majority of those thus addressed, this form of permanent Jubilee Memorial will be carried into effect, after being submitted by the General Committee to the Mysore Government and the British Resident

The remaining portion of the proceedings of Friday's meeting related to the address to Her Majesty the Queen Empress and the casket which is to contain it These proceedings are as follows —

"The form of address was then next has been called up The Chairman said that the special committee deputed for this work had to-day laid the draft address which we published yesterday, which might be allowed to stand over and discussed to the next meeting."

The casket was the next thing The Chairman's idea was that as the address was from Mysore, it should be enclosed in a casket of Mysore sandalwood Such a casket was always made of a local product He instanced that the Madras Committee was giving their address a portfolio made of sandalwood and silver A most elegant portfolio might be made of sandalwood and blackwood and it would be greatly appreciated at Home

Mr MERVYN SMITH said that Mr Burton who was present, had a plan for a casket

Mr OLDFIELD remark I that a portfolio of sandalwood would be admirable, with a gold plate of Kolar gold on the cover

Col GRANT said that it would take time to finish the sandalwood portfolio

It was decided that the address should be enclosed in a portfolio of Mysore manufacture

Mr LAWRANCE suggested that the portfolio should be carried with mottos from the Hindu Pantheon

The CHAIRMAN said that he was sure the meeting would agree with the suggestion made that the address take the book form and be in English, Kanarese, Sanskrit and Hindustani, and perhaps Tamil and Telugu, as well The hinges might be of Kolar gold

A provisional grant of one thousand rupees was voted for the address and portfolio, and the following gentlemen appointed to serve on the Executive Committee

Messrs Thumboo Chetty, Vijayendra Row, Major V H Macintire M Hewitson, Major Anderson, Col Bowen, M Streenivasachar, Mr Narasimha Iyengar the Assistant Resident, the Assistant Q Mr General Col Stuart, R A Mr Sidney Smith, Mr Mantel Iyer, Mr Mervyn Smith Mr Oldfield, Mr J W H Syes, Sr, Abdul Rahiman, Mr Gangadhara Chetty and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts

Mr Hewitson was appointed Honorary Secretary of the Committee

The Meeting then terminated

The following is the draft of the proposed Address to Her Majesty, as laid on the table on Friday morning

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Empress of India, Defender of the faith

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR IMPERIAL MAJESTY — We, the residents of Mysore and your Imperial Majesty's subjects in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, including the Military Forces of the Garrison, beg to approach your Imperial Majesty with an expression of our loyalty to your person and profound devotion to your throne

The people of Mysore although no longer directly under the benign sway of your Imperial Majesty, are fully mindfull of the many gracious acts of consideration for that their weals, that marked the Government of this Province during the fifty years of British Administration, and that culminated six years ago in the restoration to power of their Native Prince

On this the year of Jubilee of your Imperial Majesty's reign we are all inspired with one desire to express to your Imperial Majesty our homage to your throne and our sincere congratulations on the auspicious event, which, along with all British India, we have resolved to celebrate in a manner befitting the occasion

We pray that your Imperial Majesty will deign to accept our humble thanks for the inestimable blessings that have been conferred on us during your Imperial Majesty's long and illustrious reign for, Mysore, equally with all other parts of your Imperial Majesty's dominions, has benefited by the unprecedented advance in enlightenment and material prosperity that has rendered your Majesty's reign the glory of our Century Above all we deeply reverence the nobility of your character and personal esteem, the private virtues that have adorned your rule as our Sovereign Lady and that have led to your Imperial Majesty's subjects, set the Princes and people of India an example worthy of the admiration and imitation of all

In conclusion we devoutly pray that it may please Almighty God to prolong for many years you Imperial Majesty's life and to continue to your Imperial Majesty all the blessings, health, happiness, and prosperity that your people's devotion can yield

We beg to subscribe ourselves, your Imperial Majesty's most Loyal, Devoted and Affectionate Subjects

THE PEACE PROSPECTS OF EUROPE

THE truculent speech of Prince Bismark, the chancellor of the German Empire (delivered last month in the Reichstag, or German Parliament) wherein he declared that war was inevitable between France and Germany, though the latter would not be the aggressor, and that in case of Germany's triumph, she would take care that France should be crushed and ruined for many years to come—that truculent speech has had the effect of rousing the evil spirit of irritation in France, and has been productive of the war fever, symptoms of which are clearly visible in that especially reckless country, especially in Paris, its capital, which is the heart of France, as has been well said, the conduct and actions of its citizens faithfully interpreting the feelings of the French nation generally At first, the French Press commented on Bismark's speech in a spirit of wild expostulation, and surprise that Germany, or any body else, should think that France should wish to be the disturber of the peace of Europe, a peace which has now lasted for ten years. It would appear, however, that there still is a war party in France, who cannot get over the defeat and humiliation she suffered, under the regime of the late Napoleon III, at the hands of Germany, who still dreams of a successful war of reprisal which shall restore to France her lost Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine This war party is headed by General Boulanger, the Minister for War in the French Government, who consequently carries great weight among the fiery Frenchmen from such a position, they would be the case if the party was headed by a general not in the Administration, or merely by a section of the public press It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that a corresponding feeling of irritation has been roused in Germany, and that Prince Bismark is more confirmed in his belief that a war between the two countries is imminent. The other members of the French Cabinet, however, and many of the leading statesmen of France, are opposed to the policy of General Boulanger and his party, because they know well that there is no real cause for being dissatisfied with the German Government and that Alsace and Lorraine may well remain as annexments of the German empire for some time, because the issue of any attempt to regain them is very doubtful, and may end in additional disaster to France That the present French Government is doing its utmost to keep the peace of Europe and to show that it is sincere in its desire for peace, is evident from the fact that it has given an authoritative and official denial to the rumours which were afloat a four days ago of a declaration of war between France and Germany, and that M Herbette, the French Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, has had a special interview with Prince Bismark, at which, it is stated, he tried to reassure the German Chancellor concerning the present position of affairs in France and the intention of General Boulanger Nevertheless, it seems more likely that the peace of Europe will soon be disturbed by an outburst of war between the two great nations of Central and South-Western Europe—a likelihood strengthened by the panic, the other day, in the money Markets of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna (now subsided) and the statement of the Austrian Foreign Minister to the Austrian Council of Ministers that the tension between France and Germany was growing

There is also a probability of the peace of Europe being broken in the East of that continent, by Austria and Russia, on the question of the policy and conduct of the latter with respect to Bulgaria It appears, indeed, according to recent telegrams, that a better understanding now exists between the two Governments The Austrian Foreign Minister, Count Kalnoky, for instance, addressing the Austro Hungarian Council, is reported to have said that the relations between Austria and Russia were more friendly, and M Pitch, the Premier, is also reported to have said that he still had hopes that peace would be maintained, and, yet, the same telegrams announce that the Austro Hungarian delegations are to be speedily summoned for the purpose of providing for the eventual calling out of the Landsturm, the latter forming the reserve forces of the Austro Hungarian Empire, and which are not called out, unless to meet some national emergency, like that which seems imminent with Russia It is very difficult, under the circumstances to believe M Tisza's further statement that the military preparations which Austro Hungarians were making were precautionary, and no more

It is clear then that there is very little assurance that the peace of Europe will be long preserved when two such nations, respectively, as France and Germany, and Austria and Russia, are mutually arming, stand, indeed, armed and ready for any emergency, and when the public feeling in these great states can hardly be said to be under the control of the Government The flames of war, in fact, are likely to burst out in two sides of Europe the East and the West, simultaneously, and the conflagration will, doubtless, involve the near neighbours of the secondaries, and, no doubt, Great Britain, among them, will also have to take "precautionary measures," by making military preparations, but of the latter, we do not see much, and yet Great Britain has to take care of her Indian Empire and her vast colonies all over the world!

Occasional Notes

DEWAN Lachman Das, has been appointed a Minister of the Kashmir State

A Dutch bond of 50,000 Rs is missing In the event of its discovery Mr G C Vanspall, Collector, promises a reward of 1,000 Rs

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir has reduced the postal charge on newspapers from to 1 pies

THE offices of the Government of India in Calcutta will be closed on the 19th proximo and re-opened in Simla on the 4th of April

LORD REAY will visit Goa shortly and preparations are being made in the Viceregal palace in Hangin to give His Excellency a fitting reception

THE Government of India has decided that the offices of the Director General of State Railways shall be located permanently at Allahabad

THE Maharajah of Benares has ordered a silver casket, which he intends to send to Her Majesty with a letter of congratulation on the occasion of the Jubilee

THE Central Asia Railway reached the banks of the Oxus at Chaharjui on the 15th ultimo. The extension to Samarkand will be commenced next month

THE Maharajah of Tipperah and the Maharajah Scindia, will, it is expected, visit Calcutta during the next few days, and remain until after the Jubilee celebrations

THE Municipality of Agra have made a free gift of a site, valued at Rs. 8,000 to the Agra Female Hospital, of which the foundation stone was laid by Lady Lyall on Saturday last

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS and staff return to Calcutta from Burma on the 10th instant His Excellency remains in the city till the Jubilee celebration is over, and then proceeds to Umballa

THE Rajah of Bhinga, Oudh, has issued an appeal to the members of the Kshatriya race to found Jubilee Kshatriya scholarship for the exclusive benefit of the youths of that caste as they are very backward in English culture at the present day

PRIVATELY the local Government have requested the Government of India to publish in the *Gazette of India*, their resolution offering an annual prize of 500 Rs for the best collection of inscriptions by Indian University graduates

IN commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee Rao Bahadoor Ranchodlall of Ahmedabad, has offered Rs 20,000 to build a female hospital adjoining the Ranchodlall dispensary, and he undertakes to pay the lady doctors half their salary for four years

THE Kaira Municipality has sanctioned a sum of Rs 1,500 for the erection of a Municipal Hall, to be called the "Jubilee Hall," and Rs 500 to meet the expense of illuminations, fireworks and other popular forms of rejoicing on the occasion of the Jubilee day

THE Rangoon Municipal Committee has voted a contribution of Rs 50,000 to the Jubilee fund The Madras Municipality has not yet arrived at any decision on the subject The Calcutta and Bombay Municipalities have each subscribed Rs. 1,00,000 to the local Jubilee funds

IT is under the contemplation of Government that the office of the Controller of Military Accounts be amalgamated with that of the Accountant-General, attached to the Military Secretariat Office, Government of India In that case, it is said that the post of Controller will be abolished

THE Nagpur Bijapur Railway, which has been sanctioned on favourable terms by the Secretary of State, will be a new link between Calcutta and Bombay It will pass through the heart of the Central Provinces the fertile soil of large areas of which has lain fallow from primeval times

MAJOR Elles, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and Secretary of the Mobilisation Committee, is now in Calcutta where various details connected with army mobilisation in India are being marked out as the result of the deliberations of the Sub Committees which assembled in Simla last summer

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught will most probably leave Bombay early in May for England, as they are to take part in the gathering of the Royal Family on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee It is problematical whether His Royal Highness will resume command of the Bombay Army

AT a meeting held at Rangoon last Saturday, it was decided to devote the Jubilee subscriptions to erecting a statue of the Queen, and, funds permitting, also a public hall. Ten per cent, of the money collected will be sent as a contribution to the Imperial Institute, such contribution not to exceed Rs. 10,000.

THERE are to be no fireworks in Bombay on the night of the Jubilee, as the Police authorities say they will have as much work as they can manage in controlling the crowds, and seeing that the illuminations do not end in fires and conflagrations, and that after the terrible disaster in Madras, they are justified in avoiding the slightest risk.

THE Hon'ble H. S Cunningham, (formerly Advocate General of Madras), a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, has

been granted leave for fifteen months, and will retire at the end of his leave His services in connection with the Education and Finance Commissions may secure for him the honor of the new Knighthood of the Order of the Indian Empire

We (*Times of India*) hear that it is proposed to hold a grand ceremony in the Town Hall and to proclaim the Jubilee from the front of the building, after a full choral service in the Cathedral, which will be attended by his Excellency the Governor and all the high officials In every way possible the ceremony will be carried out with the utmost pomp and formality

In commemoration of the Jubilee day the Begum of Bhopal will entertain all the Europeans she can muster at a banquet, and illuminate her capital, she will also send a message of congratulation to the Queen Her Highness proposes also to raise some permanent memorial of the occasion, in the shape of a considerable extension of the excellent system of water works already in existence in Bhopal, whilst a small scheme for supplying the Shahjehanabad suburb will also be undertaken The joint work will cost more than two lakhs of rupees

Says the *Amrita Bazar Patrica* —"In this country the feeling of loyalty is a genuine article But he is very other feeling it requires in object to nourish the sentiment and keep it alive It is very desirable, is the Lieutenant Governor says that on the day of the Jubilee the people of this country should be brought into contact so to speak, with the sovereign But how is this to be done? In days of yore, when the Hindoos had their own sovereign to love, the feeling of loyalty was evoked by bringing him before the public in all the grandeur for which the oriental nation is celebrated But where is the Emperor or the Empress to love? Hear She is not here Nobody has seen Him or Her Some Hindoos perform a peculiar ceremony of marrying a plantain tree They of course cannot feel any conjugal affection for a tree The people of India cannot feel themselves drawn in ties of that fervid loyalty to an impersonal sovereign as to a personal one Can the Viceroy or Vice Empress supply the place of the Principal? We wish he could, but it is as well to suppose that a plantain tree bedecked in jewels, clothed and veiled in brocade, can supply the place of a live bride The Indian nation is there required to show its loyalty to the Crown under a very great disadvantage, but yet, we doubt not, it will do its best'

Local and Provincial

The Jubilee Ball —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore will give his Jubilee Ball to Bangalore Society on the 17th instant

New Bridges —Rs 10,903 have been sanctioned by the Mysore Government for the completion of three bridges on the Mysore, Bogadi Road

Telegraph Line —Telegraph posts are being put up between Tumkur and Gubbi on the Mysore State Railway, and communication will be effected very shortly

Maharajah's Departure —We learn that His Highness the Maharajah will leave Bangalore for his capital on the 19th instant so as to be there in time for his birthday gay doings

Hyderabad Lottery —Ticket holders in the great Hyderabad Lottery have been requested to note that the drawing of prizes has been postponed to the 11th February, next Friday

Resumption of Office —Mr Sparks having returned to Bangalore from leave and assumed charge of the duties of the Jail from Mr F B Clerk, the latter gentleman will revert to his appointment in the District Treasury relieving Mr S H Vardon

Mysore Local Examination —Candidates whose names have been registered for the Mysore Local Examination to be held at each District Head Quarters, are informed that the examination will commence on Monday, the 21st February 1887, at 10 A. M

The Maharajah's Garden Party —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore gave a Garden Party in the Palace Grounds on the High Ground, on Thursday last, to which a large number of Civil and Military guests were invited, and a number of the chief officers of the state service

Kolar High School —The Kolar High School, we believe, sends up the largest number of candidates for the Middle School Examination of any similar District School in the Mysore Province This year, we are glad to learn that ten out of twelve candidates succeeded in passing

Public Holiday —In continuation of Notification No 221, dated 19th January 1887, His Highness the Maharajah is pleased to direct that the 16th and 17th February 1887 be both observed as public holidays in all offices under the Government of Mysore in honour of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress

Encouragement to Mahomedans —The Southern Mahratta Railway authorities are bent on employing Mahomedans on their Railways, if men with the necessary qualifications are forthcoming Many an applicant has already appeared on the stage and the Traffic Inspector at Bangalore is rather too much troubled with them just now

An Exhibition of Agricultural Machinery —Mr. Binham, Mechanical Engineer of Messrs Oakes and Co's Iron Foundry at Madras, is at present in Bangalore, arranging to hold an exhibition of sugar cane mills, and various Agricultural and Horticultural Machinery and implements The Exhibition will be held in the Cubbon Park and extend from Tuesday the 8th to Saturday the 12th instant

Native Liberality —Mr Arcot Dhanacoty Modeliar having recently returned to Madras from Calcutta, being one of the Madras delegates who had proceeded thither in connection with the National Congress, hearing of the sad catastrophe in the People's Park that occurred during his absence from Madras, has forwarded to Government, through the Private Secretary, a sum of Rs 1 000 towards the Relief Fund —*Madras Times*

Mr J B Lyall —The British Resident, Mr J B Lyall, who will leave Bangalore for the Punjab by the end of March enjoying, appears to be utilising the interval in shikar excursions He is now out on a shooting excursion, at Savandroog Is there any truth in the report that Mr Lyall has ordered that no more appeal cases from the Lower Courts of the Civil and Military Station, be filed in his High Court till his successor takes charge thereof?

Mysore Government Museum —Visitors to the Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore, during the month of January 1887 were 10,134 in number, averaging, exclusive of Sundays and Holidays, 326 daily The following donations to the Museum were received during the month of January —His Highness Rama Varma, Esq Vizagam, one carved coconut shell, and one carved bael fruit shell and Mrs. Hickey, Bangalore, 20 dubs and 15 cowries

Acknowledgment —We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a copy of the "List of Delegates who attended the Second Indian National Congress, held in Calcutta in December last The List comprises the names, professions and occupations of delegates who attended the Congress from Madras, Bombay and the Bengal Presidencies, and from the North West Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, and is a useful and fitting memento of the Second Indian National Congress

The New British Resident of Mysore —We learn on the best authority by telegraph from Calcutta that Sir Charles Bernard K C S I, Chief Commissioner of Burmah, goes home immediately on a year's furlough, and on his return will take up the appointment of British Resident at Mysore in succession to Mr J B Lyall, appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab He will be succeeded in Burmah by Mr Crosthwaithe, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces of India.—*Mail*

University of Madras — *Analysis of the B A results—Language Branch*,—

Madras Christian College	123
Presidency College	82
Combaconum College	29
Central College, Bangalore	24
Maharajah's College, Trivandram	22
St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	16
St Peter's College, Tanjore	15
Rajmundry College	12
S P G College, Trichinopoly	9
Maharajah's College, Vizianagaram	3
Private Study	30
Total	365

New Law —A New Bill, entitled "a Bill for the more speedy execution in the United Kingdom of Judgments obtained in the Indian and Colonial Courts" has received the assent of the Honorable Judges of the High Court, Madras, and that it will very soon come into force As the proposed Bill restricts the extension to judgments of the High Court only, the advisability of extending the Bill to judgments of the lower courts also has been suggested in a minute by one of the Judges on the grounds that cases will doubtless arise when judgments obtained against Europeans in such Courts may have to be enforced in England

Colonel H M S Magrath —There seems to be some difficulty in the official disposal of Colonel H M S Magrath, late District Magistrate and Municipal President of the [illegible] Station of Bangalore, who has just returned from furlough We do not pretend to understand the official leave rules, but there seems to be sure hitch about them, we understand in the colonel's case, or is it because Mr, E Howetson has been confirmed (as report said) in the spots which ought to have been kept open for Colonel Magrath? At all events, he is for the present to be sent to Coorg where he is to settle some boundary disputes, in that "land of mist and snow

A Circular.—The Inspector General of Registration, Mysore, has issued the following circular to the District Registrars on the 8th Instant —

As Section 89 of the Registration Act II of 18 77 as amended by Section 107 of Act XII of 1879 provides that every court granting a certificate under Section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall send a copy of such certificate to the Registering Officers within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the immovable property comprised in such certificate is situate, the Judges of the Chief Court have ruled that the above provision obviates the necessity of the holder of the certificate presenting the same for registration Hence this Office Circular No 3, dated 30th August 1877 should be considered cancelled, and the District Registrars are requested to communicate this fact to their Sub Registrars

Zenana (Secular) Education —The subjoined resolutions show the conclusions at which a recent meeting of educated natives, held in Arcot Narrainswamy Moodeliar's School, cantonment, has arrived regarding the zenana (secular) education of native females, Mr Justice Thumboo Chetty of the Chief Court of Mysore presiding —

I That Home Teaching for Native Ladies be at once introduced into the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore,—engaging a caste Female Teacher on a salary of Rs 25 per mensem

II That the undermentioned ladies and gentlemen be requested to form themselves into a Committee for the purpose of carrying out the objects mentioned in the above Resolution —

Mrs B L Rice Mrs T E Slater, Miss S Millard, Justice T R A Thamboo Chetty r, Esq Justice A Ramchandra Iyer, Esq, B A, S Hemagee Row, Esq, Rai Bahadur A Narrainswamy Mudaliar, Esq Rai Bahadur V Gangadhara Chetty, Esq, Municipal Commissioner, P R Venkataswami Naidu, Esq, B A Professor, Central College, A Viraswami Mudaliyar, Esq, Khazanchi Bakshee, Mysore Durbar, B Krishna Singh Esq, Municipal Commissioner, A J Singaravelu Mudaliyar, Esq, B A, Municipal Commissioner, R Gopalaswamy Iyer, Esq, Head Master, Military Normal School, V M Sadasiva Mudaliyar, Esq, Clerk Dewan's Office, V Krishnaswamy Mudaliar, Esq, Clerk, Dewan's Office, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer

III That Mrs J B Lyall and K Seshadri Iyer, Esq, B A, B L, Dewan of Mysore, be invited to become the Patronesses and the Patron of this Institution.

IV That application be made to J B Lyall, Esq, the British Resident, for a grant-in aid of one half the salary of the teacher

Extracts.

THE EUROPEAN ARMIES

The following table, copied from the *Daily News*, shows, first the number of men held in permanent readiness for war, and, second the number of men that could be called under the colours in case of need The second column of figures included, it should be added, only trained soldiers, and does not take account of those reserves which would be provided by a *levee en masse*

	Peace.	War
Germany	.442 824	1,425,027
France	469,067	...1,392,500
Russia	612 000	2 712,668
Austria	276,496	. 1,043,630
Italy	.533 817	2,330,980
Turkey	.326,119	1,093,229
Great Britain	141,284	339,517
Spain	83,903	. 734 679
Roumania	18,513	. 204 000
Greece	32 415	. 170 000
Sweden and Norway	30 700	. 190,452
Holland	38 508	180,858
Belgium	. 44 610	165,504
Portugal	32 000	125 007
Servia	13 213	. 134,415
Bulgaria	23 951	. 115,220
Denmark	36 469	50,481
	3,194,176	12,488,270

The figures set down as showing the war strength of Great Britain do not include the yeomanry and volunteers, 208,443 men, nor the British and native forces in India, about 249 000 men With these there would be 816 960 but, of course, the greater part of the number would not be available save in the case of invasion

THE JUBILEE MEMORIAL

The Bangalore Spectator —We return to the question which is at present occupying the minds of the majority of our fellow-citizens, viz What from shall the local Memorial of the Queen's Jubilee take? We are not of those who think there is time enough to come to a decision there is no time like the present, delays are dangerous and, the iron should be struck while it is hot. We are firmly convinced that Mysore's greatest want is trade At present the Province has no other trade on which to rely but agriculture, no other manufacture but the manufacture of arrack, All the grand show of Government,—the Maharajah and his Council, the British Resident and his office, the General and his splendid division of British troops, the Judges and their Courts, the Magistracy and the Police, the swarms of Government servants—all, from the highest to the lowest are dependent on Thimmay Gowda, and Lutchmi his wife, who furrow the fields, sow the ragg, and gather in the crop Drought, the mischief, fatal the results, when the generous and patient Thimmay Gowda fails to pay the revenue The whole machinery of the State is thrown out of gear, the arrack sales fall off, the Dewan looks blue, the Maharajah has a "bad time," the Government of India gets bothered, the Imperial Parliament thinks something is wrong, and the Imperial Sovereign becomes smitten with a spirit of pity and charity Everyone suffers There is absolutely but one solid interest—the agricultural,—in the whole of the Province The Dewan and the British Resident compile their official Returns, and are compelled to omit mention of indigenous industries The exhibits of Mysore Manufactures proper, in recent Exhibitions—the Calcutta one of 1885, and the International Exhibition, of 1886, were extremely miserable At the very best they were but curiosities—the lingering remnants of almost extinct arts Here is a description of some of the articles which won prize at the Calcutta Exhibition a door from the Bangalore Palace, a sandalwood carving, a book rack, a jewel box, a glove-box, inlaid teapoys and walking sticks, drugs and medicines, toys, musical wire from Chennapatna, silk fabrics, articles made of horn, a brass lock and a pad lock These are all that can rightly be called "manufactures." But is there any "trade" in either of them? There is not All come under the head of "curious" At best they speak of the profits of the past, and hold out hopes for the future. The future might be secured by the establishment of an Industrial School, in which the uses of the products of the country might be taught. Once taught, we might reasonably hope that Native capitalists would come forward and embark some of their now unfructifying hoards in putting the teaching to right use, whose

would give employment to thousands of Natives, and hundreds of Europeans and Eurasians. Then, we might hope, that in case the British Garrison was moved into the field, from Bangalore, the civil population would be spared from looking into each other's faces to mark the universal horror of coming starvation, and the populations of other towns might, when the crops failed, have in the comforting assurance that half a loaf was still left to them, the product of their skill in arts and industries. Mysore should be early in the fields with its Technical Institute, for various other stations in India are already alive to the importance of this technical movement, and have resolved to celebrate the Jubilee by the establishment of Technical and Industrial Schools for themselves.

There is one other notion which we find taken up by a few people. They believe the Jubilee would be most fittingly and usefully celebrated by providing a good water supply for the City and Station of Bangalore. We so far agree with those persons, as to admit that the want of a never failing supply of good water in Bangalore is the want most universally felt. But we do not believe in the feasibility of completing a water scheme, as a popular plan, to be accomplished by the raising of Jubilee Subscriptions. In the first place, there is a wide difference of opinion as to what would be best; we have indeed no good and thorough scheme on hand; but there is a well founded settled belief that any thoroughly good scheme would cost a good deal of money—much more than could be raised by public subscription. The improvement of our water-supply is a matter of such great moment, and likely to cost so much, that it will better be left entirely to Government. What then remains? We do not want a Public Hall—though it is desirable that the Mayo Hall should be made what it was intended to be——a Town Hall. At present it is only a semi official, a semi religious, and wholly inconvenient place of public resort. We do not want a Public Park, since we have the Lal Bagh, the Cubbon Park, the St. Mark's Square, and Cole's Park. We have a Museum, and our Schools and Colleges are sufficiently numerous. A Reference Library has been rejected, since it would be probably useful to only about fifty or sixty persons, and a Students' Home would at the outside benefit no more than two or three hundred. We appear to be reduced, therefore to Hobson' choice, nothing but a Technical School offers itself. Fortunately, this promises to be of very general use to the all classes of society, so with the least of the choice we have no room for dissatisfaction. Only let the Committee meet soon and decide, so that the people may be taken while they are in an enthusiastic humour.

THE POSITION OF HINDU WOMEN.

It is said to indicate with the liberalism of the most well meaning of the Anglo Indians who have spent years in India are unable to grasp the position of our women and quite to join the general outcry of their sisters against the injurious seclusion of women in this country. For instance the *Times Daily Mail* talk as if for granted that women in India are in a state of slavery. Sir Monier Williams gravely tells us that women occupy a subordinate position among the Hindus, and that "better half has practically been a nonentity in India." Another prominent Indian diplomatist, and Indian barrister and M.P. refers to our women as "miserable position expressive the sense of the Indian community." Mrs. Dress the Hon. Dr. Hunter says "The position which the people, with characteristic delicacy, assign to women." For the Hon. Dr. Hunter and others to a large extent realized by years here that the condition of women in modern India has not kept pace with the rapid general progress.

Is the position of our women really deplorable as pointed by the Europeans in India? Are our women really in a state of slavery from which they ought to be emancipated? Is the Zenana system really so bad as the above distinguished persons? On the other hand, are the women of modern civilization a better lot than their sisters in Asiatic countries? Is the freedom accorded to women in the West conducive to the general happiness of the society? Are women who frequent balls and theatres, who throng Hyde Park and drive with the intent to please the interests of their country a better class of beings than their family, the sisters of the East, who would actually shrink from being a stranger and less suffer themselves to be jostled by a rushing and flowing multitude? All these questions are raised by the disclosures of a Divorce Court?

We shall try to compare the position of the Hindu woman with that of the Western sister. We shall do so as dispassionately as possible. Any mistake we may make will be corrected if we are allowed to do so. Unless we are the other. We are only trying to be impartial.

Indian Daily News will read our remarks on the subject in a spirit of liberality.

The distinctive feature of the woman kind of the East and that of the woman kind of the West is that the one is self secluding or zenana-loving and the other is self extending or society seeking. We proceed briefly to compare the system in which the first class of women lives, with that in which the second people's lives.

In the first system the woman is made by embrace in the temple of a home. In the second she is more or less regarded as an object of allowed flattered as such. In the first system, the virtues of conjugal love, parental affection filial respect and loyalty and lastly tender ness grow to a height almost immeasurable. In the second you find yourself almost as if it were in a Vanity Fair in a show house in which you meet with everything, trinkets of every and pretty vanity—intellectual, sentimental and personal. Intellectual vanity such as fond ness for reading all fashionable conversation, sentimental vanity and as being with set forms of familiar charity and personal vanity such as fancy of dress, of ages of fashion.

In the first system the woman is the deity of happiness, the household goddess to whom the gaze of miscellaneous crowd is contemplation. In the second she is the idol of vanity to receive adulation, to whom the gaze of miscellaneous multitude is flattering. In the first the woman loves to be at home and secludes herself absorbed in her amiable home duties as the hermit secludes himself in the cave absorbed in divine contemplation. In the second, she would feel uneasy to stay exclusively at home and not to be able to mix in the empty superfluities of outer life.

In the self secluding system, the woman is supremely content with the company of her nearest and dearest relations. In the self-obtruding system she often feels the necessity of the company of fashionable cicles. In the one, the woman concentrates her power to administering to the personal comforts of her husband, children and other dear relations. In the other she has a tendency to allow her self to be distracted by fancies to administer to the personal comforts of her friends, acquaintances and pets. In the one the lady learns wisdom, moderation and self sacrifice first as a member of the family republic, then as the president of that republic. In the other she learns politeness by superficial reading and gossiping for want of work and becomes an adept in the art of petty jealousies by constantly comparing herself with other women and her husband with other men.

Where the self-secluding system prevails men seek the conjugal life which shows that it brings happiness. Where the self-obtruding system prevails, men often avoid the conjugal life which shows that it brings misery. In the one system a woman is not allowed to remarry by the opinion of the female idolem. In the other, a woman is doomed to perpetual maidenhood by the selfishness of the male members of the society. In the self secluding system, love follows marriage and wanes by degrees. In the self obtruding system love precedes marriage and wanes by degrees after it.

In the one system the child sets its mothers milk, and grows with all the virtues of a mother's child. In the other system the child is made over to the nurse and grows with the vices of the foster-son of a Pariah. In the one system a lady is to abide by the advice and counsel of her father when she is a daughter of her husband when she is a wife of her son when she is a widow and a mother. In the other system she is in any case, to follow her own unaided will, which means to follow the suggestions of strangers. In the one system women like more to associate themselves with women than with men. In the other system women like more to associate themselves with men than with their own sex.

Thus we have given the salient points in which the two sides of women kind differ. It is not meant to say that the one system is the other is the exclusive property of any one nation. Neither the Zenana system prevails more largely in Asia than in Europe, but the social circumstances of English homes in England tend to give the Indian system more in the elements of this system to a great measure. It is not to say, otherwise they cannot have been so, and for the Hindoos may be said that, they have lived so long over five or six thousand years because their homes have been the seats of the virtues inculcated by the self system which seems people from the habit of reading.

The self secluding system is reduced and maligned. The self obtruding system is exalted and glorified. The Hindoos have never thought it a great fault or become to vilify the names and customs in life, the female sex in of north India. They regard their own to modes with a sense of sacredness and they know the wicked ness of not recognising such a sacred mother notions. But the fashion with many of our state persist in, indecently, and in rigorously pushing so hot we could not help saying a word in our defence. We could not help even making a comparison between the zenana system and the other system.

We know at and must say it that, under any system, the individuals are free to be more or less what they ought to be, or ought not to be. In every system, there are good and bad individuals. We must be understood to have left out of consideration individual virtues and vices in comparing the two systems.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

MEETING AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

On January 12, Prince of Wales presided over a large meeting held in the Banqueting Room, St James's Palace in furtherance of the objects of the Imperial Institute as the national memorial of the Jubilee of her Majesty's reign. Among those present were—Earl Granville, Earl Spencer, Lord Herschell the Earl of Carnarvon, the Marquess of Ripon, Sir L. Playfair, and many others. The mayors of nearly a hundred country towns were also present, as well as a number of town clerks and chairmen of urban authorities. The meeting was opened by the Prince of Wales, who rose amid great cheering, and said:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—You are doubtless aware of the general feeling on the part of the public that some signal proof of the love and loyalty of her Majesty's subjects throughout her widely extended empire should be given to the Queen which she celebrates the fiftieth year of her happy reign. In order to afford to the Queen the fullest satisfaction the proposed memorial should not be merely personal in its character, but should tend to serve the interests of the entire empire and to promote a feeling of unity among the whole of her Majesty's subjects. The desire to find fitting means of drawing our colonies and India into closer bonds with the mother country—a desire which of late has been clearly expressed—meets I am sure, with the Queen's warmest sympathy. It is encouraging to me that the recent Colonial and Indian Exhibition which presented a most successful display of the material resources of the colonies and India might suggest the basis for an institute which should afford a permanent representation of the products and manufacturers of the whole of the Queen's dominions. I therefore appointed a committee of eminent men to consider and report to me upon the best means of carrying out this idea. Upon the report of the Committee being submitted to me and after giving every clause my full consideration, it so entirely met with my approval that I accepted all its suggestions, and I therefore directed that a copy of that report should be sent to each of you. As I trust you have mastered the suggestions of that report, I do not propose reading them to you in detail, but I would remind you that I propose that the memorial should bear the name of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the colonies and India, and that it must find its home within the buildings of a character worthy to commemorate the Jubilee year of the Queen's reign. My proposals also are that the Imperial Institute should be an emblem of the unity of the empire and should illustrate the resources and capabilities of every section of her Majesty's dominions. By these means every one may become acquainted with the marvellous growth of the Queen's colonial and Indian possessions during her reign and will be enabled to mark by the opportunities afforded for contrast how terrible those possessions have advanced in manufacturing skill and enterprise step by step with the mother country. A representative institute of this kind must necessarily be situated in London, but its organisation will, I trust, be such that it will be equally conferred upon our provincial communities as well as upon the colonial and Indian subjects of the Crown. It is my hope that the institute will form a protectual of communication between our colonial and Indian settlers and those persons at home who may benefit by emulation. Much information and even instruction may be mutually be imparted to the whole and guidance in respect to emigration. You are aware that the competition of industry all over the world has become keen while commerce and manufacture have been profoundly affected by the recent rapid progress of science and the increased facilities of inter communication offered by steam and the electric telegraph. In consequence of these changes all nations are using strenuous efforts to produce a trained intelligence to show among their people. The working classes of this country have not been slow in their desire for improvement in this direction. They wish to place themselves in a position of intellectual power, by using all opportunities offered to them to secure an understanding of the principles as well as of the practice of work in which they are engaged. No fewer than 16,000,000 persons from all parts of the kingdom have attended the four exhibitions over which I presided representing Fisheries, Public Health, Inventions, and the Colonies and India, and I am sure you I would not have undertaken the labour of attending their administration had I not felt a deep conviction that such exhibitions added to the knowledge of the people and stimulated the industries of the country. I have on more than one occasion expressed my own views founded upon those often enunciated by my lamented father, that it is of the great importance to do every thing within our power to advance the knowledge as well as the practical skill of the productive classes of the empire. I therefore commend to you as the leading idea I entertain that the institute should be regarded as a centre for extending knowledge in relation to the industrial resources and commerce of the Queen's dominions. With this view it should be in constant touch, not only with the chief manufacturing districts of this country, but also with all the colonies and India. Such objects are large in their scope, and must necessarily be so, if this institute is worthily to represent the unity of the empire. To some minds the scheme may not be sufficiently comprehensive, because it does not provide for systematic courses of technical instruction in connection with the collection and library of the proposed institute. I would be the last person to undervalue this suggestion. I am well aware that the advantages we have enjoyed in the competition of the world by the maritime habits of our people are now becoming of less importance as the mind intellect has in other countries been more and more applied to productive industry. But I know that this truth has already penetrated our centres of manufacturing activity, for many of the large towns have founded colleges and schools of science and are to increase the intellectual factor of production. London also has taken important steps in the same direction. The Imperial Institute should be a supplement to, and not a competitor with, other institutions for technical education in science and art both at home and in the colonies. At the same time I trust that the institute will be able to stimulate and aid local efforts by directing scholarships for the working classes, into suitable channels, and by other similar means. Though the institute does not engage in the direct object of systematic technical education it may well be the means of promoting it, as its purpose is to extend an exact knowledge of the industrial resources of the empire. It will be a place of study and resort for producers and consumers from the colonies and India who may visit this country for business or pleasure, and they, as well as the merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom, will find in its collections libraries, conference and intelligence rooms the means of extending the commerce and of improving the manufacturing industries of the empire. I think, too, that colonial and Indian subjects visiting the country will find some sort of social welcome within the proposed building. This institute will thus be an emblem as well as a practical expression of the community of interests and the unity of feeling throughout the extended dominions of the Queen. From the close relations in which I stand to the Queen there can be no impropriety in my stating that if her subjects desire, on the occasion of the celebration of her fiftieth year as Sovereign of this great empire, to offer her a memorial of their love and loyalty, she would specially value one which promote the industrial and commercial resources of her dominions in various parts of the world, and which would be expressive of that unity and co operation which her Majesty desires should prevail among all classes and races of her extended empire. My lords and gentlemen, I have invited you to meet on this occasion in order that I may appeal to you to give me your assistance in establishing and maintaining the Imperial Institute. If you approve of the views I have expressed, I am certain I may rely upon your strenuous co operation to carry them into effect. I admit that it has not been without anxiety that I resolved to make the propositions I have submitted to you, but confidence and support come to me in the knowledge that I can appeal to you, and through you to the whole country to give your aid to a work which, I believe, will be of lasting benefit to this and future generations.

The Prince was loudly cheered at numerous points in his speech.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Cairo, 4th Feb—France and Russia having opposed the decree of the Egyptian Government devoting a quarter of a million for the abolition of the Corvee, the Egyptian Government has reinforced the Corvee.

Constantinople, 4th Feb—An interview between the Sultan and Sir Drummond Wolff, took place to day His Majesty received Sir Drummond most cordially

Kamil and Said Pachas have been appointed to carry on negotiations with Sir Drummond Wolff

Paris, 4th Feb—M Goblet, the Premier, in discussing a deputy in the lobby of the Chamber to-day from questioning the Government on its foreign policy, said that it would be useless to do so because the pacific sentiments of France were undoubted The panics on the Bourses he attributed to the work of speculators

The *Temps* states that the language used by Count Munster, German Ambassador, in his official dealings with the French Government is pacific in tone

London, 6th Feb—A more hopeful feeling exists regarding the relations between France and Germany, and the Continental Bourses are now strong in tone

Berlin, 5th Feb—Count Herbert Bismark had an interview with M Herbette the French Ambassador, to-day, which was of a reassuring nature

The report of an impending German military loan of three hundred million marks is not confirmed

Rome, 4th Feb—In the Chamber of Deputies to day the extra credit of five million lira asked for by Signor Depretiss for the despatch of reinforcements to Massowah was voted after a stormy debate

Moscow, 5th Feb—The *Moscow Gazette* says that a compromise between Russia and Austria in the east of Europe is impossible, and warns Prince Bismarck not to encourage Austria to thwart Russia in that quarter

London 8th Feb—In the House of commons last night Mr. Parnell, in a moderate speech, moved an amendment to the Address, denying that any disorder existed in Ireland where rents had been suitably reduced, and adding that autonomy and not repression was the remedy for the crisis

Paris, 10th Feb—A number of Generals and other officers who were serving with the French forces in Algeria have, in accordance with orders from Head Quarters left there to take up commands in France Several battalions now in Algeria have been ordered to proceed to France.

Paris 11th Feb—The *Temps* of to-day states that the main points of proposals made by Sir H Drummond Wolf to the Porte are that autonomy be secured to Egypt under the Suzerainty of the Sultan; that the capitulations be supressed, and that Egypt be made neutral, as in the case of Belgium. It is also proposed that free transit through the Suez Canal be allowed in time of peace or war, and that permission be granted for the passage of troops through the Canal, and by land, in time of peace or war It is further proposed that the majority of officers in the Egyptian army be English, and that British troops shall re-occupy Egypt in the vent of any disorder The present British occupation is to cease as soon as the Powers accept these proposals

St Petersburg, 11th Feb—The Russian Government has decided to assemble a large Squadron in Japanese waters

The preliminary negotiations with the Grand Vizier and the Bulgarian delegates, have not as yet produced any result

M Zankoff, of the Russophile Party in Sofia, is insisting upon extreme conditions, notably for the appointment of a Russian General as Minister of War in the new cabinet The Envoys of the Great Powers have not taken any part in the negotiations

Rangoon, 10th Feb—On the 6th instant Captain E. B. J Vaughan, 6th Punjab, Infantry, an officer on special duty at Kyoukmyoung, was murdered by dacoits within 300 yards of the fort, when duck-shooting

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1887.

THE JUBILEE MEMORIAL

Now that it has been decided to have a permanent memorial of the Fifty Years' reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, at Bangalore for the whole Province, we note that several members of the large and influential general committee appointed on the 27th Ultimo, have commenced the task of raising subscriptions for the purpose. Moderate sized blank books are being circulated by the members to whom we allude, who solicit subscriptions, leaving it to the subscriber to put down any sum he chooses and for any one of the three objects (or all of them if he likes) namely, for a public Library and Technical Institute, a Student's Home, or a Hospital for Caste women, so that, by the end of March ensuing, it will be known which of these three projects has a large majority of popular votes in its favour, throughout the Province of Mysore Before saying any thing on the raising and collecting of subscriptions and the duty incumbent on the people of the Province to give, we would once more urge on the special and particular attention of the public the immensely superior claims which the Public Free Library and Technical Institution have, upon them than the other two projects,

The Students' Home, indeed, ought never to have been mentioned at all, as a permanent memorial of the Queens' Jubilee It is so petty a thing that a hostlery for boys and students should be thought of as a fitting permanent memorial of the Jubilee Even if such an institution were established, it would soon dwindle down to a shabby little institution and become the laughing stock of the rest of the world, and a permanent memorial of the folly of the Mysore people A Students' Home in Bangalore for youngsters attending the Central College should be the work of the youngsters themselves, or of their parents and guardians, or their masters and friends, and, of course, such a hostel can benefit but a very few members of the community of the Province, a fact quite obvious on the very face of the proposal It is a most selfish, one-sided and preposterous among the many propositions made here and elsewhere for a permanent memorial of the Queen's Jubilee As for a hospital for caste females, it is almost on the same narrow and ill conceived lines as a Students' Home, and is only saved from the utter inanity of the latter by the good and humane intentions of its advocates who are not very numerous An hospital for caste females, from the very conception of such an idea, can be but of limited application, and runs the risk of utter collapse, after a very brief period of existence from its establishment How many caste females, taking all classes of the Hindu community of Mysore, resort to the Maternity or Women's Hospital in Bangalore, may we ask? It will be found that the inpatients are mostly Pariah women, and some few amongst the poorest of the Europeans and Eurasians A general hospital for caste females therefore, can hardly hope to have a better chance In our opinion, then, a Public Free Library, to which would be attached such means and materials as would form the nucleus of a technical school, which in a few years, may be started on a permanent basis and prove of general benefit to the Province We sincerely, trust, therefore that this last proposal will obtain the largest and readiest support from the public, while, on the other hand, we hope the other two proposals will be relegated to the oblivion which they richly deserve

Now, with regard to giving subscriptions towards the permanent Jubilee memorial, such giving must, as a matter of course be voluntary, and especially amongst Government employes, and those employes particularly over whom heads of the departments in which they may be serving may exercise considerable influence We confess that we do not much like that proposal that each man who is an official employ should put down, and pay up a subscription of one day's pay Such a plan savours of coercion and undue influence by one set of officials over other sets of officials we mean those in superior and subordinate capacities. As amongst the non official public, so amongst the official, the giving of a subscription should be perfectly voluntary, and be directed entirely by the givers' untrammeled wish Then only shall we be able to say that the display of loyalty was sincere and voluntary, and the amount thus collected will also serve as a very good proof of the condition of the people as to their worldly circumstances and the prosperity of the Province, because we may be sure that if the people are prosperous, they will give freely and liberally, and such a test can only be applied where there is all absence of pressure or undue influence

THE FORT AND THE JUBILEE

The Fort of Bangalore and its inhabitants seem to be very unfortunate in all matters of public interest, which affect the inhabitants of the City and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, though the Fort belongs to the jurisdiction of the latter and forms part of its municipal limits and is protected, or is supposed to be protected, by its police Nevertheless, when any thing of public interest or importance arises, in which the City and the Station take an active part, and are benefited thereby, or derive a pleasure therefrom, the Bangalore Fort and its inhabitants are ignored and left out in the cold, almost till the last moment, and that, too, not till the recollection of the Station authorities is jogged by some active denizens of the Fort who object to be thus forgotten and passed over Such was the case when the Viceroy paid his visit to the province The City and the Station of Bangalore were *en fete* and all sorts of preparations for all sorts of shows and *tamashas* were made by means of funds provided by the municipalities but the Fort as usual was forgotten, till its inhabitants—those of active habits and some idea of what is due to them as citizens—jogged the memory of the President of the Civil and Military Station Municipality, and that official suddenly thought about the matter, and the denizens of the Fort had the pleasure of seeing the Viceroy of India coming for a brief hour amongst them

We regret to note that the Fort appears to be similarly neglected, now that the City and the Station of Bangalore are preparing to enjoy the Queen's Jubilee, and all classes of the poor of these places are to be fed at the expense of the Government, in honour of that most auspicious event We may as well inform the authorities of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, as they seem to have forgotten the fact that there is a small band of European and Eurasian poor in the Fort a decent number of the Mahomedan poor, and a pretty considerable number of the Hindu poor of all classes, and they would like to participate in the general charity which is to be distributed to the poor of the City and the Station of Bangalore—a very natural wish, we should say, on the part of these poor inhabitants of the Fort, but they were forgotten, and it was only, last Thursday or Friday, that certain active denizens of the place, to wit, the managing committee of the Fort Reading Room, sent a letter to the Honorary Secretary of the General Committee for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, reminding him of the omission of the Fort poor, and asking him what was to be done for them on Wednesday and Thursday next Up to Saturday evening last, we did not hear what the reply of the Secretary was to so reasonable and seasonable a query We have now no doubt that the poor of the Bangalore Fort will be remembered, but no thanks to those who ought to have remembered them at first, but thanks only to the members of the Fort Reading Room, and may their shadow never grow less, and may their satisfaction also live long enough to celebrate its Jubilee!

THE OUTLOOK IN EUROPE.

It is said of some people that one of their leading characteristics is to cry—"peace peace," when there is no peace These are well called prophets who "prophesy smooth things," men who shut their mental eyes to the stubborn nature of facts in order to induce communities and peoples to believe that all is well with them and that there is no fear of the public peace being broken, just at present It seems to us that such are the mode and tone adopted by some of the journals both on the English and the Anglo Indian Press, with respect to the prospects for the maintenance of peace in Europe, at the present moment Some of Reuter's recent telegrams on the situation in Europe affirm that the relations between Germany and France, on the one hand, and those between Austro Hungary and Russia, on the other hand, are much more friendly and peaceable than they were, when, towards the close of last month, at the meeting of the German Parliament, Prince Bismarck made that remarkable speech, which though put courteously enough, yet contained a pretty plain insinuation that France would soon declare war against Germany, in which war Germany would be sure to be successful, and that, in that event, France could be humbled and crushed for generations to come It has also been stated, within a few days ago, that Austria and Russia are coming to an amicable arrangement between them regarding that political bone of contention, Bulgaria. All these and similar peaceful announcements in the English and Continental Press, which are received in India, are as we have said, but smooth prophesyings, which will soon prove delusive. The real facts of the relations at present amongst the four Great Powers who threaten to disturb the peace of Europe, are, that Germany has prohibited the export of horses to France or any other country, Russia has similarly prohibited the export of horses, the object of the prohibition (which would be absurd under ordinary circumstances) being that the one side should not supply itself with horses for its own use in war from the other side Neither France, Germany, Austria, nor Russia, has ceased one bit of its preparations for war, but continues to increase its armies and armaments The French Government has ordered a number of regiments back to France from Algeria, and the Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of 80 millions of francs as a war credit, at the request General Barlanger, the War Minister, who is at the head of the War Party in France, and Prince Bismarck is still insisting on the passing of his new War Bill as perpetuity and will not accept it only for three years as the Reichstag passed it for that period Now, these being the facts of the cases, amongst the four Great Powers, who are usually the disturbers of the peace of Europe, how can we to believe that their relations have improved and that there is every prospect of the peace of Europe being maintained as it has been for the past ten years? We should say that the prospects are all the other way, and that, in a month hence perhaps we shall have a long European War, or two long European Wars The nations have not as yet begun to beat their spears into pruning hooks and their swords into ploughshares

Occasional Notes.

The permanent memorial for the Jubilee will take the form of a Library at Muttra.

Lady Dufferin, by a letter to the *London Times* appeals to the women of England *to assist the women of India*

The masterly article upon European politics in the last *Fortnightly* is generally attributed to Sir Charles Dilke.

There will be a State Ball at Government House a Ball at the Lieutenant-Governor's, a Bachelor's Ball at the Town Hall, and others are contemplated.

The Nizam's Government proposes to grant ten or twelve thousand rupees to each of the Subas for expenditure in connection with the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee

His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda has given sanction to open about thirty schools every year to further primary education The Bulk of the population being cultivators, an Agricultural College has lately been established at Baroda.

Raja Sir Sourendra Mohun Tagore, Kt C I E, Mus Doc, will distribute gratis to loyal subjects of Her Majesty at Calcutta ten thousand copies of his version of the National Anthem, which has been arranged by him at the request of the London Committee of the National Anthem for India

We gladly give insertion to the following donations towards defraying the costs of Babu Pratap Chunder Roy's English Translation of the Mahabharata —His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs 1,000, His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Dhrangdhra Rs. 500, His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Poliana Rs 225, His Highness the Nawab of Junagad Rs 500

Mr. Atul Chunder Dutt, the son of Mr C C Dutt, Barrister-at-Law, of Calcutta, has gained the Senior Mathematical Scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge He is only seventeen years of age, and it is his intention to compete for the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge, even if he is successful in passing the Indian Civil Service

We understand that the Presidencial Address will be received with ceremony by His Excellency the Governor at 5 30 P M on Wednesday, the 16th instant, on the steps of the Banqueting Hall The ceremonial will be such as to admit of its being witnessed by large numbers of people A *Gazette Extraordinary*, with the programme of proceedings, will be issued to day.

The Imperial Government sets the example in the matter of the exodus to the Hills The *Pioneer* announces that the Government of India offices will close in Calcutta on 19th March and re-open in Simla on 4th April So, public business must be postponed for a fortnight and heavy expenses incurred, for the sake of the personal convenience of a few, at the sacrifice of the interests of thousands

Three of the Presidency Magistrates of the town of Madras have received an order from the Government that their offices will be abolished from the 1st of March Instead of these three there will be two Magistrates on Rs 500 a month and one on 800 It is probable that the present incumbents will be provided for otherwise if they choose to take up lower appointments. Mr Ramchandra Iyer may revert to a Sub-Judge's place, and Mr Ameruddien to that of a Deputy Collector

The Imperial institute scheme is not likely to receive much encouragement in India Bombay and Calcutta consider it a waste of money Our contemporary the *Indian Daily News* is dead against Indian contributions "We trust" says our contemporary "that not a cowrie or a cowries value will be sent from India for the purpose and we consider that any one who subscribes to the scheme even in exchange for the alphabet does injustice to this country" The stricture, though severe, is on principle

Mr Kavasjee Jamasjee Badshah, C S I, who has just been appointed Postmaster General of the North West Provinces, is a young Parsee who joind the Civil Service so recently as November 1879 The Government of India is supposed to have decided that the Postmaster Generalship is an appointment which can with advantage be held by a native of India, if duly qualified, so Mr Badshah bounds from Rs 766 a month to Rs 1,000, rising by increments of Rs. 100 to Rs 1,500

The Chiefs of Kattywar have resolved to erect a "Victoria Jubilee Hall and Museum" in permanent commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee H R H the Duke of Connaught said in a speech at Rajkote on the 31st ultimo —"Speaking personally, I may say that in no way could you have given the Queen Empress more sincere pleasure than in founding the institution which you desire I am sure the memorial will leave a lasting recollection of the event which we are going shortly to celebrate"

Sri Takhatsinghji, G C S I the ruler of Bhownagger, is convening a Jubilee Durbar The whole of the town and suburb will be illuminated on a very large scale next Wednesday There will also be a grand display of fireworks on the borders of the large tank opposite His Highness's residence About ten thousand children will be feasted, and all manner of entertainments provided for them A permanent memrial of some great public utility to commemorate the Jubilee, will be announced at the Durbar

Jubilee preparations in Calcutta are going on apace, money is being collected, all the public buildings are being masked in a manner by bamboo frame work for the illuminations, Rs. 20,000 are said to be available for fire works, a treat is being arranged for 30,000 school children, addresses which the Viceroy will receive as the representative of the Sovereign are being drawn up, and caskets made to

receive them; and arrangements are being completed for a temporary pavilion near the race-stand, where the said addresses are to be formally read and acknowledged.

THE Finance Committee, says the *Reis and Rayyat*, has recommended the following reductions:—

North-Western Provinces..	Rs.	12,65,000
Central Provinces	„	1,85,000
Bombay	„	27,22,000
Madras	„	16,30,000
Assam	„	1,87,000
Bengal	„	11,52,000
Total...	„	71,41,000

The reduction in Imperial and Miscellaneous expenditure will amount to Rs. 43,57,000. The reduction on the whole will reach the grand total of Rs. 1,30,68,000. This is not a substantial reduction.

THE Maharajah Holkar has ordered that Her Majesty's Jubilee should be celebrated at Indore in the following manner:—A certain number of well conducted convicts will be released; a general holiday will be given throughout the State; a review of the army will be held, and a Royal salute to and a *feu de joie* be fired; poor people are to be fed, and to be helped in the shape of alms; a banquet will be given to the European officers from the Residency and Mhow, and the town will be illuminated; there will be a display of fire works; Local Self-Government will be proclaimed for the town of Indore as regards its Municipality; and some vexatious taxes will be abolished.

Local and Provincial.

THE CHIEF COURT AND THE MAHARAJAH.—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore will pay a visit to the Chief Court this day at noon, and be present for a while on the bench on the appellate side.

JUBILEE HOLIDAYS.—All the public offices and courts of law, throughout the Province of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, will be closed on *Wednesday and Thursday next, the 16th* and 17th instant, on account of the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE, MYSORE.—MATRIC RESULTS. I. *class.*—H. Venkata Krishnappa, D. Venkataramaiya, P. Tirumalachar, B. S. Ranoji Rao, K. Sanjeeva Chetty, Mahomed Hussain Ali Khan, A. Narasimah Murty, and C. N. Chikanna.

II *class.*—V. Srinivas Rao, M. Subbanna, B. Subba Rao, T. A. S. Subramanayan, S. Rama Rao, P. Ramaswamy Iengar, A. Seshagiri Rao, M. R. Seshagiri Rao, Mahomed Usman, K. P. Nanjappah, L. Bheema Rao, Darasha Franji M. Gopal Iengar, S. Guru Rao, M. Hiriyanna, B. Keshava Rao, and N. Krishna Rao.

JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS.—The Public Offices, under the Maharajah's Government, in the Cubbon Park, the Mayo Hall, in the C. and M. Station of Bangalore, the British Resident's offices and his court, the 2nd Magistrate's Court and other public buildings will be illuminated on the nights of the 16th and 17th instant. Private citizens are expected to illuminate their residences, with regard to which we must, of course, loyally try to do our best; but we should, at the same time, be very careful in the crowded parts of the Pettah and the native quarters of the cantonment, so that the jubilee illuminations may not turn out a catastrophe.

THE DAYS OF JUBILEE.—The following programme of events on the 16th and 17th will be of interest to the public.

16TH FEBRUARY.

7 A.M.—Parade of all the troops in garrison.

12 Noon.—H. H. the Maharaja's Durbar in the Public Buildings.

10 to 2 P.M.—Distribution of food to the poor.

3-30 P.M.—Military Sports on the Gymkhana ground. Military Band.

3 P.M.—School sports in Cubbon Park.

4-30 P.M.—Dinner at Cubbon Rooms to Volunteers and Pensioners. Volunteer Band.

6-45 P.M.—General Illuminations. Military Band.

9-30 P.M.—Garden Party at the Residency. Oxfordshire Light Infantry Band.

17TH FEBRUARY.

3, P.M.—School sports and treats. Cubbon Park.

3-30 P.M.—Soldiers' Sports. Gymkhana ground.

7 to 8 P.M.—Fireworks on the Parade ground. Military Band.

9-30 P.M.—H. H. the Maharaja's Ball.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The criminal sessions of the Chief Court of Mysore began on Monday last, and concluded on Thursday, the Chief Judge, Mr. C. G. Plumer, presiding. Among the cases tried were one of murder and one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in the latter of which, the three men charged were convicted of causing grievous hurt to one Parseo Sait, and were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each; and in the former case, two men named Chicka and Narasimah were charged with the murder of one Babar Rama, at Sagnahally in the Tumkur district, on the 20th January last. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Sheshigiri Rao, the Public Prosecutor, and the accused were defended by Mr. Narrain Rao, advocate. The two accused, who confessed to having conspired to kill and having killed the deceased, both to the Munsiff Magistrate of Muddigiri and to the committing Magistrate, were found guilty by the assessors, and the Chief Judge, concurring in the finding, sentenced both accused to death, which sentence will be carried into effect on confirmation by the appeal court.

STATION APPOINTMENTS.—We are informed, on reliable authority, that on Mr. J. B. Lyall proceeding, at the end of March, to the Punjab, as Lieutenant-Governor of that Province, Colonel Tredway Clarke, Commissioner of Coorg, will act as British Resident of Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg till the arrival of Sir Charless Bernard on the expiry of his year's furlough to Europe. Colonel H. M. S. Magrath will act as Commissioner of Coorg, and Mr. E. Hewetson will continue as District Magistrate, Municipal President, and Collector of the Station, and will, in all probability, be confirmed on that appointment. We trust the news is correct as Mr. Hewetson has well earned his promotion. If we are not mistaken, during his seventeen years' service as Superintendent of Police in Bangalore, he has only been absent on furlough once, and then for only six months. It is also said that Mr. Mellor will be permanently appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, in the room of Mr. E. Hewetson, the post of District Superintendent being abolished. Mr. Mellor is a most hardworking, intelligent officer, and is in every way deserving of promotion. Besides which it would be unfair to bring in an outsider, when there is a thoroughly competent man on the spot.—*B. S.*

DEATH OF A VETERN MISSIONARY.—We much regret to record the death, yesterday morning, of the Reverend Benjamin Rice, Chairman of the London Missionary Society in the Province, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. Although Mr. Rice was ripe in years the news of his demise was startling. He was present, not only at the general public meeting in connection with the Queen-Empress' Jubilee at the Mayo Hall, on the 27th Ultimo, but at the General Committee meeting of Friday last, as well, and seemed in sound health. We are also told that so recently as Monday last, he was seen at the Bible Tract and Book Society's Depository, of which he was Honorary Secretary. It was only on the 11th ultimo, that Mr. Rice celebrated the Jubilee of his Missionary career. Replying to the congratulatory addresses presented to him on that occasion Mr. Rice said:—"For myself I sometimes feel the fire of youth still stirring within me, and could wish that I were young again, to carry out the many plans waiting to be executed, and the numerous openings for usefulness which on every hand invite the labour. This however, cannot be. But others will carry on the work, which may God yet more abundantly bless." Mr. Rice's service was, we believe, entirely confined to Mysore. We heartily sympathise with his widow and family in their sad bereavement. Mr. Rice's eldest son is Secretary to the Mysore Government in the Educational Department, two others are Missionaries, and a fourth is an Engineer on the South Indian Railway. The remains of the deceased Missionary were interred this morning, at the Ossoor Road Cemetery the funeral being very largely attended.—*Bangalore Evening Mail.*

JUBILEE ITEMS.—The Resident has issued invitations to a dinner at 7 30 P.M. and to an evening party at 9 30 P.M. On the morning of the 16th instant a Durbar will be held by the Maharajah at the Palace. A parade of the troops will take place at 10 A.M. on the South Maidan, at which an Imperial salvo of one hundred and one guns will be fired. The Resident will hold a leave immediately afterwards in a large *marquee* on the maidan. There will be fireworks on the Polo Ground and a probability of a Fair in the Cubbon Park. The school children will have treats provided for them and sports. This will be borne by public subscriptions assisted by a donation from the Government and Rs. 50 from Mr. Lyall's own pocket. There will also be sports for the soldiers stationed in Bangalore. The illuminations are to be on a very grand scale. Mr. Lyall will give a dinner on the 16th instant at the Cubbon Hotel to the Non-Commissioned Officers and privates of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers. On the same date a dinner will also be provided, at Mr. Lyall's expense, to the poorer class of European and Eurasian pensioners at the same place. The Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station have allotted Rs. 300 to be used for feeding the European and Eurasian poor, though at what place has not yet been decided. Mr. Lyall has also written to the Clergymen in the various districts, asking them to send him the names of those European and Eurasian poor who would be entitled to accept doles from the Government. As regards the natives a sum of Rs. 1000 has been given to feed the poor in the Pettah. In the Cantonment the following arrangements have been made. For the Mahomedan poor Rs. 450 under the supervision of Mr. Abdul Rahmon, and food to be given on the police drill ground. For the Parinhs Rs. 250 under the supervision of Mr. Arcot Narrainswamy Rai Bahadur, in the shape of doles of one measure of rice and one anna. For the Brahmins, under the supervision of Mr. Nunjoondiah 50. Rs. For caste Hindoos Rs. 300 under the supervision of Mr. Sabapathy Mondeliar. As regards the Christian poor it has been decided that the priests and ministers be written to, asking them to state the number of poor in their districts, and then arrangements will be made to give them meals or doles.

Extracts.

USES OF THE POTATO.

The uses to which the potato may be put besides the obvious ones of food, starch, sugar and spirits, are much more various than most people are aware of. In Thuringia and Saxony it is made into a kind of cheese, which will last for years if kept in close vessels. To pursue the description given in the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture"—"It is prepared by boiling the potatoes, and reducing them when cold to a pulp, rejecting the skins. Sour milk is added, or else sweet curd with the whey pressed out, in the proportion of a pint to five lbs. of pulp. It is kneaded several times, drained in small baskets, and simply dried in the shade. In some parts of Germany potatoes are put to another use. The lower classes are accustomed to incorporate them, after being steamed and reduced to a paste, with the butter to be spread over bread. It thus goes further where economy is studied; and, that it may longer be preserved is often salted. It will surprise many to learn that a mode has been suggested by a French chemist for converting potatoes into a substance like coffee. He mixes some of the best olive-oil with a certain portion of dried potato flour, and then adds a small quantity of coffee-powder. He asserts that this will produce a liquor more agreeable than coffee. Chemicle ingenuity has likewise converted this most useful root into substitutes for many other articles—as chocolate, tapioca and vermicelli. Much of it is at present sold unde the name of arrow-root, and in France under that of *fecula de pomme de terre*. A chemist in Copenhagen has discovered that the flowers of the plant may be used in dyeing. By this means a beautiful yellow colour may be obtained, which is solid and durable, By plunging the colour into blue, it becomes a perfect green. It has likewise been found that the juice contained in the potato will produce a grey colour of great beauty. The liquor drawn off in the process of making potato-starch will clean silks, woolens, or cottons, without damage to the texture of colour. It is also good for cleaning wainscots. Potatoes are used with excellent effect in the boilers of steam engines, for preventing the gathering of a calcareous incrustation on the bottom, which is gradually deposited from the water employed. The potatoes give out a glutinous substance which entangles the particles in the water, and prevents them from incrusting the iron of the boiler. A medical use of the potatoe has been lately suggested in a valuable French publication, namely, as a preventive of, and even a cure for the scurvy. Roasted potatoes were administered with perfect success to sailors afflicted with the disorder, after other approved medicines had been given in vain. As roasted potatoes are the most effectual, it seems probable that the remedy depends on some of the substances contained on the black liquid which boils out of potatoes, and which are retained in roasting."

SIR J. GORST ON INDIA.

Speaking at a meeting at New Brompton on January 13, Sir J. Gorst, Under-Secretary of State for India, speaking of India said that he found that country in a highly satisfactory condition. The Viceroy and Lord Ripon had recently made extensive tours, and everywhere they had been met with good feeling on the part of the people of British India and the native States, and our relations with the surrounding States were most amicable. (Hear, hear). The Ameer of Afghanistan had lately evinced his friendship by the reception he had given to Sir West Ridgway and the Boundary Commission at Cabul. It was difficult to exaggerate the services which had been rendered to the country by Sir West Ridgway and the officers under him. They had marked out the frontier of Afghanistan from Persia to within 40 miles of the Oxus, and the small residue which remained to be settled would be decided by direct negotiations between the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg. Lord Dufferin had made arrangements to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee on the 16th of February, and there was every reason to believe that the utmost loyalty would be evinced on the part of our Indian fellow subjects. (Hear, hear). In Burmah our difficulties appeared to be coming to an end. There was no political resistance whatever to British Government, and although dacoity had not absolutely disappeared, it was not now more dangerous than in many of the outlying parts of India itself. The Burmese were extraordinarily addicted to these gang robberies, and had been so for centuries. Many of them spent the greater part of their lives as peaceful agriculturists in their villages, and then for recreation went a considerable distance from their homes, and for two or three months lived as dacoits, in the same way as English gentlemen went grouse-shooting or deer-stalking. That State of things might be tolerable under a barbarous potentate like Theebaw, but could not be tolerated under a country for the government of which England was responsible. It was, therefore, necessary to protect the people of Burmah from this state of things, and to induce these people to find some less objectionable way of taking their holidays. The military operations which had been going on for the last few months had been directed to dispersing these gangs of dacoits and capturing their leaders. These military operations and the information received from Burmah showed that in most of the districts the dacoits were now making a surrender of their arms and giving up their pernicious practices. (Hear, hear). The skill of General Roberts and the heroism of the officers and men of the British and native army could scarcely be too highly praised. Hear, hear.) It was a service of extreme danger, demanding great personal sacrifices and great personal courage, and had brought out the high qualities possessed by the General, the officers, and the rank and file of the British and Indian armies, of which we were so justly proud. (Cheers.)

THE PUNJAB LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP.

The *Pioneer*.—The recent appointments to the Punjab, Burma and Mysore, the two last-named having been announced only yesterday, will deprive the public of a well-worn topic of speculation. It may be pretty safely concluded that of the Viceroy's three nominations for the Punjab, Sir Charles Bernard was unacceptable to the India Office, and Sir Lepel Griffin to the Viceroy; and that Mr. Lyall was finally agreed upon as a mutually satisfactory compromise. The outcome of such a process might easily have been worse. Mr. Lyall has spent nearly the whole of his long career in the province, and a very important part of it in those particular branches of administration success in which goes far to ensure success in a provincial Governor. It may be said indeed that his acquaintence with the Revenue and Financial condition of the Punjab is unique. Add to this that he is a shrewd, sensible, industrious man, of courteous manners and kindly nature; again, that he is very popular with his colleagues, and you have an appointment such as no reasonable being can be disposed to quarrel with. If it is not a "strong" appointment,

the answer is that no appointment coming under such a designation was required. It is, however, one perhaps best suited to the circumstances of government in the Punjab as they exist: the Punjab of today resembling the Punjab of tradition chiefly in name. The remorseless grip of the Finance Committee as deprived it of all power of internal expansion for five years to come. The transfer of its frontier Government to the Foreign Office and of its Frontier Force to the Commander-in-Chief, has relieved the local ruler of all those varied and arduous responsibilities which once comprised its claim to the premier place among the governorships. With Sir Charles Aitchison, perhaps better versed in border politics than any man in India, in the Viceroy's Council, and the Viceroy himself to take the commanding part in that coming conflict with Russia, in which the Punjab must be so deeply concerned, the ruler who, if he have convictions, will readily subordinate them to the will of the paramount authority, will best fit the occasion. In presence of the above considerations the supersession of Sir Lepel Griffin is easily accounted for. A masterful man was not wanted; would not do. What Lord Dufferin thinks of his capabilities, His Excellency's offer to him of such a head nut as Burmah left no room to doubt. And we share the general feeling of regret that he should have been compelled to miss the opportunity of making his mark in a new field, where his great and various abilities would have found for war wider scope than even the Punjab could have supplied. As it is, Burma is fortunate in Mr. Crosthwaite, a coming Chief Commissioner, who is no stranger to her needs; and who promises to develop in that high appointment the qualities that already mark him as one of the ablest of our public servants. Sir Charlous Bernard can but experience a sense of bitter disappointment in relinquishing a work in which he has played so conspicuous a part; but whilst one is free to differ about its character and results, there is absolutely no room for two opinions as to the splendid personal qualities which have been displayed in the course of it.

MR. J. B. LYALL.

The announcement that Mr. J. B. Lyall has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Aitchison in the Punjab has been received with general satisfaction by the Vernacular Press of this province:—

The *Akhbar-i-Am* thinks that better selection could not possibly have been made. The writer thinks that Mr. Lyall is a thousand times better qualified for the appointment than Sir Lopel Griffin.

The *Koh-i-Noor*, of Lahore, commenting on the same subject, writes as follows:—

"We have learnt with sincere pleasure and we feel sure that our pleasure will be shared universally by the people of the Punjab, that, after all, Mr James Broadwood Lyall, Resident of Mysore, and late Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, has been selected to succeed the Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison, as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies. Mr. Lyall possesses all the qualifications requisite in a ruler at the present time. As a revenue officer he highly distinguished himself; and, three years ago, on his transfer to Mysore, Sir Charles recorded his opinion on his work in the most flattering terms. He is besides very social, and possesses wide knowledge of the manners, customs and the requirements of the people he will be soon called upon to govern. We can indeed confidently assert that, in him the people of the Punjab will find a just and sympathetic ruler, a true friend and patron, like Sir Charles Aitchison; and that in his reign will be similar deeds which have distinguished the rule of Sir Charles Aitchison."

The Urdu Journal of the *Anjuman-i-Punjab* also notices the appointment of Mr. Lyall with great favour. The writer says:—

"Our readers will be glad to learn that the question as to who will succeed Sir Charles Aitchison as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, has been decided in a manner which will give general satisfaction to the people of the Province. The Government of India has selected Mr. James Broadwood Lyall, Resident of Mysore, and late Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to succeed Sir Charles Aitchison. We think a better selection could have been scarcely possible, as Mr. Lyall not only possesses a long experience of the various offices he filled in the Province; but also a knowledge of the requirements of the various classes of the people inhabiting the Province. Indeed, we may assert without exaggeration, that his general knowledge of the people, and especially of the agricultural classes, is unrivalled. Nor is this all. The most fortunate thing is that Mr. Lyall fully understands the condition of the peasantry, and sympathises with them; and it is more than probable that he will distinguish his rule by doing something to ameliorate the condition of the class. The marked ability with which Mr. Lyall has discharged the duties of the several offices he filled from time to time during the last twenty-eight years, augurs well for the future of this province. We can, therefore, confidently assert that his rule will be attended with blessing to the Province, and that he will make one of the most popular rulers of the Punjab."

A correspondent of the *Punjab-i-Akbar* is not yet sure as to who will be the new Lieutenant-Governor. The following communications appear in its issue of the 29th January.

"Ever since the publication of the news that Sir Charles Aitcheson's departure is near at hand, various rumours have been afloat as to his successor. Some say that he will be succeeded by Sar Lepel Griffin, while according to others, by Mr. Lyall; and sometimes it is said by Mr. Maclean, late Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. Although the opinion of the people is not asked as regards the filling up of this high office, yet it is their duty to call the attention of the Government to so important a matter—a matter with which their welfare is so closely connected. It is true that nobody cares for our opinion in this matter; but we are bound to express our views on the subject, and make them reach the ears of Government, in the hope that they will produce some effect. In our opinion, the first qualification required in a ruler is, that he should possess a competent knowledge of the condition of the Province, and be of the same kind disposition as our present Lieutenant Governor. We do not say as to whether it should be Lyall or Griffin, but that full inquiry should be made as to his qualifications before he is finally appointed. On the whole, we pray that we may get a ruler who will compare favourably with our present Lieutenant Governor."

The *Rajig-i-Hind* and several other papers have noticed the appointment as eminently satisfactory. Many papers have merely reproduced and endorsed the remarks published in the *Civil and Military Gazette* on the subject.

THE SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A BOMBAY CIVILIAN.

THE BOMBAY SCANDAL.

Bombay. 4th, Feb.—The investigation into the charges against Mr. Wilson, Political Agent at Cambay, is proceeding at Ahmedabad before the Special Commission. The Dewan in his evidence said that Mr. Wilson's mali had come to him with a request to send his daughter to Mr. Wilson for improper purposes. In a personal interview subsequently Mr. Wilson had repeated the proposal. The Dewan left him in disgust, and although for some days afterwards he had done all he could to keep in favor with Mr. Wilson with the object, as it transpired in cross-examination, of obtaining a testimonial to his administration of the State, yet, when Mr. Wilson expunged the references to reforms in the police and the absence of corruption from the draft testimonial prepared by witness himself, he had written an indignant letter demanding an apology. The inquiry is proceeding.—*Madras Times.*

The *Bombay Gazette* to hand to-day published the following particulars:

Mr. Inverarity cross-examined Mr. Shamrao Laud at great length, evidently with the object of suggesting that the Dewan feared that Mr. Wilson might report against his administration, and that the Dewan was anxious to prevent the Political Agent from doing so. Mr. Shamarao admitted that in spite of the infamous proposition persistently made to him he tried by various means to retain the good-will of Mr. Wilson, because the Dewan's point carried with it a handsome salary, and he could not afford to lose it. At one time Mr. Shamrao was trying to obtain from Mr. Wilson an apology for his conduct, but he said he did not mean to use it against him. He admitted, however, that an apology would have the effect of preventing Mr. Wilson from proceeding against him. Mr. Wilson had written to the Dewan complaining that he had failed to escort him on leaving Cambay, and Mr. Inverarity put here some questions to the witness to suggest that if Mr. Wilson had been guilty of the charge preferred against him, he would never have dared to complain, nor was it at all likely that Mr. Wilson should refuse to grant the Dewan a testimonial in the terms of the draft prepared by the Dewan himself. Mr. Wilson took out from the draft words relating to improvements in the police force and the absence of corruption in the State. Mr. Wilson had never seen the Dewan's daughter. He was to stay in Cambay for a week, and it was suggested it was not likely he should be mad enough to make a persisted demand, even after the Dewan had given him plainly to understand he had made a grievous mistake. Mr. Shamrao was anxious to forget and forgive, as it was a delicate matter, also because he did not like to break with Mr. Wilson.

In the course of re-examination, the witness related the circumstances under which he had drafted the testimonial. Mirza Ali, a servant of Nazim Khan, brother of the Nawab, came to Shamrao and said that if he exerted himself to induce His Highness to grant two villages to Nazim Khan, the latter would obtain a certificate for him from Mr. Wilson, as he wanted a certificate. Mr. Shamrao had to agree to these terms, and he drafted a testimonial and sent it for Mr. Wilson's approval. The witness denied the truth of the complaints made against him by the disaffected inhabitants of Cambay; but admitted that some petty officials might be to blame. He produced a certificate given him by Mr. Spry, the official appointed to investigate the charges against the Dewan. Mr. Spry has recorded his appreciation of Mr. Shamrao's services to the State, adding that he was perfectly satisfied not a word had been breathed by any body against the Dewan. Soon after the alleged proposition made to Mr. Shamrao, he wrote to Mr. Chalk, Solicitor, Bombay, giving a history of what had occurred.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor asked what was his object in writing a narrative of that sort.

The witness replied that Mr. Chalk had long been his friend, and he had simply written to him as a friend. He did not intend to take any steps at that time.

Mr. Moore thought there was inconsistency in the conduct of the witness in first trying to do all he could to continue in favour with Mr. Wilson, and then, after some days, writing to him an indignant letter demanding an apology.

The witness replied that he was anxious to get a certificate from Mr. Wilson.

The witness made the same reply when Mr. Moore remarked, "how could you bring yourself to ask a favour from one who, you say, had grossly insulted you?"

The next witness was Dastoor Pheroze Hosang, City Magistrate, Ahmedabad. He said that in December last he was Deputy Collector as Kaira, and had gone one day to see Mr. Wilson. In the course of conversation, Mr. Wilson said, Do you know that Mr. Shamrao has charged me with having asked him to send me his daughter, and has threatened to put the case in the hands of his Solicitor unless I offer an apology?" Mr. Wilson had further told witness he was going to see Mr. Mackenzie in Bombay about the matter.

Mr. Frank Chalk, High Court Solicitor, was briefly examined to show he had long known Mr. Shamrao, and that they occasionallly corresponded with each other.

The last witness examined during the day was Jamsetji Dorabjee Khandalawala, Civil Judge of Cambay. He said that at Shamrao's request he had been one evening to his house. He was placed in a room with the Nawab and one or two others with the object of overhearing a conversation which the Dewan was to hold with Jahlia Mali, the bearer of the alleged proposition from Mr. Wilson to the Dewan. The mali said he had told the Saheb, If the master asked for the Dewan's wife or daughter he might consent for his stomach's sake, but what would the ladies think? They would think of committing suicide." The mali had further said, according to this witness, that he had been with his master to Ratnagiri, and that it was the same all round.

The Court was crowded during the day.

The following is a continuation of the cross-examination of Mr. Shamrao, Dewan:—He had employed Jobrabou, the brother of the head clerk of the Collector of Kaira, as Mamlatdar in Bombay. Witness had heard that native States tried to get as much information as possible from the office of the Collector and Political Agent, but it did not strike him as inexpedient to have the brother of the Collector's head clerk as Mamlatdar. The appointment had been made with Mr. Spry's approval. Witness said further that when the Political Agent's sepoys or domestic servants come to me to make their salaams, it was the practice to tip them, but it was discontinued after a circular prohibiting it had been issued. If one of the Collector's servants came and said he wanted to see him on private matters, he would allow him an interview. If a letter affecting his interests as Dewan were brought to him by a sepoy, he might see it, but would not encourage the man by making any payment to him. There were people who would pay for such information. Before witness was reinstated as Dewan, he had bid himself for two or three days in a friend's house at Petlad, some fifteen miles from Cambay. In answer to Mr. Naylor, he said the object of it was not to let Nabikhan who was Dewan at the time, know anything about his movements until all arrangements for his reinstatement were definitely settled.

ASTOLOGY AND POLITICS.

"Zadkiel," this year, gives us more than enough, in the way of wars and bloodshed, for the very modest sum he charges for his Almanac:—In January he announces that there are eclipses of the sun and moon at hand which portend no good to us. Russia will be scourged by fire and sword, and there will be great political excitement in Austria as well as in England about the middle of the month. There is no prediction in February bearing upon the crisis, and in foreign affairs we are only told that there will be great excitement on the 23rd in Alexandria, where a fanatical outbreak may suddenly take place; and the Czar of Russia and the Crown Prince of Germany will be troubled by Mars in the latter half of the month. "On the 10th of March there will be great political excitement in England, talk of war and of an increase of the army, embittered debates in the House of Commons, and a very close division on or about the 24th inst. In April the debates of the House of Commons will be of an exciting and momentous character, while the Budget will be of a disappointing nature." In June:—

"The House of Commons will again be the scene of impassioned debates; in the latter part of the month, either a Cabinet Minister or a party leader will be subjected to a violent attack: the Government will have to fight for existence and it will go hard with them to avoid defeat. The position of Mars at the new moon of the 21st inst. in the meridian, presignifies, I fear, increase of taxation and great expenditure on arms and munitions of war. The state of the army will be the subject of lively debate, and the peace-at-any price advocates will find themselves discredited. Most assuredly, if we do not increase our army, strengthen our navy and keep our powder dry, we shall lay ourselves open to serious misfortunes in the now fast approaching struggle in Europe and Asia. The financial condition of our country will be still unfavourable; and the movements on Change will show a downward tendency. The stationary position of Uranus in the sign Libra, 8 deg. 22 min, will shake Austria physically and politically."

But none of these predictions approach in sanguinary horror to that which is found in the "Voice of the Stars" for August, 1887. Zadkiel's prediction is so emphatic and concerns us so nearly that nothing but a textual quotation would do justice to the sombre prophecy:—

"The great total eclipse of the sun of the 19th inst., in Leo 25 deg. 53 min., followed very quickly by the conjunction of Mars and Saturn in Leo 1 deg. 13 min. son. This eclipse will be fully treated that this phenomenon will open a new and important chapter in the history of Europe and of Asia, for it will "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war." The destroying angel will pour out the vials of his wrath over Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Turkey, Afghanistan, and perhaps Italy. The effects may not begin immediately, but they will not be long delayed. Happily, no evil planet is in either of the angles at the moment of ecliptic conjunction of the sun and moon at London, so that we shall not feel the worst effects in our beloved country; but unless we increase our army, strengthen our fleet, and prepare for war, we shall have to fight hard in Europe and Asia to retain our possessions. Let the Government accept this warning. The Emperor of Austria will be in danger of losing his throne and his life."

In September the British forces will be victorious over their powerful enemies, for the star will be in mid-heaven at the equinox, and in trine aspect with the moon. In October France and Italy will be shaken, and Germany and Russia will be scourged by war. The Emperor of Austria, if he survives, will have a petty quarrel on his hand, while Moscow will be the scene of conflagration and many a deed of vengeance. There is nothing very alarming during the rest of the year, except a curious prediction that in November the autumnal equinox will bring fresh trouble and deeds of wanton cruelty while Galway, Ennis, and Castlebar will be the scenes of violence, and Belfast cannot except to escape the fury of discord. On the whole, if Zadkiel be correct, it seems a pity that we cannot go to sleep and not wake up until we are through the troubles of the new year.

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do II—Augmentation of Verbal affixes
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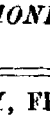

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NOTICE

Bangalore City Municipality

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission, to be held at their office premises, (District Office Buildings) on Friday the 25th February 1887, at 7 30 A M

1 Cash account current, progress report of works and monthly returns for the month of January 1887

2 Final adoption of budget estimates of receipts and disbursements for the official year 1887—88

3 Report from the Sub Committee on the proposed extension of water-supply to the Town and the method of taxation to be adopted

4 Application from Diruvengadammal for a vacant site to the right of the way into the Railway Station and close to the Sandal kotai for constructing a commodious chuttram for travellers.

5 Report from the Sub Committee appointed to audit the accounts of expenditure incurred in connection with the decoration of the Town on account of His Excellency the Viceroy's recent visit

6 Statement showing the amount of expenditure incurred for the local celebration of the Jubilee

BANGALORE, 10th Feb 87 } A SRINIVASA CHARLU, *Vice President, City Muni Commission*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Paris, 12th Feb—The French Government denies that there is any truth in the statement that a large number of officers, and several battalions of troops, have been recalled from Algeria to France.

Rome 13th Feb—The Vatican is sending to Pekin the duly attested convention between China and the Holy See, by which the former gives assurances of complete liberty and security to the Catholics throughout China

Pekin 13th Feb—A secret treaty has been concluded between Germany and China.

London 14th Feb—Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, the present Chief Commissioner of Rajputana, has been appointed Secretary of the Secret and Political Department at the India Office, in succession to Mr Adolphus Moore, deceased.

Lord Balfour succeeds the Earl of Dunraven as Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial office

Tples 15th Feb—The work in connection with the extension of the Caspian Railway to Gumarcand commences at the end of the current month, and the line will be completed for traffic by the end of November next

Berlin 14th Feb—Prince Hohenlohe has issued a manifesto in which he appeals to the electors of Alsace and Lorraine to return the supporters of the Government

An official notification states that the Emperor William is suffering from a bad attack of influenza and hoarseness, and is confined to his apartment

London 16th Feb—It is reported that the British Government has decided to withdraw the payment of the annual subvention of £250 000, towards the maintenance of the Egyptian Army

In the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst, Under Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, whether there was any truth in the statement of a telegram published in a London newspaper from its Bombay correspondent, that the Chinese had invaded Burmah, said that he had received no information of the alleged invasion.

[BY TELEGRAM, FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER TO THE "KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA"]

THE JUBILEE HONOURS.

Calcutta, 16th Feb.—The following appointments have been made by Her Majesty the Queen Empress —

To be Knights Grand Commander of the Star of India.

H H the Gaekwar of Baroda
H H the Maharana of Oodeypore.
H H the Rajah of Sirmour

To be Knights Commander of the Star of India

Mr C A. Elliott, C S I, Chief Commissioner of Assam
The Hon'ble W W Hunter, C S I, C I E, Director General of Statistics.
His Highness the Maharajah of Idar
Colonel Davies, C S I, Financial Commissioners of the Punjab.
Colonel Johnstone, C S I, late Political Agent, Manipur

To be Companions of the Star of India.

The Hon'ble C G Master, Member of Council Madras.
Mr Charles Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces
Mr John Graham Cordery, Resident of Hyderabad
Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore
Mr H N B Erskine, Commissioner of Sind
The Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mookerjee, of Calcutta
Mr F R. Hogg, Director General of the Post Office of India
Brigadier General W S Lockhart
Mr. George James S Hodgkinson, R C S
Captain Charles Edward Yate, S S C
Mr W R H Merk, S C S.
Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, Lahore
The Hon'ble J W Quinton, Board of Revenue, Allahabad
Mr Dennis Fitz Patrick, S C S.
The Jagirdar of Alipur
Maung Gaung Kinwon Mingyi
Mr David Miller Barbour, R C S.
Mr Gerald Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald

To be Knights Commander of the Indian Empire.

H E General Sir Frederick Roberts, G C S I
The Hon'ble Edmund Drummond, Member of the Council of India
Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K C S I

Mr. Robert Austruther Dalyell, C. S. I., Madras Civil Service, Retired Member of the Council of India.

The Hon'ble Maxwell Melvill, R. C. S. Member of Council, Bombay.

Major General Alexander Cunningham, late Direct General Archaeological Survey.

The Thakur Sahib of Gondal.

The Hon'ble Rana Shankar Bakhsh Sing Bahadur of Thatrai.

Mr. Dietrich Brandis, formerly Inspector General of Forests.

Sir Monier Williams, C.I.E.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram.

Mr. Alexander Meadows, Rendel.

Mr. Donald Campbell Macnabb, R. C. S. Ret:

Nawab Salar Jung, Minister of Hyderabad.

Sir George, Birdwood, C. S. I.

The Rajah of Ratlam.

Surgeon General Simpson.

Mr. Albert Cappul, Director Gen. Telegraphs.

Nawab Ali Cadar of Moorshedabad.

The Maharaja of Darbangha.

Babu Sahib Avar Com.-in-Chief Gwalior.

Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace, Private Secretary to Viceroy.

The Hon'ble Alfred Croft, R.C.S. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Mr. Bradford Leslie, Agent of the East Indian Railway Company.

To be Companions of the Indian Empire.

Mr. Carl Griesbach, Geological Survey of India.

Captain Raikes, Deputy Commissioner of Burma.

The Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade, Bombay.

Mr. William Wordsworth, Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Captain Delasson.

Sirdar Shere Ahmed Khan, Punjab.

Ressaldar Major Muhammad Aslam Khan, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Mr. Henry Mathews, Manager, Burmah State Railway.

Mr. Palle Chentsal Row Pantulu Madras.

Colonel Stewart, Cawnpore.

Syud Amir Ali, Calcutta.

Mr. Henry Seymour King, M. P.

Mr. G. Ywann Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

Mr. Thomas Christie, M. D.

Mr. William James Maitland.

The Myowun of Mandalay.

To be Knights Bachelor

Mr. Alexander Wilson, Sheriff of Calcutta.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, C.I.E. Sheriff of Madras.

Mr. Dinsha Manekji Petit, Sheriff of Bombay.

The Hon'ble Henry Leland Harrison, R. C. S. Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Mr. H. M. Plowden, R. C. S. Senior Judge, Punjab Chief Court.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1887.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

As announced, in the course of the week before, the Celebration of the Jubilee Year of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen-Empress of India, took place in Bangalore and throughout the principal towns and stations in the Province, on Wednesday and Thursday last, the 16th and 17th Instant. So far as Bangalore was concerned, the celebration of the Jubilee began at 7 A. M. on Wednesday, when there was a grand review of all the troops in garrison which also included four squadrons of His Highness the Mysore Maharajah's cavalry, now stationed in Bangalore. The crowds on the ground were tremendous and began to gather from a very early hour in the morning. On the ground were present, His Honour the British Resident, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore and staff, the Dewan and the Chief Secretary, the Chief Judge and Judges of the Chief Court of Mysore and a very large gathering of the leading members of Bangalore European and native society. Major General Hugh Rowlands, V. C. B., commanding the Bangalore Division, and the troops under his command. A *feu de joie* and a salute of 101 guns were fired, the latter being divided into 34, 34, and 33 guns, the intervals being filled up with a volley from the rifles of the Infantry. Three ringing cheers having been given for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India, led by the General Commanding, the troops marched past in review order, and parade came to a close.

At 12 o'clock precisely, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore held a grand Durbar in the great hall of the Public Buildings, Cubbon Park, which was very numerously attended, both by the Military and Civil officials of the C. and M. Station of Bangalore and the officials of the Mysore Government, and by a very large number of the general public entitled to be present. The Darbar, held in honour of the Queen Empress of India's Jubilee, by the Maharajah of Mysore, will long be remembered by every one present.

The afternoon was chiefly occupied in feeding the poor of all classes of the community, both in the town and Station, at various centres appointed for the purpose, and, on the whole, the distribution of food and doles gave satisfaction to the recipients. At the same hour, a people's fair, to which admission was free to all classes, and at which various amusing entertainments (also free) were provided, began, in the Cubbon Park and lasted till 12 at night, being attended by immense concourses of people, not less by Her Majesty's brave soldiers and sepoys, who mustered in great force.

From 2 P. M. till dusk, the United Schools's parts were held in Cubbon Park and were greatly enjoyed and appreciated both by those most concerned, the students and pupils of all the colleges and schools, and by the crowds of spectators on the grounds. There were also sports held for the military of all arms of the service, both European and native, including troopers of the squadron of Silledars in Bangalore, on the maidan opposite the Gymkhana pavilion. These sports began at 3. 30 P. M., and ended at dusk and were equally crowded with the attendance of the public of all classes. Indeed, it is surprising whence the tremendous crowds of people sprang up on all sides, at all the places of entertainment. Both the military and United schools' sports were held also on Thursday.

The entertainments on Wednesday night consisted of a dinner at the Residency given by Mr. J. B. Lyall, the British Resident, and Mrs. Lyall, and, after that, at half past nine, an *al fresco* entertainment to a very large number of guests invited by Mr. and Mrs. Lyall.

On the night of Wednesday and (partially) on Thursday night, there were general illuminations all over the City and Station of Bangalore, the extent, style, and effect of which we cannot possibly describe in the brief space at our disposal. All public building s, of any extent or importance, were, of course, illuminated both in the City and Cantonment.

On Thursday night, there was a brilliant display of fireworks, on the South Parade of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The display lasted from little after seven o'clock to little after eight, just about an hour. There was, as usual, a tremendous crowd of all classes of the population, both from City and Cantonment, but every thing passed off without a hitch. We believe that, for the money expended, jointly between the Station and City Municipality, the display of fireworks was not a very brilliant one, but it pleased every body, and when all are pleased, there is nothing to be said *per contra*.

As a fitting conclusion to this account of the Jubilee celebration of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, we must here record that, in fulfilment of His Highness the Maharajah's promise, made in the Durbar Address, on Wednesday, 103 prisoners were released from the Central Jail of Bangalore, amongst whom were six "life" convicts. Each man was given Rs. 3 on his being released from jail.

Thus ended the celebration of the Jubilee year of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, the like of which Bangalore will, probably, never see again.

THE JUBILEE HONOURS' LIST

The Jubilee Honours' List communicated to the public press in India, by the Press Commissioner, will be found in another column. As our readers are aware, there are two occasions on which Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen confers honours and distinctions on her subjects, throughout her vast empire in the world and on this her great dependency of India, and these occasions are the First Day of the Christian year and the anniversary of her own auspicious birth day, namely, the 24th day of May. It is very seldom that any other special occasions turn up, in which Her Majesty can exercise this prerogative of grace and favour of conferring honours on her subjects. Her Magesty's Jubilee year, therefore, was one of *very* special occasion, indeed, for conferring such honours—a unique event, one which will never occur again in her life time and in that of the generation of her subjects which is now passing away in her empire in India. The public expectations, in consequence, were very high, and it was hoped that the honours and distinctions would be very numerous, far exceeding the number that is usual on the two occasions we have mentioned above, and conferred on a far larger number of private and non-official members amongst her subjects. We regret—very much regret—to see that the public expectation has been altogether disappointed in every way; for the list of honours and distinctions is meagre in the extreme, is confined for the most part (as is usual) to officials in Her Magesty's services in India, and by far the largest proportion of the honours has gone to Bengal, the N. W. Provinces, and the Punjab, only seven being conferred on gentlemen in South India, one only of which has been given to the Mysore Province.

The list is very disappointing, indeed, and is comprised of three G. C. S. Is; nineteen C. S. Is.; twenty-two K. C. I Es.; fifteen C. I. E. S; and five knights Bachelor—an English distinction of honour from the sovereign, not a special order for India. From a perusal of this list, it will be found that the honours have been conferred on officials, for the most part. Let us take the list for South India, as it most concerns us. We find that there are only seven honours for this part of Her Majesty's vast Indian Empire, for the commemoration of her Jubilee year, and they are the Honorable Mr R. A. Dalyell, —for some time, Chief Commissioner of Mysore—has been created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire; His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who has had the same honour conferred on him; and the same honour on the Nawab Salar Jung, Prime Minister of Hyderabad; Mr. P. S. Ramaswamy Mudiliar, Sheriff of Madras has, been made a Knight Bachelor; the Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Master, Senior Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras, and Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, B. A., D. L., Dowan to the Maharajah of Mysore, have been made Companions of the Star of India; and Mr. Chentsal Rao, Superintendent of Stamps under the Madras Government, has been created a Companion of the Indian Empire. These are the seven gentlemen chosen in Southern India, and they are, with the exception of the Maharajah of Vizianagaram, all officials, and even His Highness is a kind of official, being a member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations. In our own Province, we do not grudge Mr. Sheshadri Iyer, the honour conferred on him; but at the same time, we must say that there are even in this Province, both official and non-official, who are equally worthy of a like honour. As we have already said, however, the selection for the Jubilee honours of Her Majesty the Queen has been very meagre and unsatisfactory, as a whole. Our contemporary of the *Spectator* thinks there will be a supplementary list of honours. We do not think so. We may, however, indulge in the hope that, on the 20th day of June next, the exact date at which Her Majesty completes the Fiftieth year of her benign reign, her subjects in India will be again remembered, and some of them now omitted will have the honours they so well deserve, because on the 20th July next, when the rest of the British Empire celebrates the Jubilee (which we have forestalled in India) royal honours will, as a matter of course, be conferred to commemorate the greatand auspicious event.

Occasional Notes.

Mr. Ramachandra Aiyar of Cuddalore has been admitted to the Statutory Civil Service, and appointed Assistant Collector of Madras.

H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore has contributed Rs. 2,000 to the Victoria Technicals Institute, and Rs. 10,000 to the Imperial Institute.

Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G. C. late Governor of Madras, accompanied by Lieutenant Ford, R. A., late A. D. C., was still in Palestine a month ago. He hopes to reach England early next month.

The list of further subscriptions to the Madras Central Committee Jubilee Fund will appear in our issue of Saturday. The total of the subscriptions up to this afternoon exceeds Rs. 1,12,994.

A London telegram to the *Pioneer* states that the Queen has made it known through her Private Secretary that the proposed Imperial Institute would be specially pleasing to her.

In Allahabad, according to the local paper, many Europeans are showing more disposition to criticise than to contribute towards Jubilee objects. In Madras the reverse of this may be stated.

It is now decided that Mr. Alexander Mackenzie succeeds Mr. Crosthwaite as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and that Mr. A. P. MacDonell succeeds Mr. Mackenzie as Home Secretary.

The Indian Midland Railway Campany have decided to commence immediately to construct a line of about 48 miles from Etawah on the Great Indian Peninsular line to Sangor. It is proposed to call the point "Victoria Junction."

In his contribution to the *Journal de Savants*, on the subject of British India, M. Saint-Hilaire, the eminent Orientalist, writes in the highest terms of the work that is being done by England for the civilisation and education of India.

The Finance Committee's Report is in the Press, and will be presented to Government very shortly. The *Pioneer* says it will probably not be published until Government is able to pass orders on the more important proposals contained in it.

Contributions towards the Madras Central Committee Jubilee Fund from Kurnool district are announced by telegraph to be as follows:—The Nowab of Bangana-palli Rs. 500; Kurnool Town Rs. 300; Peapalli and Pathi konda Rs. 25; Nandyal Rs. 300; and Cumbum Rs. 75.

A public meeting, invited by the Bombay Presidency Association, and which was attended by about 2,000 students and young Parsees and Hindus was held on Sunday, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to pass a vote of thanks to the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose for their exertions on behalf of India at the last parliamentary elections in England.

Yesterday, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K. C. I. E., with his mother the Dowager Maharanee's approval, remitted, in honor of the Jubilee, Rs. 3,92,425, due by ryots on his estates on account of the last three successive bad seasons. According to the custom of the Vizianagram House an address is to be forwarded to Her Majesty in a jewelled casket made of gold and silver.

The very hard case of the ex-Zemindar of Palcondah, who was confined as a prisoner in the Fort of Vellore, in the Madras Presidency, from 1833 to 1868, and whose case has been before the High Court, Madras, the Privy Council, and the Houses of Lords and Commons, has been entrusted to Dr. M. D. Kavanagh, Barrister-at-Law, who has forwarded to the Secretary of State for India a fresh memorial on behalf of his client.

A Philadelphia paper publishes statistics of the deaths of persons who died at a great age in that city in 1886. The following figures are given:—Deaths at 90 years 34; 91 years, 23; 92 years 22; 93 years 13; 94 years 9; 95 years 13; 96 years 12; 97 years 8; 98 years 3; 99 years 5; 100 years 5; 101 years 1; 102 years 1; 104 years, 2; and 109 years 1. The invariable preponderance of women is emphasised.

The annexation of Upper Burmah has been speedily followed by a large influx

into Rangoon of barristers and attorneys from India It remains to be seen whether there is sufficient litigation in Rangoon to support so many lawyers. The number of cases filed in January in the Recorder's Court was only 21, and this was a slight advance on the previous years The Burmans as yet are prone to settle a large number of disputes without resorting to Courts

At a meeting of the Allahabad Jubilee Committee last Thursday, a telegram was read from the President of the Imperial Institute Committee at home—requesting that a portion of the local Jubilee Fund might be set apart for the Institute The Hon'ble Mr Justice Straight, however, opposed the suggestion that any portion whatever of the money given by local subscriptions for local objects should be diverted to so foreign a purpose as the Imperial Institute With this view the Committee concurred

At Ahmedabad the Jubilee memorial will take the form of a Female Dispensary, towards the founding of which Mr Ranchorlall Chotalall, the President of the Municipality, has made a munificent offer of Rs 20,000, besides guaranteeing half the pay of a lady doctor Other native gentlemen have also come forward, and subscribed liberally to the funds of the proposed dispensary The Municipality will contribute Rs. 15,000, in addition to which it will make a grant of Rs 15,000 for the purpose of illuminating the city and feasting the poor

The installation ceremony of Shrimant Balla Saheb Chief of Miraj in Kolhapur, was performed at his capital on the evening of the 7th instant The town was beautifully decorated with triumphal arches, inscriptions, and at night the town was illuminated, and there was display of fireworks A Durbar was held at the Chief's house where the Sanad of his adoption was presented to him by Colonel Reeves On the following day another Durbar was held Sweetmeats were distributed among children, and the poor and blind were fed and received presents of clothing

How will the epoch of the Jubilee be made memorable to Her Majesty's Indian subjects is a question which has occurred to many a native mind Mere empty honors, lavishly scattered broadcast over the whole country will not be an appropriate recognition of the loyalty of the natives Of all Her Majesty's subjects the natives of India have been the least troublesome They have their grievances, but they have their own peculiar gentle ways of bringing them to the notice of *mabap* Such conduct deserves to be recognized not by empty honorific titles given to a few leaders The *people* and the *people* only must have some tangible and substantial reward—which will appeal to their hearts more strongly and leave a more lasting impression on their minds than any *tamash* could do We have suggested before, and the ways in which even the meanest of Her Majesty's Indian subjects will be made to feel strength of the regard which their mother has for them But to the lessening of taxation, the taxpayers may take objection But nothing could be said against giving the people—agriculturists especially—a permission to cut down trees wherever that may be necessary to them for the protection of their cattle from wild beasts This will be felt as a real boon

How far are the promises of English statesmen and Indian administrators serviceable to us? Can we force the English Government to cede to us those rights and privileges which have been freely promised to us? No! We cannot, and it is our deliberate opinion that the only use to which we can apply these promises is to shape our own demands in accordance with them These promises do not and cannot mean that the deliberate policy of the British Government will ever be to cede those rights promised to us,—of their own accord But the promises indicate to us how far the most liberal of British statesmen are prepared to advance our status as a nation We must strengthen the hands of these sympathisers and aim at getting those concessions which these statesmen have expressed their willingness to grant. But we cannot forget that these are but the expressions of individual opinions. Succeeding generations of administrators cannot be held to be bound by the words of their predecessors. We have to fight our battle on our own natural strength We must prove our capacity for a certain right and then claim it on its own grounds. The words of our rulers of their promises are not our strength The strength must come from within and not from without. We hope therefore that our friends will bear this in mind in claiming privileges from our rulers We must first make them acknowledge our fitness to exert a right and then make a demand for it Before fitness is proved and acknowledged, it would be of no use in clamouring for them.

Local and Provincial.

Institution for deaf mutes—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has subscribed Rs. 500 to the Institution for deaf mutes, in Bombay

Holidays—The courts and offices in the City and Station of Bangalore will be closed this day on account of the feast of Sivaratri, and partially closed tomorrow, on account of the new moon feast

Our Acting Resident—The *Englishman* says Mr Mackenzie, the Home Secretary, will succeed to the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces, and Mr Fitzpatrick will receive the Mysore appointment

Military Sports—The second day's events of the Jubilee sports, which were left uncontested for want of time on Thursday last, will be completed on Thursday next, at 4-30 p m on the Gymkhana ground, Civil and Military Station

Colonel C J Pearse—Colonel C J Pearse, a brother of Colonel J L Pearse, once Commissioner of the Nundydrug Division, and himself belonging to the Mysore state service, from which he retired about three years ago, and was then appointed commandant of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, has proceeded to England on leave

District Magistrate, C and M Station—Colonel H M S Mogrith has, after much official controversy and puzzle over the matter, been appointed as per minute District Magistrate and Municipal President of C and M Station of Bangalore, and Mr L Howetson has reverted to his former post of District Superintendent of Police.

Her Majesty's Acknowledgments—His Excellency the Viceroy having informed Her Majesty the Queen Empress of the enthusiastic manner in which her Jubilee has been celebrated throughout India by all classes of her subjects, Her Majesty has been pleased to command the Viceroy to convey to the people of India her warmest thanks, and her deep appreciation of their loyalty

Mr Advocate Evers' Case—With reference to an investigation held by the Subordinate Judge of Mysore under orders from the Chief Court, touching the charge of alleged unprofessional conduct against Mr Evers, an Advocate of the Mysore bar, the case will be adjudicated before a full bench on Friday, next, the 25th instant, at the Chief Court We understand that Mr Evers has retained counsel from Madras to defend him.—*Bangalore Spectator*

Southern Mahratta Railway—The Southern Mahratta Railway extension from Gubbi (near Tumkoor) to Harihar will, we learn, be put in progress next month It appears Colonel Lindsay, R E, the Engineer in chief of the Southern Mahratta Railway, during his recent visit to Bangalore, decided that the line shall pass by Davangere instead of Shimoga This seems to us a pity since through the latter tract of country immense, in fact, all the Traffic now passes

Children's Feed—The generous proposal of Mr Justice, T R A Thumboo Chetty, to give a feed to all the native children of the various schools in the place, was carried out on the 16th instant, in that gentleman's compound Five thousand little ones assembled to partake of the good things provided for them There were 1,100 Mahomedans, 2,500 Hindus, and 1,400 Christian children treated to cakes, sweetmeats and tea. A number of large carpets were spread out, on which the children were seated, and the children went away thoroughly pleased after the good things they enjoyed The cost, we believe, was made up by public subscriptions through the exertions of Mr Thumboo Chetty, who deserves credit for thinking of the native little ones who are generally left out of consideration on occasions like this

Mr K Seshadri Iyer.—Our local contemporary the *Evening Mail* "offers Mr K Seshadri Iyer, Dowan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, his sincere congratulations on his accession to the title of Companion of the Star of India. As a man of education and general culture Mr Seshadri Iyer stands in the van among the leading native gentlemen in India, and the title is a proper recognition of his claims to such a distinction and on such an occasion Though we have had occasion, and may still have, to point out defects and shortcomings in his administration of Mysore, we have always entertained the highest regard for Mr Seshadri Iyer as an Administrator and Statesman of no mean attainments. It is to be hoped that now the honour has been conferred on him for his recognised merits, he will, during his term of office, wear it with distinction as a Native Minister noted for his even handed justice to one and all under his administration, unswayed by the intrigues of courtiers by whom he is surrounded, whose sole object is to use any little influence they may possess for the accomplishment of their own ends, regardless of the injury they do to the reputation of a Minister who should be, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion Once more, we say, that we have much pleasure in congratulating Mr Seshadri Iyer personally on the distinction he has earned by his attainments"

THE CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE AT BANGALORE

From the Bangalore Spectator

Bangalore invariably ushers in *her* days of national joy by an immense drumming and trumpeting some half a dozen strong military brass bands filling the air with martial music With such music we began yesterday, the 16th February, the day set apart to celebrate the Jubilee of Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of India At seven o'clock the whole of the troops in garrison, and also some of the troops of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore were drawn up in line on the maidan The troops present were the following

British Troops

M Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery

Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers

Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry

The 42nd Company, Royal Engineers

M Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery

I Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery

The Bangalore Rifle Volunteers

Native Troops

The Head Quarters Companies of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners

The 10th Madras Infantry

The 14th Madras Infantry

The Maharajah of Mysore's Troops

Four Squadrons of Silladar Horse

The right of this line of troops rested on the Gymkhana Grand Stand, and the left on the regimental parade ground of 10th Madras Infantry

Precisely at seven o'clock Major General Rowlands, V C, C B, rode on to the Parade with his staff At the same time Mr J H Lyall, the British Resident, and a little later His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore came on to the ground, and joined the General The whole party rode down the front of the line, from right to left, the bands playing as they passed The General then ordered an Imperial salute and a *feu de joie* to be fired The guns opened on the right, and fired one-third of the Imperial salute of 101 guns Then the Infantry fired one round of the *feu de joie*, which was followed by the guns on the left of the line firing the second portion of the Imperial salute So on, until the whole number of rounds had been fired The General then called for "three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India" these cheers were given heartily, especially by the British troops Native troops have not yet learned the way to shout the British "Hurrah!

The whole of the troops then marched past, the mounted branches at the walk The appearance of eight squadrons of Lancers—four of Her Majesty's 12th, and four of His Highness's Silladars,—was very imposing indeed Of course all the troops were in full dress The troops passed the saluting point but once, and then were dismissed to their respective parade grounds

The concourse of people was immense, the whole of the roads surrounding the maidan being choked with spectators, on horseback, and on foot Everything passed off most brilliantly

The Durbar.

At twelve o'clock, noon, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore held a grand Durbar, in the fine Durbar Hall of the Mysore Public Office buildings This Durbar Hall was magnificently decorated for the occasion All the doorways were draped with rich coloured hangings, the walls were adorned with trophies of arms—swords, bayonets, lances, &c, and the recesses were filled with groups of foliage plants. The broad staircase was covered with crimson cloth, and foliage plants were placed against the wall and banisters, from the entrance below to the Hall above, and picked men of His Highness's Lancers stood at intervals along the whole length of the staircase

In the Durbar Hall the military officers of Her Majesty's Forces, in full dress, occupied the right, His Highness's officers and civilians were seated on the left. All the Mysore Court Officials, including the Judges and the Members of His Highness' Council, wore their court dress,—dark chocolate coloured coats with collars cuffs, &c, of gold, and white and gold tarians and kammerbands The Durbar Hall was crowded before 12 noon, struck Just at that hour the guns of I Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Art Bry, thundered out the salute for His Highness the Maharajah announcing his arrival. As His Highness drove up a strong body of Mysore troops,—Silladars and Bare Infantry, drawn up near the main entrance, saluted, the Maharajah's Band playing the Mysore National Anthem In the Durbar Hall the whole assembled company rose to receive the Maharajah, who accompanied by his Dewan, K. Sheshadri Iyer, Esq C S I, his Private Secretary, Major Martin, Prince Soobramanya Raj Urs, the Military Bukshi, and members of the royal household, to his seat at the head of the Durbar Hall His Highness as he passed to his seat graciously acknowledged and returned the respectful salutations of the assembly

Immediately His Highness had taken his seat, the arrivals of the British Resident, and the General Commanding the British forces, were announced—the former by a salute of 13, and the latter by a salute of 11 guns

Mr Lyall, accompanied by the Assistant Resident, Major Donald Robertson, was dressed in political uniform As Mr Lyall passed up the Hall, the Maharajah rose and advanced a few steps to meet him. After greeting the Resident, the Maharajah resumed his seat, with Mr Lyall on his right, and the Dewan on his left General Rowlands sat to the right of the Resident The scene was a very brilliant one,—and one that will be always remembered by those who saw it Perhaps the time most favourable for taking note of the whole assembly, was after the reading of the Viceroy's letter or "Karita," to His Highness, for then all assembled remained silent, while the guns (close enough to shake the building at every discharge) thundered out the viceregal salute of 31 rounds. This Karita was produced by the British Resident, and was read by Major Robertson, the Assistant Resident It read as follows —

To His Highness Maharaja Chamarajendra Wadiar Bahadur, G C S I

My Honored and Valued Friend,— It is with sincere pleasure that I have heard of the preparations which your Highness has made in order to commemorate, in a manner befitting the occasion, the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India I shall not fail to inform Her Majesty of this spontaneous expression of loyalty and affection on your part

Queen Victoria's long and tranquil rule has been marked throughout her wide dominions by the ever-increasing prosperity and happiness of the millions entrusted to her charge In India it has established an uninterrupted and unbroken peace, and under its protecting shelter the ruling Chiefs of this country, undisturbed by the fear of invasion from without, or of revolution from within, have been able to devote their time and attention to the welfare of their subjects and to the moral and material advancement of their States

I am happy to learn that your Highness has so readily taken the opportunity afforded by this auspicious occasion to show your just appreciation of the great benefits you have experienced under the benign and beneficent rule of Her Majesty the Queen

I can assure you that it is our Gracious Sovereign's sincere desire to extend to you, on all occasions, her warm sympathy and hearty assistance, to support your authority, enhance your personal consideration, and to —

Mr. Robert Austruther Dalyell, C. S. I., Madras Civil Service, Retired Member of the Council of India.

The Hon'ble Maxwell Melvill, S. C. S. Member of Council, Bombay.

Major General Alexander Cunningham, late Direct General Archaeological Survey.

The Thakur Sahib of Gondal.

The Hon'ble Rana Shankar Bakhsh Sing Bahadur of Thatrai.

Mr. Dietrich Brandis, formerly Inspector General of Forests.

Sir Monier Williams, C.I.E.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram.

Mr. Alexander Meadows, Rendel.

Mr. Donald Campbell Macnabb, S. C. S. Ret:

Nawab Salar Jung, Minister of Hyderabad.

Sir George, Birdwood, C. S. I.

The Rajah of Ratlam.

Surgeon General Simpson.

Mr. Albert Cappui, Director Gen. Telegraphs.

Nawab Ali Cadar- of Moorshedabad.

The Maharaja of Darbangha.

Babu Sahib Avar Com.-in-Chief Gwalior.

Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace, Private Secretary to Viceroy.

The Hon'ble Alfred Croft, M.C.S. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Mr. Bradford Leslie, Agent of the East Indian Railway Company.

To be Companions of the Indian Empire.

Mr. Carl Griesbach, Geological Survey of India.

Captain Rattes, Deputy Commissioner of Burma.

The Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade, Bombay.

Mr. William Wordsworth, Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Captain Delasson.

Sirdar Shere Ahmed Khan, Punjab.

Ressaldar Major Muhammad Aslam Khan, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Mr. Henry Mathews, Manager, Burmah State Railway.

Mr. Palle Chentsal Row Pantula Madras.

Colonel Stewart, Cawnpore.

Syad Amir Ali, Calcutta.

Mr. Henry Seymour King, M. P.

Mr. G. Ywanu Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

Mr. Thomas Christie, M. D.

Mr. William James Maitland.

The Myowun of Mandalay.

To be Knights Bachelor

Mr. Alexander Wilson, Sheriff of Calcutta.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, C.I.E. Sheriff of Madras.

Mr. Dinsha Manekji Petit, Sheriff of Bombay.

The Hon'ble Henry Leland Harrison, S. C. S. Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Mr. H. M. Plowden, S. C. S. Senior Judge, Punjab Chief Court.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1887.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

As announced, in the course of the week before, the Celebration of the Jubilee Year of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen-Empress of India, took place in Bangalore and throughout the principal towns and stations in the Province, on Wednesday and Thursday last, the 16th and 17th Instant. So far as Bangalore was concerned, the celebration of the Jubilee began at 7 A. M. on Wednesday, when there was a grand review of all the troops in garrison which also included four squadrons of His Highness the Mysore Maharajah's cavalry, now stationed in Bangalore. The crowds on the ground were tremendous and began to gather from a very early hour in the morning. On the ground were present, His Honour the British Resident, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore and staff, the Dewan and the Chief Secretary, the Chief Judge and Judges of the Chief Court of Mysore and a very large gathering of the leading members of Bangalore European and native society. Major General Hugh Rowlands, V. C. B, commanding the Bangalore Division, had the troops under his command. A *feu de joie* and a salute of 101 guns were fired, the latter being divided into 34, 34, and 33 guns, the intervals being filled up with a volley from the rifles of the Infantry. Three ringing cheers having been given for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India, led by the General Commanding, the troops marched past in review order, and parade came to a close.

At 12 o'clock precisely, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore held a grand Durbar in the great hall of the Public Buildings, Cubbon Park, which was very numerously attended, both by the Military and Civil officials of the C. and M. Station of Bangalore and the officials of the Mysore Government, and by a very large number of the general public entitled to be present. The Durbar, held in honour of the Queen Empress of India's Jubilee, by the Maharajah of Mysore, will long be remembered by every one present.

The afternoon was chiefly occupied in feeding the poor of all classes of the community, both in the town and Station, at various centres appointed for the purpose, and, on the whole, the distribution of food and doles gave satisfaction to the recipients. At the same hour, a people's fair, to which admission was free to all classes, and at which various amusing entertainments (also free) were provided, began, in the Cubbon Park and lasted till 12 at night, being attended by immense concourses of people, not less by Her Majesty's brave soldiers and sepoys, who mustered in great force.

From 2 P. M. till dusk, the United Schools's sports were held in Cubbon Park and were greatly enjoyed and appreciated both by those most concerned, the students and pupils of all the colleges and schools, and by the crowds of spectators on the grounds. There were also sports held for the military of all arms of the service, both European and native, including troopers of the squadron of Silladars in Bangalore, on the maidan opposite the Gymkhana pavillion. These sports began at 3. 30 P. M., and ended at dusk and were equally crowded with the attendance of the public of all classes. Indeed, it is surprising whence the tremendous crowds of people sprang up on all sides, at all the places of entertainment. Both the military and United schools' sports were held also on Thursday.

The entertainments on Wednesday night consisted of a dinner at the Residency given by Mr. J. B. Lyall, the British Resident, and Mrs. Lyall, and, after that, at half past nine, an *al fresco* entertainment to a very large number of guests invited by Mr. and Mrs. Lyall.

On the night of Wednesday and (partially) on Thursday night, there were general illuminations all over the City and Station of Bangalore, the extent, style, and effect of which we cannot possibly describe in the brief space at our disposal. All public buildings, of any extent or importance, were, of course, illuminated both in the City and Cantonment.

On Thursday night, there was a brilliant display of fireworks, on the South Parade of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The display lasted from little after seven o'clock to little after eight, just about an hour. There was, as usual, a tremendous crowd of all classes of the population, both from City and Cantonment, but every thing passed off without a hitch. We believe that, for the money expended, jointly between the Station and City Municipality, the display of fireworks was not a very brilliant one, but it pleased every body, and when all are pleased, there is nothing to be said *per contra*.

As a fitting conclusion to this account of the Jubilee celebration of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, we must here record that, in fulfilment of His Highness the Maharajah's promise, made in the Durbar Address, on Wednesday, 108 prisoners were released from the Central Jail of Bangalore, amongst whom were six "life" convicts. Each man was given Rs. 3 on his being released from jail.

Thus ended the celebration of the Jubilee year of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, the like of which Bangalore will, probably, never see again.

THE JUBILEE HONOURS' LIST

The Jubilee Honours' List communicated to the public press in India, by the Press Commissioner, will be found in another column. As our readers are aware, there are two occasions on which Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen confers honours and distinctions on her subjects, throughout her vast empire in the world and on this her great dependency of India, and these occasions are the First Day of the Christian year and the anniversary of her own auspicious birth day, namely, the 24th day of May. It is very seldom that any other special occasions turn up, in which Her Majesty can exercise this prerogative of grace and favour of conferring honours on her subjects. Her Magesty's Jubilee year, therefore, was one of *very* special occasion, indeed, for conferring such honours—a unique event, one which will never occur again in her life time and in that of the generation of her subjects which is now passing away in her empire in India. The public expectations, in consequence, were very high, and it was hoped that the honours and distinctions would be very numerous, far exceeding the number that is usual on the two occasions we have mentioned above, and conferred on a far larger number of private and non-official members amongst her subjects. We regret—very much regret—to see that the public expectation has been altogether disappointed in every way; for the list of honours and distinctions is meagre in the extreme, is confined for the most part (as is usual) to officials in Her Magesty's services in India, and by far the largest proportion of the honours has gone to Bengal, the N. W. Provinces, and the Punjab, only seven being conferred on gentlemen in South India, one only of which has been given to the Mysore Province.

The list is very disappointing, indeed, and is comprised of three G. C. S. Is; nineteen C. S. Is.; twenty-two K. C. I Es.; fifteen C. I. E. S; and five knights Bachelor—an English distinction of honour from the sovereign, not a special order for India. From a perusal of this list, it will be found that the honours have been conferred on officials, for the most part. Let us take the list for South India, as it most concerns us. We find that there are only seven honours for this part of Her Majesty's vast Indian Empire, for the commemoration of her Jubilee year, and they are the Honorable Mr R. A. Dalyell, —for some time, Chief Commissioner of Mysore—has been created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire; His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who has had the same honour conferred on him; and the same honour on the Nawab Salar Jung, Prime Minister of Hyderabad; Mr. P. S. Ramaswamy Modilliar, Sheriff of Madras has, been made a Knight Bacholor; the Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Master, Senior Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras, and Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, B. A., B. L., Dowan to the Maharajah of Mysore, have been made Companions of the Star of India; and Mr. Chentsal Rao, Superintendent of Stamps under the Madras Government, has been created a Companion of the Indian Empire. These are the seven gentlemen chosen in Southern India, and they are, with the exception of the Maharajah of Vizianagaram, all officials, and even His Highness is a kind of official, being a member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations. In our own Province, we do not grudge Mr. Sheshadri Iyer, the honour conferred on him; but at the same time, we must say that there are even in this Province, both official and non-official, who are equally worthy of a like honour. As we have already said, however, the selection for the Jubilee honours of Her Majesty the Queen has been very meagre and unsatisfactory, as a whole. Our contemporary of the *Spectator* thinks there will be a supplementary list of honours. We do not think so. We may, however, indulge in the hope that, on the 20th day of June next, the exact date at which Her Majesty completes the Fiftieth year of her benign reign, her subjects in India will be again remembered, and some of them now omitted will have the honours they so well deserve, because on the 20th July next, when the rest of the British Empire celebrates the Jubilee (which we have forestalled in India) royal honours will, as a matter of course, be conferred to commemorate the greatand auspicious event.

Occasional Notes.

Mr. Ramachandra Aiyar of Cuddalore has been admitted to the Statutory Civil Service, and appointed Assistant Collector of Madras.

H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore has contributed Rs. 2,000 to the Victoria Technicals Institute, and Rs. 10,000 to the Imperial Institute.

Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G. C. late Governor of Madras, accompanied by Lieutenant Ford, R. A., late A. D. C., was still in Palestine a month ago. He hopes to reach England early next month.

The list of further subscriptions to the Madras Central Committee Jubilee Fund will appear in our issue of Saturday. The total of the subscriptions up to this afternoon exceeds Rs. 1,12,994.

A London telegram to the *Pioneer* states that the Queen has made it known through her Private Secretary that the proposed Imperial Institute would be specially pleasing to her.

In Allahabad, according to the local paper, many Europeans are showing more disposition to criticise than to contribute towards Jubilee objects. In Madras the reverse of this may be stated.

It is now decided that Mr. Alexander Mackenzie succeeds Mr. Crosthwaite as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and that Mr. A. P. MacDonell succeeds Mr. Mackenzie as Home Secretary.

The Indian Midland Railway Campany have decided to commence immediately to construct a line of about 48 miles from Etawah on the Great Indian Peninsular line to Saugor. It is proposed to call the point "Victoria Junction."

In his contribution to the *Journal de Savants*, on the subject of British India, M. Saint-Hilaire, the eminent Orientalist, writes in the highest terms of the work that is being done by England for the civilisation and education of India.

The Finance Committee's Report is in the Press, and will be presented to Government very shortly. The *Pioneer* says it will probably not be published until Government is able to pass orders on the more important proposals contained in it.

Contributions towards the Madras Central Committee Jubilee Fund from Kurnool district are announced by telegraph to be as follows:—The Nowab of Banganapalli Rs. 500; Kurnool Town Rs. 300; Peapalli and Pathi konda Rs. 25; Nandyal Rs. 300; and Cumbum Rs. 75.

A public meeting, invited by the Bombay Presidency Association, and which was attended by about 2,000 students and young Parsees and Hindus was held on Sunday, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to pass a vote of thanks to the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose for their exertions on behalf of India at the last parliamentary elections in England.

Yesterday, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K. C. I. E., with his mother the Dowager Maharanee's approval, remitted, in honor of the Jubilee, Rs. 3,92,425, due by ryots on his estates on account of the last three successive bad seasons. According to the custom of the Vizianagram House an address is to be forwarded to Her Majesty in a jewelled casket made of gold and silver.

The very hard case of the ex-Zemindar of Paleondah, who was confined as a prisoner in the Fort of Vellore, in the Madras Presidency, from 1833 to 1868, and whose case has been before the High Court, Madras, the Privy Council, and the Houses of Lords and Commons, has been entrusted to Dr. M. D. Kavanagh, Barrister-at-Law, who has forwarded to the Secretary of State for India a fresh memorial on behalf of his client.

A Philadelphia paper publishes statistics of the deaths of persons who died at a great age in that city in 1886. The following figures are given:—Deaths at 90 years 34; 91 years, 23; 92 years 23; 93 years 13; 94 years 9; 95 years 13; 96 years 12; 97 years 8; 98 years 3; 99 years 5; 100 years 5; 101 years 1; 102 years 1; 104 years, 2; and 109 years 1. The invariable preponderance of women is emphasised.

The annexation of Upper Burmah has been speedily followed by a large influx

into Rangoon of barristers and attorneys from India It remains to be seen whether there is sufficient litigation in Rangoon to support so many lawyers. The number of cases filed in January in the Recorder's Court was only 21, and this was a slight advance on the previous years The Burmans as yet are prone to settle a large number of disputes without resorting to Courts

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At a meeting of the Allahabad Jubilee Committee last Thursday, a telegram was read from the President of the Imperial Institute Committee at home—requesting that a portion of the local Jubilee Fund might be set apart for the Institute. The Hon'ble Mr Justice Straight, however, opposed the suggestion that any portion whatever of the money given by local subscriptions for local objects should be diverted to so foreign a purpose as the Imperial Institute With this view the Committee concurred

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At Ahmedabad the Jubilee memorial will take the form of a Female Dispensary, towards the founding of which Mr Ranchorlall Chotalall, the President of the Municipality, has made a munificent offer of Rs 20 000 besides guaranteeing half the pay of a lady doctor Other native gentlemen have also come forward and subscribed liberally to the funds of the proposed dispensary The Municipality will contribute Rs 15,000 in addition to which it will make a grant of Rs 15,000 for the purpose of illuminating the city and feasting the poor

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The installation ceremony of Sirmant Balla Saheb, Chief of Miraj in Kolhapur, was performed at his capital on the evening of the 7th instant The town was beautifully decorated with triumphal arches and festoons and at night the town was illuminated and there was display of fireworks A Durbar was held at the Chief's house where the Sanad of his installation was presented to him by Colonel Rose On the following day another Durbar was held Sweetmeats were distributed among children, and the poor and blind were fed and received presents of clothing

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How will the epoch of the Jubilee be made memorable to Her Majesty's Indian subjects is a question which has occured to many a native mind Mere empty honors, lavishly scattered broadcast over the whole country will not be an appropriate recognition of the loyalty of the natives Of all Her Majesty's subjects the natives of India have been the least troublesome They have their grievances, but they have their own peculiar gentle ways of bringing them to the notice of *mabap* Such conduct deserves to be recognized not by empty honorific titles given to a few leaders The *people* and the *people* only must have some tangible and substantial reward—which will appeal to their hearts raise strength and leave a more lasting impression on their minds than any *zam sh* could do We have suggested before several the various such even the remission of Her Majesty's Indian subjects and it is made to feel in length of the regard which their mother has for them But to the lessening of taxation the Imperial may take objection But nothing could be said against giving the people—agriculturists especially—a permission to use one or two items that may be necessary to them for the protection of their cattle from wild beasts This will be felt as a real boon

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How far are the promises of English statesmen and Indian administrators serviceable to us? Can we force the English Government to cede to us those rights and privileges which have been freely promised to us? No! We cannot, and it is our deliberate opinion that the only use to which we can apply these promises is to shape our own demands in accordance with them These promises do not and cannot mean that the deliberate policy of the British Government will ever be to cede those rights promised to us,—of their own accord But the promises indicate to us how far the most liberal of British statesmen are prepared to advance our status as a nation We must strengthen the hands of these sympathisers and aim at getting those concessions which these statesmen have expressed their willingness to grant But we cannot forget that these but the expressions of individual opinions. Succeeding generations of administrators cannot be held to be bound by the words of their predecessors. We have to fight our battle on our own natural strength We must prove our capacity for certain right and then claim it on its own grounds. The words of our rulers or their promises are not our strength The strength must come from within and not from without. We hope therefore that our friends will bear this in mind in claiming privileges from our rulers We must first make them acknowledge our fitness to exert a right and then make a demand for it Before fitness is proved and acknowledged, it would be of no use in clamouring for them

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Local and Provincial

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has subscribed Rs. 500 to the Institution for deaf mutes, in Bombay

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HOLIDAYS —The courts and offices in the City and Station of Bangalore will be closed this day on account of the feast of Sivaratri, and partially closed tomorrow, on account of the new moon feast

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OUR ACTING RESIDENT —The *Englishman* says Mr Mackenzie, the Home Secretary, will succeed to the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces, and Mr Fitzpatrick will receive the Mysore appointment

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MILITARY SPORTS —The second day's events of the Jubilee Sports, which were left uncontested for want of time on Thursday last, will be completed on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P M on the Gymkhana ground, Civil and Military Station

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COLONEL C J PEARSE.—Colonel C J Pearse, a brother of Colonel J L Pearse, once Commissioner of the Nundydrug Division, and himself belonging to the Mysore state service, from which he retired about three years ago, and was then appointed commandant of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, has proceeded to England on leave

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DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, C AND M STATION —Colonel H M S Magrath has, after much official controversy and puzzle over the matter, been appointed as permanent District Magistrate and Municipal President of C and M Station of Bangalore, and Mr E Hewetson has reverted to his former post of District Superintendent of Police

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HER MAJESTY'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS —His Excellency the Viceroy having informed Her Majesty the Queen Empress of the enthusiastic manner in which her Jubilee has been celebrated throughout India by all classes of her subjects, Her Majesty has been pleased to command the Viceroy to convey to the people of India her warmest thanks, and her deep appreciation of their loyalty

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MR ADVOCATE EVERS' CASE —With reference to an investigation held by the Subordinate Judge of Mysore under orders from the Chief Court, touching the charge of alleged improper professional conduct against Mr Evers, an Advocate of the Mysore bar, the case will be adjudicated before a full bench on Friday, next, the 25th instant, at the Chief Court We understand that Mr Evers has retained counsel from Madras to defend him.—*Bangalore Spectator*

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.—The Southern Mahratta Railway extension from Gubbi (near Tumkoor) to Harihar will, we learn, be put in progress next month It appears Colonel Lindsay, R E, the Engineer in chief of the Southern Mahratta Railway, during his recent visit to Bangalore, decided that the line shall pass by Divanger instead of Sannoga This seems to us a pity since through the latter tract of country immense, in fact, all the Traffic now passes

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CHILDREN'S FEED —The generous proposal of Mr Justice, I R A Thumboo Chetty, to give a feed to all the native children of the various schools in the place, was carried out on the 16th instant, in that gentleman's compound Five thousand little ones assembled to partake of the good things provided for them There were 1,100 Mahomedans, 2,500 Hindus and 1,400 Christian children treated to cakes, sweetmeats and tea A number of large carpets were spread out, on which the children were seated, and the children went away thoroughly pleased after the good things they enjoyed The cost, we believe, was made up by public subscriptions through the exertions of Mr Thumboo Chetty, who deserves credit for thinking of the native little ones who are usually left out of consideration on occasions like this

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MR K SESHADRI IYER—Our local contemporary the *Evening Mail* offers Mr K Seshadri Iyer, Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, his sincere congratulations on his accession to the title of Companion of the Star of India. As a man of education and general culture Mr SESHADRI IYER stands in the van among the leading native gentlemen in India, and the title is a proper recognition of his claims to such a distinction and on such an occasion Though we have had occasion and may still have, to point out defects and shortcomings in his administration of Mysore, we have always entertained the highest regard for Mr. SESHADRI IYER as an Administrator and Statesman of no mean attainments. It is to be hoped that now the honour has been conferred on him for his recognized merits, he will, during his term of office, wear it with distinct on as a Native Minister noted for his even handed justice to one and all under his administration unswayed by the intrigues of courtiers by whom he is surrounded, whose sole object is to use any little influence they may possess for the accomplishment of their own ends, regardless of the injury they do to the reputation of a Minister who should be, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion Once more, we say, that we have much pleasure in congratulating Mr SESHADRI IYER personally on the distinction he has earned by his attainments"

THE CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE AT BANGALORE

From the Bangalore Spectator

Bangalore invariably ushers in *her* days of national joy by an immense drumming and trumpeting some half a dozen strong military brass bands filling the air with martial music With such music we began yesterday, the 16th February the day set apart to celebrate the Jubilee of Victoria Queen of England and Empress of India At seven o'clock the whole of the troops in garrison, and also some of the troops of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore were drawn up in line on the maidan The troops present were the following

BRITISH TROOPS

M. Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery

Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers

Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry

The 4 and Company, Royal Engineers

M Battery, 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery

I Battery, 4th Brigade Royal Artillery

The Bangalore Rifle Volunteers

NATIVE TROOPS

The Head Quarters Companies of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners

The 10th Madras Infantry

The 14th Madras Infantry

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S TROOPS

Four Squadrons of Silladar Horse

The right of this line of troops rested on the Gymkhana Grand Stand, and the left on the regimental parade ground of 10th Madras Infantry

Precisely at seven o'clock Major General Rowlands, V C, C B, rode on to the Parade with his staff At the same time Mr J B Lyall, the British Resident and a little later His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, came on to the ground and joined the General The whole party rode down the front of the line, from right to left, the bands playing as they passed The General then ordered an Imperial salute and a *feu de joie* to be fired The guns opened on the right, and fired one third of the Imperial salute of 101 guns Then the Infantry fired one round of the *feu de joie* which was followed by the guns on the left of the line firing the second portion of the Imperial salute So on, until the whole number of rounds had been fired The General then called for "three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.' These cheers were given heartily, especially by the British troops Native troops have not yet learned the way to shout the British "Hurrah!"

The whole of the troops then marched past, the mounted branches at the walk The appearance of eight squadrons of Lancers—four of Her Majesty's Lancers, and four of His Highness's Silladars,—was very imposing indeed Of course all the troops were in full dress The troops passed the saluting point but once, and then were dismissed to their respective parade grounds

The concourse of people was immense, the whole of the roads surrounding the maidan being choked with spectators, on horseback, and on foot Everything passed off most brilliantly

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THE DURBAR.

At twelve o'clock, noon, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore held a grand Durbar, in the fine Durbar Hall of the Mysore Public Office buildings This Durbar Hall was magnificently decorated for the occasion All the doorways were draped with rich coloured hangings, the walls were adorned with trophies of arms—swords, bayonets, lances, &c, and the recesses were filled with groups of foliage plants The broad staircase was covered with crimson cloth, and foliage plants were placed against the wall and banisters, from the entrance below to the Hall above, and picked men of His Highness's Lancers stood at intervals along the whole length of the staircase

In the Durbar Hall the military officers of Her Majesty's forces in full dress, occupied the right, His Highness's officers and civilians were seated on the left All the Mysore Court Officials, including the Judges and the Members of His Highness' Council, wore their court dress,—dark chocolate coloured coats with collars, cuffs, &c, of gold, and white and gold turbans and kummerbands The Durbar Hall was crowded before 12 noon, struck Just at that hour the guns of I Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, thundered out the salute for His Highness the Maharajah announcing his arrival As His Highness drove up a strong body of Mysore troops—Silladars and Barr Infantry, drawn up near the main entrance, saluted, the Maharajah's Band playing the Mysore National Anthem In the Durbar Hall the whole assembled company rose to receive the Maharajah, who, accompanied by his Dewan K. Sheshadri Iyer, Esq C S I, his Private Secretary, Major Martin Prince Soobramanya Raj Urs, the Military Bakshi, and members of the royal household, to his seat at the head of the Durbar Hall His Highness as he passed to his seat graciously acknowledged and returned the respectful salutations of the assembly

Immediately His Highness had taken his seat, the arrivals of the British Resident, and the General Commanding the British forces were announced—the former by a salute of 13, and the latter by a salute of 11 guns

Mr Lyall, accompanied by the Assistant Resident, Major Donald Robertson, was dressed in political uniform As Mr Lyall passed up the Hall, the Maharajah rose and advanced a few steps to meet him After greeting the Resident, the Maharajah resumed his seat, with Mr Lyall on his right, and the Dewan on his left General Rowlands sat to the right of the Resident The scene was a very brilliant one,—and one that will be always remembered by those who saw it Perhaps the time most favourable for taking note of the whole assembly, was after the reading of the Viceroy's letter or "Karita," to His Highness, for then all assembled remained silent, while the guns (close enough to shake the building at every discharge) thundered out the viceregal salute of 31 rounds. This Karita was produced by the British Resident, and was read by Major Robertson, the Assistant Resident It read as follows —

To His Highness Maharaja Chamarajendra Wadiar Bahadur, G C S I

MY HONORED AND VALUED FRIEND,— It is with sincere pleasure that I have heard of the preparations which your Highness has made in order to commemorate, in a manner befitting the occasion, the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India I shall not fail to inform Her Majesty of this spontaneous expression of loyalty and affection on your part

Queen Victoria's long and tranquil rule has been marked throughout her wide dominions by the ever-increasing prosperity and happiness of the millions entrusted to her charge In India it has established an uninterrupted and unbroken peace, and under its protecting shelter the ruling Chiefs of the country, undisturbed by the fear of invasion from without, or of revolution from within, have been able to devote their time and attention to the welfare of their subjects and to the moral and material advancement of their States

I am happy to learn that your Highness has so readily taken the opportunity afforded by this auspicious occasion to show your just appreciation of the great benefits you have experienced under the benign and beneficent rule of Her Majesty the Queen

I can assure you that it is our Gracious Sovereign's a desire to extend to you, on all occasions, her warm sympathy and hearty assistance, to support your authority, enhance your personal consideration, and to maintain

unbroken the cordial relations which have at all times subsisted between Her Majesty's Government and your Highness.

I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself.

Your Highness's Sincere Friend,

(Sgd) DUFFERIN.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Fort William,

The 4th February, 1877.

At the close of this ceremony the Viceregal salute of 21 guns was fired. His Highness then addressed Mr. Lyall as follows :—

"MR. LYALL,—I am highly obliged to His Excellency the Viceroy for the Kharita and for the kindly sentiments therein expressed, and I shall thank you to convey my acknowledgments to His Excellency, and beg him at the same time to submit to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress my most loyal and hearty congratulations on the auspicious occasion of Her Jubilee. I tender to Her Majesty the heartfelt homage of my never failing devotion and attachment, and I and all my subjects earnestly pray for the long continuance of Her beneficent rule. Permit me to address this Durbar a few words expressive of my sentiments on this auspicious occasion."

The following is the text of His Highness' address to the Darbar, which was read by the Dewan.

"MR. LYALL, MAJOR GENERAL ROWLADS, BRITISH AND DURBAR OFFICIATS AND GENTLEMEN,—Following the lead of His Excellency the Viceroy, I have appointed this day for the celebration of the Jubilee of the great and glorious reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. For half a century Her Majesty has held the sceptre of an Empire which embraces a seventh of the earth's surface ; and during this long period, she has evinced in the people of no part of Her vast dominions deeper or more abiding interest than in the people of India. They are deeply grateful to Her for the innumerable blessings which have flowed from that policy of justice and equity which in words of true mercy and benevolence, she so graciously proclaimed when assuming the direct administration of this country. And ten years ago, at the Imperial Assembly at Delhi, it was my privilege to hear Her Majesty's Gracious message to the Princes and People's of India, announcing to *them* an emphatic ratification of that generous policy and Her Royal desire to identify the Crown of England with *their* aspirations and interests. Her Majesty is thus respected and loved throughout India from one end to the other. But in this State Her name is cherished with special feelings of gratitude, and it is synonymous with all that is honorable and good, generous and beneficent. The Rendition of the State after fifty years of British Administration is a signal illustration of Her Majesty's consideration for Native Princes, and personally, I cannot feel too grateful to Her Majesty for the kindly feeling she has invariably evinced towards my house both before and after the Rendition, and for the assurance of generous support which she has so graciously given me to-day. Under such circumstances, in every part of my territories, Her Majesty's Jubilee has evoked spontaneous and loyal demonstrations, and this day is being celebrated with sincere public rejoicings and the distribution of charities to the poor. I have directed the release to-day from all jails in the Province, of a certain number of prisoners as an act of grace and clemency specially appropriate for so auspicious an occasion. At the same time, the claims of more permanent memorials of the Jubilee are not being forgotten. We are arranging to send a suitable contribution to the Indo-Colonial Institute proposed to be established in London, the Capital of the Empire, as a Central Memorial of the Jubilee ; and at Mysore, I have sanctioned the establishment of a 'Jubilee Institute' for the encouragement and improvement of Arts and Industries and for the formation of an Oriental Library. At Bangalore I hope we may be able to establish some suitable Memorial of general utility. These public rejoicings of the day and proposed permanent Memorials are but the inadequate expression of our profound devotion to Her Majesty's Throne and Person, and of our sincere appreciation of the numerous public and private virtues by which she has endeared herself to all her subjects in her Indian Empire. Just at the auspicious hour, the inhabitants of this Province of all castes and creeds, are sending to Heaven from every place of worship—Hindu, Mahomedan and Christian—their earnest prayers for the long life and prosperity of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and I am sure I am only expressing the sentiments of every one present here, when I call upon you to add to that general chorus, our own devout prayer—"Long live the Empress," "God Save the Queen."

Thereupon following His Highness's lead the whole assembly rose and shouted "God Save the Queen," which afterwards was played with all honors by H. H.'s Band.

An immense number of flower garlands and bouquets was then brought in, and one garland and a bouquet presented to each of those present, in the usual manner." Uttar and pan' were given to the British Resident and the Major General by His Highness himself, and to the other officers present by His Highness's principal Sirdars.

The Darbar was brought to a conclusion with the same ceremonial as it commenced. The British Resident and the General took leave of His Highness, and retired, being escorted to their carriages, and saluted by the troops and the guns. Then the Maharajah left, with all the tokens of respect due to his exalted position. After His Highness' departure, the assembly broke up.

THE DECORATIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

Bangalore was more gay in appearance yesterday than we have ever seen it before. All the public buildings, and a very large number of business and private houses marked the occasion, by flying bunting, &c. This account must be taken as the first instalment only of our description of the Decorations and Illuminations ; accounts of what was done in the bazaar, the suburbs and outlying and other portions of this large station have to come in ; these will be published in due course. Along the Cubbon Road and South Parade, and places adjoining, the people's loyalty was very apparent. Among the merchants and traders Messrs. Spencer and Co., Orr and Barton, Hardinge and Co., Abraham and &c., Drummond and Co., and the *Bangalore Spectator* Office, were conspicuous ; both by day and night. Spencer and Co.'s business place was made very conspicuous by a large number of brilliant flags. Hardinge and Co., flow some splendid bunting. The Volunteer Place of Arms was profusely decorated with flags and banners, and devices in colors, and greenery. St Andrew's Kirk displayed the Royal Standard on the summit of its tower. In illuminations, the Maharajah's Palace, the Public Buildings, the Museum, the Residency,—building and grounds :—the Mayo Hall, the Railway terminus, were of course, in the van. All these were brilliant with light, their large proportions being favourable to the display. The Maharajah's Palace was strikingly beautiful in its mantle of fire. It would take columns of print to describe all the illuminations fully, and we cannot give columns to it to-day. Private efforts along the Parade were, we are glad to note, very successful in many cases. Messrs Orr and Barton deserve special mention for the beauty of their frontage. They had a fine transparency, and some fine bold lines of coloured light. Messrs. Abraham and Co., and Andrews and Co., were also good. The Commissariat Quarters along the main front, of Cubbon Road, deserves special mention. We must postpone particular allusion to others ; but some are mentioned below.

THE ILLUMINATIONS

at night were a universal success. The strong breeze now blowing put out hundreds of open lights, in spite of this the effect was grand.

TO THE MAYO HALL

must be given the palm, undoubtedly, of being the best lighted-up public building in the station. The handsome and striking architecture of the building was picked out with coloured lamps, and stood out in bold and effective relief against the black pall of night. A stranger turning up by the incoming evening train at Bangalore would be inclined to imagine that Alladin's wonderful lamp had been rubbed up to some purpose in the City of Beans. The Mysore Public Offices were one blaze of light, and had a fairy like effect, but had they been all colored lamps the effect would have been heightened:

THE ULSER ROCK

was very prettily lit up, and the scintillations of the lights on the placid bosom of the Tank told grandly. The flag staff was decked all day with a brave display of bunting, with the dear old Union Jack at the mast head.

THE COMMISSARIAT OFFICE

was very well got up, all the lines of buildings being picked out most effectively with lights.

All the Police Stations were well illuminated, but any one who saw the effect would agree with us that the Shoolay Station produced the most striking effect. It was simply one blaze of light, without and within, roof, side walls and all, and attracted crowds of spectators.

It is extremely gratifying to be able to report that the illuminations of places of business and private dwelling houses was general, and only here and there were there dark gaps. Cavalry Road and Commercial Street showed up remarkably well, the most striking illuminations of shops being those of Messrs Arcot Narrainsawmy Moodliar and Narrain Chetty. The Central Police Station in Commercial Street was resplendent with lights, and a huge handsome paper crown surmounted the whole. The Broadway Police Station and the Cantonment Railway Station looked remarkably well. All the shops on the South Parade were illuminated, with one or two exceptions. The most striking were Messrs. Abraham and Co's, Spencer and Co's' and Orr and Barton's premises. The latter had a pretty transpreney of the Imperial Crown with the word "Jubilee" beneath.

The *Spectator* Office and that of the *Daily Post* were also illuminated, and the Volunteer Barracks made a very good show with their flags, banners, and lights. On the Brigade Road Messrs Lawrance, Krishnasami and Co's premises stood out in bold relief from the rest, the whole building being ablaze with many colored lights. On this same road we noticed a private dwelling lit up in most chaste and effective style, with a transparency bearing the inscription,—"Vivat Regina," and surmounted with the Imperial Coat-of-Arms. On enquiry we were informed that it was the work of Messrs. Ignatio and Lafleur, two draughtsmen of the Southern Maharatta Railway office, who appear to have put their holiday to good and loyal account. All the shops on the New Market Road were splendidly lit up, Messrs. Owen's having the bravest effect.

THE AL FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT

At the Residency at night was very largely attended and went off very pleasantly. The Residency was illuminated very strikingly and the grounds were lighted up with Chinese and other lamps. The flag-staff displayed running streams of lights instead of bunting, and looked very pretty. The lawn-tennis Court was boarded for dancing, and was resorted to by many votaries of Terpsichore.

The partly broke up after supper, a little after midnight.

THE DINNER AT THE CUBBON.

The Dinner to the Pensioners and the Volunteers in the Cubbon Rooms was very successful. The whole of the large public room was filled with tables, at which the guests sat down. Mr. J. B. Lyall, the British Resident, who gave the dinner, arrived at the rooms at about 4-30 P. M., and remained a short time. His numerous engagements prevented him from staying long, as he wished to do, he therefore begged Major Molloy, commanding the Volunteers (Colonel Pearse having gone to Europe on leave for three months) to act for him, and explain to the men assembled his reason for his early departure. Mine Host of the Cubbon provided an excellent dinner for all, and we dare say all the men did full justice to it.

THE MILITARY SPORTS.

The Military Sports in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress came off yesterday on the Gymkhana Ground. The attendance was rather discouraging at first, but after 4-30 P. M. the pavilion and grounds filled fast with the *elite* of the station. General Rowlands, V. C., C. B., Commanding the Division, accompanied by his staff, arrived at about 5 P. M. The excellent Band of the Oxfordshire L. I. played during the afternoon. Some of the events were well contested. The weather, as usual during this time of the year, caused some anxiety at first, but the clouds of dust that were to be seen in the forenoon, almost vanished, and every thing went off well. The mile Race for Europeans had a good start, with seven entries, but the stretch soon reduced the number to four, and eventually to three, so that the three winners had the finish of the competition entirely to themselves. The event of the evening was the obstacle Race, which created much merriment. The starters managed to clear the first obstacle, a beam about five feet from the ground, and to get through the second, which was a low bamboo bridge raised about 18 inches from the ground, underneath which the competors had to pass, but the third obstacle struck them all aback for a while. This was a greasy board, in a sloping position, over which they made gallant efforts to get,—only to come down as fast as they laid hands on it. Succeeding in this at last they were met by a second baffler, also greased, in an upright position, more difficult than the first. The failures in this race met with roars of laughter. It was only with very great difficulty that the obstacles were at last overcome by any. The Hurdle Race of 300 yards for European Sergeants commenced with a start of five, but three of the competors fell away between the 1st and 4th hurdles and left the fields to the two winners, who appeared to be pretty equally matched, and were running almost at a dead heat ; unfortunately for them, Sergeant Major Price tripped at the last hurdle, which gave Sergeant Beresford the lead who came in first.

THE CUBBON PARK FAIR AND SCHOOL SPORTS.

Considering the very short time in which the Park Fair was improvised, it is surprising that it was so well got up. The Fair was thrown open to the public without payment of admission fees. This circumstance affords a text for a few remarks. At such entertainments it is usually apprehended that if admission to particular enclosures is not restricted to tickets there will be a tremendous crush. Yesterday's experience dispelled this idea, at least so far as the Bangalore Cubbon Park Fair is concerned. There was an immense gathering of people of all classes, but they distributed themselves in convenient groups about the grounds, which did not interfere with the common enjoyment. The Park was *en fete* with flags, banners, and greenery. There were booths of various descriptions,—Wheels of Fortune, Acrobats, Conjuring, Christy, Minstrels, Refreshments, saloons, *galore*,—in short the usual run of a Fair.

THE SCHOOL SPORTS

afforded great amusement, and went off well. The arrangements were all that could be desired, and reflected the greatest credit on the Committee. It was a treat in itself to big folk to see the youngsters enjoy themselves on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, and reflect that fifty years ago she was little more than a child herself, when she came into her glorious inheritance.

DINNER AT THE RESIDENCY.

On Wednesday evening the Resident and Mrs. Lyall entertained a large number of guests at Dinner at the Residency. After dinner, Mr. Lyall made a very brief speech, in which he alluded to the Jubilee, and the feeling of affection for the Queen which was then paramount in the minds of the people of the Empire. At the conclusion he called for three cheers for Her Most Gracious Majesty. The assembly drank to the Queen, and gave three hearty cheers, the lead of the Oxfordshire regiment playing the National Anthem.

THE BANGALORE SCHOOL SPORTS.

These Sports were held in the Cubbon Park on the afternoon of Wednesday and Thursday, and they drew an immense concourse of people on both days.

THE FIREWORKS.

All Bangalore assembled last evening at seven o'clock, around the Maidan, to witness the display of fireworks. The long stretches of road were crammed with carriages and pedestrains. The assemblage of course was motley. The fireworks enclosure was erected on the south side of the parade, opposite the Brigade Office, and from seven o'clock to eight there was a continued stream of coloured fire ascending skyward. There was not much variety,—and variety, even in fireworks, is charming. The public was treated mostly to rockets with flower pot burstings. There were Roman Candles, Bengal and Blue Lights, Hand Rockets, and a few of other kinds. On the whole the display must be pronounced just "middling,"—no more. But it formed a very fitting and pretty finish to the two days' Jubilee-keeping.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

In fulfilment of His Highness the Maharajah's Gracious promise in Public Durbar, on Wednesday last, a release of prisoners has taken place, from the Central Jail. Seventy-six convicts were set at liberty, six of them being "lifers." Each man was given a small money present of three rupees. These men have good reason to bless the Jubilee of the Empress, and to praise the mercy of the Maharajah. The remembrance of their happy release should go a long way towards keeping them in the path of honesty.

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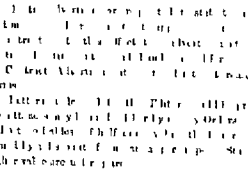

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Constantinople, 20th Feb—The Porte is striving to bring about a compromise in regard to Bulgaria, and has made fresh proposals of a conciliatory nature to the Bulgarian Delegates who have referred to Sofia for orders

Zanzibar, 20th Feb—The Portuguese have occupied Tungi and seized a steamer belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar laden with munitions of war

Sir James Fergusson, replying to a question, said that the proposals made by Sir H Drummond Wolff to the Porte did not involve the British withdrawal from Egypt while there was any fear of Egypt being unable to defend herself The British Government, he added, never renounced its right to protect Egypt from external and internal disorders The impression formed that Belgium would be the model for future plans in respect to Egypt was devoid of foundation

Berlin, 22nd Feb Evening—The latest returns show that 122 members have been elected The Government so far has a majority of 69, the Socialists and Radicals have lost heavily in the provinces The Government has been everywhere defeated in the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine

London, 23rd Feb—In a speech made by Mr Goschen at a banquet at the St George's Club last night he urged all parties to continue to support the Government in the present crisis

Paris, 23rd Feb—Severe shocks of earthquake took place at 6 o'clock this morning in the south of France The shocks were especially severe at Cannes, Nice, and Mentone Several houses at Nice collapsed, and a panic seized on the population The visitors are hastily leaving the place

Nice Feb 23—The shocks of earthquake have extended from the South of France to Northern Italy Great damage has been done to property at Nice, and many hundreds of houses are reported to have been lost A few casualties have taken place in Nice

London Feb 24—Prince Alexander of Bulgaria is seriously ill with an attack of typhoid fever, and is at present insensible Messrs Rothschild have issued the prospectus of the Bengal Nagpur Railway with a capital of three millions sterling, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum

THE Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1887

MYSORE, AND THE INDO COLONIAL INSTITUTE, LONDON

It is gratifying to note and record the fact that donations from all parts of India, and from donors both official and non-official, are being put down both for some permanent local memorial of the Jubilee of the Queen Empress of India, wherever such a measure has been resolved upon, and also for the Indo-Colonial Institute, proposed to be founded in London, as a great national, Indian, and colonial memorial of the Jubilee, and in which the Prince of Wales is taking so deep a personal interest, with the knowledge and ready approval of his royal mother It is also very gratifying to note that the princes and chiefs of India, both personally and in their capacity as rulers of their respective states, have not been slow to respond to the call made upon their private purses and public revenues, and have proved their loyalty by the liberality of their personal and public donations to the great national and imperial fund with which the great national and imperial memorial of fifty years of the most beneficent reign of the most beloved sovereign in history is to be erected and made permanent. Amongst other native princes and chiefs, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has put down his quota which is liberal and handsome, considering that, though His Highness is the second native prince in India, neither he nor his State is amongst the wealthiest The Maharajah, according to the published lists of donations in the Mysore Province, has put down Rs 10,000 as his personal subscription to the Jubilee fund, the whole of which is to be devoted to the permanent memorial of the Province, to be erected in Bangalore, and His Highness' Government has put down a further sum of Rs 50,000, the whole of which is to be sent away to London, as a contribution towards the Indo-Colonial Institute The distinction will be readily understood by the reader, namely, that the first named sum of Rs 10,000 represents the *personal* subscription of the Mysore Prince, just as any other wealthy member of the public would put down a substantial contribution towards a permanent local memorial, the second named sum of Rs. 50,000 is an official contribution altogether, it is the contribution of the native Government of Mysore, and is taken from the revenues of the Mysore State, and, as such is as much the contribution of the people of Mysore, as the tax payers of the country, as it is of the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore The meaning and effect of the disposal of these two sums may not, however, be so readily understood by the public, perhaps, simply because not many persons have given the subject a thought, though several persons have spoken to us about it The meaning of the disposal of these two sums of money towards the Jubilee Memorial Fund is, that, with respect to the sum of Rs 10,000, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore says in effect—'As a loyal subject of the

subscribe Rs 10,000, as my contribution towards a permanent memorial in my Province of her reign of fifty years, and this sum comes from my private purse, as Maharajah of Mysore, one of the native princes of India under the Queen Empress of India, I authorise my Government to subscribe Rupees 50,000 out of the revenues of my state, from the taxes paid by my people, and the whole of this amount will be forwarded to London as the contribution of Mysore towards the Indo Colonial Institute in London" The effect of such a disposition of these two sums of money is, that an institute, thousands and thousands of miles away from the Mysore Province, obtains five times the amount of money which is to be devoted to the permanent local Jubilee memorial, that from that institute the *people* of Mysore, those from whose taxes the donation is taken, cannot derive any appreciable benefit whatever, and can only boast of the satisfaction that the Province of Mysore is represented in that institute with the rest of India, and, finally, the disposition of these two sums of money, is in utter disproportion to the advantages to be derived by the people of Mysore The corollary to these several plain and undeniable propositions with regard to the disposition of these sums of money is equally plain and obvious. The disposition ought to have been made in an inverse ratio as between the Indo Colonial Institute in London and permanent Jubilee memorial for this Province, to be erected in Bangalore If Rs 10,000 and been sent to London and Rs 50,000 had been retained for the Mysore Province, we are sure most of our readers will agree with us that justice would have been done both to the institute in London and the permanent memorial in the Province, or if our suggestion be considered too meagre as regards the former memorial, then, one third of each sum, that is, one-third of the Maharajah's personal donation and one-third of that of his Government, might have been sent to London It is a very great pity that such a disposition of the two sums from this Province should not have been made

THE JUBILEE AND THE TAXES

We should say that the most beneficent, most substantial, most satisfactory measure for the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, has been the permanent abolition of obnoxious taxes imposed on the people and which they have been compelled to pay with great pecuniary hardship to themselves, but, at the same time, we very much regret to say that so highly beneficent a measure, which would have rendered the observance of the Queen's Jubilee more universally popular, and which has been most heartily welcomed wherever it has been carried into effect, has not been generally adopted among the native Governments we mean the administration of purely native princes, and has not been even thought of, much less adopted, by the British Government of India, and the local British administrations subordinate to it Now we dislike to point out contrasts, and comparisons are said to be odious, but unhappily, in discussing the Queen's Jubilee in connection with the abolition of unjust and therefore unpopular taxes, we are obliged to draw a contrast and to institute a comparison between two native states, and we may add, with unfeigned sincerity, that we do so with very great reluctance, because the state that suffers by the contrast is this comparatively infant state of Mysore

We have before us a copy of the Holkar Sirkar *Gazette* Extraordinary, published by authority, at Indore, on the 11th instant wherein orders are contained regarding the celebration of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Jubilee at Indore and throughout the dominions of Holkar The Gazette before us contains a programme of the public ceremonials observed on Jubilee Day the 16th instant, orders for the release of convicts from the Jails on that day, the introduction and proclamation of the "Act for the better government of the Municipality of the Town of Indore," thus introducing "Local Self Government for the town," as a permanent Jubilee Memorial, and last, though not least, the permanent abolition of certain obnoxious taxes. On this point the *Gazette* Extraordinary speaks as follows—

"His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased also to direct that the following taxes be, for ever, remitted, without prejudice to the prohibition of food grains in times of great necessity, when owing to the geographical position of the Durbar territories, exportation of food grains may on principles of sound political economy be found injurious to the public weal —

11 *Intra* or export duty on food grains
12 Export duty on gingelly and rapeseed, &c seeds
13 Import duty on grass firewood, &c
14 Import duty on oil seeds purchased by oil mongers
15 Imposts collected on carts hired at the Government cattle stands known as *Gidadhis*"

It is also announced that, in commemoration of the Jubilee, an hospital shall be opened at Indore The document is signed by our old friend and one of the most popular of the public men of Malwa Dewan Bihadur Raghunath Rao, the present Prime Minister of the State of Indore From the above extract, it will be seen that the hearts of the people of the Indore country have been made to rejoice on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India and will continue to rejoice over it, having every reason to be glad at the abolition of no less than five obnoxious taxes, and which they hitherto suffered much distress The Queen's Jubilee, in the Indore state, at least, will be remembered for ever as a day on which burdens grievous to be borne were abolished, and equally such kindly remembrance will be had in several other native States of India, but no such remembrance will there be in any part of the dominions of the British Government in India, nor, we are very sorry to record it, in the native state of Mysore, the administration of which is closely modelled on that of the British Indian Government Here in this Province, the Native Government has done nothing of the kind Indeed, not a single thought seems to have been given to so beneficent a measure as the abolition of obnoxious taxes, as a permanent commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee Neither His Highness the Maharajah, his Dewan, nor his Councillors appear to have thought of the matter for a single moment All was glare and glitter, and considerable sums were spent on *Durbars* and illuminations, throughout the Province, but not one single obnoxious popular burden was abolished We shall give one instance of how the hearts of the people might have been made to rejoice, in the memory of the Queen's Jubilee for ever retained amongst them There is that very unfair and very unpopular tax on firewood—a tax which has been universally condemned and against which the public protest was unanimous The Mysore Government might at least have done this one small act, not so much of grace, as of justice to the subjects of the Maharajah, yet the opportunity presented itself and it was allowed to slip by, and the Mysore State stands at this day in the unenviable position of the British administrations of India, which have wrought no permanent and substantial good to the people, by the Queen's Jubilee

Occasional Notes

21,848 prisoners (of whom 1,467 are females) were released throughout India on Jubilee Day.

The bestowal of the C I E on the Myo Woon is said to have caused general dissatisfaction to the Burmese at Mandalay who cordially dislike him

The Bombay Tramway Company carried 51,635 passengers in the city of Bombay on the night of Jubilee Day They ran 129 cars, and employed 676 horses

The Gaekwar of Baroda and suite arrived in Bombay on Monday last from Baroda and embarked on board the P and O steamer *Pushawa* for Colombo, whither he goes on a brief visit for the benefit of his health

We learn from Madurantakam, in the Chingleput District, that the foundation stone of the Victoria Jubilee Choultry at that town was laid on the 22nd instant and that the ceremony was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd

The Viceroy will leave Calcutta on the 11th proximo, for Darbhanga to shoot there for about ten days Thence he will go to Delhi, where he will remain for three days He will then go to Dehra Dun and remain there probably about a fortnight From Dehra His Excellency proceeds direct to Simla

Sir Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit Baronet of Bombay, has offered the Bombay Government the sum of Rs 1,25,000 to be used either in establishing a Medical College in connection with the Cama Hospital or in the enlargement and improvement of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital in Bombay

The Maharajah of Alwar has given Rs 50,000 towards the Countess of Dufferin's Fund The officers and men of the Viceroy's Body guard are getting up a subscription among themselves for the Fund Raja Hurbilab Sunyam Sing, of Sonbursa, Bhagalpur, has subscribed to pay Rs 600 a year for the benefit of the Fund

At the request of the Aga Cod Lambaram the head and of Her Highness the Sent or Queen of Persia, has given Rs 2,100 for the purpose of founding a scholarship Rs 7 per mensem in connection with the Maharajah's College at Pessaudum in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee It is to be called the "Victoria Jubilee Scholarship"

Mr F G Cooley, C S I, British Resident at the Court of H H the Nizam, accompanied by Mr Martindale and another member of the staff, left Hyderabad on Sunday morning last for Aurungabad to meet the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and to accompany them to Hyderabad where they will spend a few days as guests of H H the Nizam

The Indian army now includes a force of more than 2,000,000 men, of whom, however, only 884,000 belong to the permanent army, 600,000 being at the present moment under arms In the event of a war between France and Germany it is thought that India would maintain a armed neutrality, provided her interests in the Mediterranean were not menaced

The Governor General in Council has admitted Sepoy Tabsirun Upadhya, 4th Bengal Infantry, to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in action at Tanthi, on the 12th May last, in making his way, under a heavy fire, into a stockade occupied by the Parmas, setting it on fire and opening the principal entrance to the attacking column

The Maharajah of Dhar, the Nawab of Sunri, the Rajah of Shahar the Raiyat Barwani, the Mahaiana of Ali Rajpur the Thakur of Piplodi and the Rana of Sobal have in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, abolish dall transit duties levy with in their respective States The Chiefs of Sangin, Morwy, and Rowlg have abolished import duties in their territories

The Nawab Abdumalla of Dekhan has given Rs 24,000 as a Jubilee donation Of this amount Rs 10,000 goes towards the Imperial Institute Fund, Rs 10,000 towards the Bengal Provincial Jubilee Fund, Rs 4,000, towards Lady Dufferin's Fund, and Rs 2,000 to the Narainganj Jubilee Dispensary He directed that a Memorial Rest House at Dekhan travellers, which will be called "The Victoria Serai"

The indefatigable Colonel Malleson, C S I contributes an article to the current number of the *National Review* on the vulnerable points of Russia He argues that with Turkey or England's ally, a mortal blow could be struck at Russia in the region of Caucasus. As to "side blows," torpedoes and torpedo boats might well effect something more against the Russian fleet in Cronstadt Harbour, and against Cronstadt itself, than was possible to Sir Charles Napier and his wooden boats

H H the Maharajah of Vizianagram K C I E, wrote on the 28th ultimo to the Government of Madras, and offered for the Imperial Institute the articles that he Contributed to the recent Colonial and Indian exhibition. The articles include—Ammari, complete with canopy of Benares embroidery, silver howdah (Native pattern), without canopy, a silver palanquin, one set of elephant trappings (silver ornaments), complete, and lot of horse trappings in silver, complete, and one lot of steel armour and war weapons offensive and defensive

It is stated that the Japanese Government proposes to adopt the English language as the official language The French ministers, however, said to oppose the proposition on the ground that in European countries French is universally used as the official language, and that the same usage should be followed in Japan, while the German minister has no objection to making English a subsidiary official language, for nearly all German residents can speak English The Russian minister holds that the Japanese language alone is sufficient, and that there is no necessity for adopting any foreign language

There was great depression in all markets when the mail received on the 23rd instant left London For weeks past the Stock Exchanges of Europe had been in a kind of incipient panic A commercial writer on the 11th instant said — "Everybody is apprehensive of a great Europeanwar and it breaks out nobody knows what the consequences will be either upon the Bourses, or upon the money market The Bank of England holds even now less than 21½ millions in gold and in case of a great war the drain upon it might reduce this stock so much as seriously to lessen the whole trade of the United Kingdom"

Local and Provincial

Holidays —Last Wednesday, being the Christian feast—the first of the forty days of Saint—all the public offices and courts were closed, in Cantonment and City This day being the anniversary of His Highness the Maharajah's birthday, all official establishments will be similarly closed

Watering the Streets—We are glad to note that the Municipality of Bangalore city are having the main road and streets in the city watered every morning and evening—a measure which contributes a good deal to the comfort and convenience of the public The watering will be continued throughout the hot weather

Peter Cator Scripture Examinations —Address for the study of the Peter Cator Subjects, High Grade, was commenced by Mr Slater, Yesterday, Sunday, in the Hall of the London Mission High School, Pettah, at 8 15 A M Students and others interested in the study of the Scriptures and Christian Evidences, are invited to attend, irrespective of the examination

The Last of the Jubilee Sports —On Thursday last, at half past four in the evening the unfinished events of the cricket's (17th Instant) military sports were completed on the Gymkhana ground C and M Station at Bangalore, when there was a large gathering of all classes of the public and the 12th Lancers band was in attendance and played on the occasion

Colonel W Hill —We regret to learn that Colonel W Hill, the Civil and Sessions Judge of the C and M Station of Bangalore, was so indisposed with a pulmonary attack, that he was ordered away by the doctors to Madras, and left for the latter place on Monday morning last C Lind H M S Magrath, District Magistrate of the Station, is acting for Colonel Hill, and Mr E Howetson for Colonel Magrath

Criminal Sessions, C and M Station —The Criminal Sessions of the C and M Station of Bangalore, present month, were held on Tuesday last Colonel H M S Magrath, acting Civil and Sessions Judge, presiding There was only one case of theft, in which a woman was charged with stealing jewels from the person of a little girl, and pledging them The assessors acquitted the accused, and the Judge concurring in the verdict, discharged the accused

The Toddy Contract,—The monopoly of making and selling toddy in the Bangalore District for three years, was tendered for the other day, the highest tender being Rs 1,16,015 early This tender was made by Messrs. Doddapannah and Chickmallah. The next highest tender was Rs 1,01,000.

There were three other tenders, ranging downward from Rs. 93,000 to 87,000. For the Kolar contract there were seven tenders, and for the Tumkoor contract there were nine. For the first the highest was Rs. 57,000, and for the second Rs. 1,24,050. Both these were made by Messrs Doddapannah and Chickmallaiah. The highest tenders have been accepted. For these three districts the annual revenue derivable from toddy by the Mysore Government, will be Rs. 2,97,095. There were yet five more districts to be tendered for. The revenues from excise promise to be very large.—*B. S.*

THE JUBILEE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jubilee celebration, held at the Mayo Hall on Thursday morning, Mr. Standish Lee submitted a design for the sandalwood portfolio in which it is intended to enclose the Mysore address to the Queen-Empress. The design, which is very chaste and handsome, was unanimously approved of and adopted. On the outer lid there will be seven medallions carved in the wood, five of which will represent some of the principal public buildings in the Province, the other two being typical of the Queen's Coronation, and an imaginary reception of the Maharajah of Mysore by the Empress. Mr. Hobart Oliff, Editor of the *Bangalore Spectator* was deputed to draw up a history of the Jubilee celebration throughout the Province, which, we believe, is to be printed, and illustrated portraits of the Maharajah, Mr. J. B. Lyall, the British Resident, and other state officials, and views of places of interest in Mysore, and will be presented to the Queen-Empress as well as to the Viceroy.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE MAHARAJAH FOR MYSORE.—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore left Bangalore for Mysore, on Saturday last, to celebrate the anniversary of his birthday, at the latter place. His Highness will, in the early part of this week, proceed to Ootacamund, where he will remain till the middle of June, when he will return to Bangalore. The following circular order was issued on the occasion of His Highness' departure :—

His Highness the Maharajah will leave for Mysore by rail from the City Station, Bangalore, to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 12-15 P. M.

The Officers of the Mysore Government,—European and Native,—the Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Bangalore and other gentlemen of the Station have been, as usual, requested to assemble at the City Station, at 12 noon.

The Military Secretary arranges for a Guard of Honor of Bar at the Station, and the usual escort of Silahar Cavalry at the Palace and to accompany His Highness thence to the Station.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, makes the arrangements for keeping order at the City Station, and along the route from the Palace to the Station. The Police orders the arrangement of Carriages waiting at the Station, and the Military Secretary supplies the requisite number of Silahars to assist the Police.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

TO THE GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE VICTORIA QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We the undersigned members on behalf of the KANADA VANADURGA NIVARANI SABHA, SIRSI, (*i. e.*, the Kanara Forest Association), and the Ryots of that District most humbly and respectfully beg to approach your Imperial Majesty, on this highly auspicious occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee year of your Majesty's accession to the throne, and to offer in the spirit of devoted loyalty our sincerest congratulations.

II. As your Imperial Majesty's subjects who have, with millions of others in the Empire, over which by the Grace of God, your Majesty has been holding sway for these fifty years, participated in the blessings and benefits of your Majesty's benignant rule, we feel, most Gracious Sovereign, that we cannot let this occasion pass without being permitted by your Majesty to express in as clear a manner as human language can allow, the deep sense of devotion and loyalty to your Majesty's throne by which we are actuated, and the heartfelt gratitude we owe to your Imperial Majesty for the warmest interest, which your Majesty has always with the genuine affection of a mother, evinced in the welfare of the teeming population of India, committed to your Majesty's care by the wise dispensations of Providence.

III. We may be permitted to add that these fifty years of your Majesty's benignant rule may, on the whole, be described as years indentified with the cause of peace and progress. It is now 29 years, since, duly recognising the sacred responsibility, which your Majesty was called to bear by the Almighty in ruling over the people of India, your Majesty addressed to them noble and encouraging words through the memorable Proclamation of 1858. Since then the efforts which have been made in accordance with the terms of that Proclamation to educate and enlighten your Majesty's Indian subjects, and to improve their condition and secure their welfare, have more than ever endeared your Majesty to them. Prince and peasant alike have had proofs of the concern your Majesty has from time to time shown in the well-being of the people of India, placed under your Majesty's sway. And now that throughout the British Empire there is a feeling of universal joy that your Majesty has entered on the Jubilee year of your Majesty's reign, it cannot but be a matter of sincerest congratulation to your Majesty's Indian subjects in particular that so kind, so just, and so noble a Sovereign continues, by the Grace of God, to rule over them, and what wish can be more dear to their hearts than that they should continue under a rule so distinguished as your Majesty's has been for its benignity and wisdom ?

IV. In conclusion, it shall always be our wish and our prayers to the Almighty that the sun may never set over the Empire, over which your Majesty rules, that there shall be peace, progress, and plenty in all parts of your Majesty's dominions and that the enemies of your Majesty's Government, wherever they may be, shall perish. With these prayers, we beg permission to subscribe ourselves

Your Majesty's most obedient devoted and loyal subjects.

DEATH OF THE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF MADRAS.

The death this morning from Bright's disease at Patter's Gardens, Royapettah, of the Hon'ble Patrick O'Sullivan, Advocate General of Madras, deprives the local Government of a most conscientious and valuable servant, the local Bar of its most talented member, and local society of as kind-hearted and genial a man as ever left the shores of Ireland for foreign parts. Mr. O'Sullivan was not a brilliant counsel like Mr. J. D. Mayne, nor was he as the late Mr. J. B. Norton,—two of his predecessors in office—but if his methods were at first deficient in grace, and were suggestive of heaviness, he soon proved that he was all a client could reasonably desire, and he was thoroughly deserving of the respect that was invariably shewn to him by the Government, the Bench, and the Bar. In the conduct of a suit he habitually identified himself with the cause in hand, and spared no pains to do justice to those whom he represented. He was endowed with a clear intellect, a tenacious memory, a sound judgment, and a kindly consideration that never failed him. He was quick to see the bearings of arguments, and he was patient in publishing advantage as that presented themselves to him. He never made an enemy of a forensic opponent, nor did he care to employ cross-examination beyond the absolute necessities of justice. He could not brook arrears, so what he undertook, he set about doing with all his might. He was not a good speaker, but what he said was always so eloquent of common sense and a well-restored mind, that his audience was never slow to extend to him their indulgence and sympathy. His chief characteristic in office was prudence, and out of office its benevolence. He never wearied of well-doing, and the larger his professional income, the larger became his unostentatious charities. He was a worthy son of County Kerry. He was called to the bar at Grey's Inn in 1864, and he had as brother law students in London the present Chief Justice, and the present Administrator General of Madras. He came to Madras in the autumn of 1864, and was almost immediately appointed Acting Law Reporter. In March 1865, he became Acting Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor; and two days afterwards he was appointed to act as Professor of Law at the Presidency College. In March 1866 he was appointed Acting Assistant Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department; the following day he was confirmed as Law Reporter. He was confirmed as Assistant Secretary to Government in February 1872; became Additional Member of the Legislative Council in January 1877; Fellow of the University of Madras in March following; and Advocate General of Madras, on the resignation of the Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham in January 1878. He went home on furlough in March 1885 and Mr. H. H. Shephard was appointed to act for him. He returned to Madras last September, to all appearance in excellent health. He became indisposed about three weeks ago, but it was only on Tuesday that his illness assumed an acute form. He passed away at 6-30 this morning, and will be buried this evening at the Cemetery of St. George's Cathedral.

On the Chief Justice coming into Court, this morning Mr. Spring Branson, as Senior Member of the Bar, adverted to the melancholy news of the death of the late Advocate General. The Chief Justice, replied in feeling terms, and referred to the fact that he and Mr. O'Sullivan had been acquaintances in the days when they were both law students—not only both being members of the Grey's Inn, but also fellow-student in the same Chambers. His Lordship was then asked through Mr. Ross, the Registrar, whether it was his intention to close the Court as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Honourable P. O. Sullivan. The Chief Justice replied that he feared it would cause too much inconvenience to the public to stop all work at such short notice.

On their Lordships the Hon. Justices Kernan and Brandt taking their seats on the division of the Appellate Court Mr. Willie Grant, addressing their Lordships on the death of Mr. O'Sullivan, and suggested that the Court should be closed in time to allow members of the legal profession to attend the funeral. Mr. Justice Kernan observed that the Chief Justice had already expressed the views of the Court upon the loss it had sustained. They all fully concurred with His Lordship's expression of feeling on this melancholy occasion as well as with what Mr. Grant had said. Arrangements had been made as to the closing of the Court which would enable all to be present at the funeral.

In the Small Cause Court Mr. Reddy Branson, on behalf of the Attorneys paid a tribute of respect to the deceased, and asked for the closing of the Courts, if not for the whole day at least in time to enable those who wished to attend the funeral. Mr. Handley made a suitable speech, and promised to close the Court at 2 o'clock.

The general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Board meeting of the Harbour Trust, which had been convened for this afternoon, were postponed as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased.—*Madras Mail.*

General Summary.

THE REV. DR. MILLER.—Rev. Dr. Miller, M.A., L.L.D., C.I.E., Principal of the Madras Christian College, goes home on sick leave about the beginning of next month. The Rev. C. Cooper, M.A., the Senior Professor will act as Principal during Dr. Miller's absence.

THE HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS AT DELHI. We are extremely glad to hear that the Jubilee has been the occasion for a reconciliation of differences between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Delhi. It is said the old trade relations are re-established and there is a mutual forgetting of old sores. Our Mahomedan brethren in Bombay gave remarkable testimony of their fellow-feeling and forbearance towards their Hindu brethren by their voluntary abstinence from cow-killing on the Jubilee day. These little acts of mutual kindness are highly useful in uniting the two communities, and the leaders of both should take care taht the kindly feeling is not disturbed by such street brawls as the one in Lower Colaba.

Extracts.

INDIA DURING THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

The *Pioneer*—The changes which have taken place in India within the last fifty years are not less startling than those which we have surveyed in England. When the Queen ascended the throne the servants of John Company still administered the Government while Sind, the Punjab, Burma, Oudh, and Nagpore were still without the pale of British dominion. In the case of Sind there may be some who question the validity of the plea put forward in justification of the annexation, but there is no doubt that in its case as in the case of the other provinces mentioned, the change has been advantageous to the ruled even in a greater degree than to the ruler; and there is still less doubt of the importance and beneficial results of the transference of the Government from the Company to the Crown. As to the way in which the country has been administered, England can conscientiously say she has sent out her best blood to India and that in all respects the result has been immensely to India's advantage. In 1837 there was not a good road in the country, far less a railway or a telegraph: manufacture and foreign trade were virtually non-existent; irrigation was casual and ineffective; the law was confused, dilatory, and contradictory; there was no such thing as education; and the ryot was exposed to extortion and justice in innumerable forms. In all these cases, while much may yet remain to be done, it may still be justly claimed that the half-century has been one of decided and substantial progress.

INDIA'S INTEREST IN A EUROPEAN WAR.

The *Pioneer.*—We may take it as certain then that England must be eventually dragged into any war which may take place in South-Eastern Europe, and that India will have to play her part in the campaigns, but to what point or points her armies would be directed is an open question. We have grown so used to looking westwards from Peshin that our ideas naturally turn to this point; but all action in this quarter must be defensive only. Intrigue at Herat and perhaps in Kabul also might do something to keep us on the alert; but this would not cause any serious danger to India herself so long as the Afghans as a people remained true to their traditional hatred of all intruders. The Indian army moreover now stands in rear of the Afghans as their ally and not as their enemy: a novel position we must admit, but one which has its advantages, though it may not recommend itself to those who would join hands with Russia and dispose of Afghanistan under a Central Asian partition treaty. Our answer to any movements of Russian troops upon Herat and into Afghan Turkistan would be an advance so far into South-Eastern Afghanistan, say to Khandhar and the Helmund, as would serve to encourage the Afghans to make a determined effort to harass their enemy from the north; while we should strike elsewhere along the extended communications of Russia which link the Caucasus with the north-western slopes of the Hindu Kush. The great aim, so far as India is concerned, is to bring about a relaxation of Russian pressure upon Afghanistan: if this can be done without a resort to arms so much the better, but that it must be done sooner or later is a matter which scarcely admits of argument. If the military power of Russia is crippled by a European war in which England is not engaged we shall win that relaxation, very cheaply indeed: if, on the contrary, Russia, whether by diplomacy or a successful campaign, achieves her purpose in the Balkan Peninsula the pressure will become more strongly marked than ever, and England will enter on a new lease of trouble in her capacity as an Asiatic Power. Unfortunately for India the balance of power in Europe no longer rests in the hands of England: she can only watch and wait while the Continental Powers marshal their vast armies, though in South-Eastern Europe and Egypt at any rate she must say the last word, no matter what risk of war is involved.

LITERARY AND OTHER JUBILEE DISTINCTION.

The Viceroy and Governor-General having taken into his consideration that adequate means do not exist whereby he can recognize eminent distinction in learning among the loyal Hindu and Mahomedan subjects of the Queen-Empress of India, and being desirous

to commemorate the event of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne, has *resolved to institute a new title for eminent services rendered by Hindus or Mahomedans in the promotion of Oriental learning.* His Excellency directs that in the case of Hindus the title shall be Mahamahopadhyaya, and in the case of Mahomedans Shams ul ulama. The title shall be prefixed to the name of the title-holder. To persons upon whom the title of Mahamahopadhyaya is conferred shall be granted a *khilat, consisting of an sukasha* or turban, and an *sitarpa* or shawl. To persons upon whom the title of Shams ul ulama is conferred shall be granted a *khilat* consisting of an *sukasha* or turban and *pelas* or cloak. Persons upon whom the title of Shams ul ulama has been conferred shall in Durbar take rank next below titular Nawabs, and persons upon whom the title of Mahamahopadhyaya has been conferred shall in Darbar take rank next below titular Rajahs.

His Excellency the Viceroy has conferred the title of Mahamahopadhyaya on the following Hindu gentlemen in Madras:—

M Raja Sastriyar

T. Srikrishna Tatachariyar.

S Sumna Parasara Alagiasingara Bhattar

I Venkata Rangachariyar

His Excellency has conferred the title of Shams-ul ulama on the following Mahomedan *gentlemen in Madras*:—

Haji Maulavi Bakr ud din Sayyid Muhammad Khadri

Hafiz Muhammad Lutf ulla

Maulavi Tarrazish Khan Bahadur

Other Personal Distinctions

His Excellency the Viceroy has conferred the following titles as personal distinctions:—

The Title of Rajah

The Hon'ble T. Rama Rao, Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, and Vakil of the High Court, the title of Rajah.

The Title of Dewan Bahadur

T. Venkataswami Row, Revenue Secretariat, Madras.

J Lakshmikanta Row Pantulu, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Madras

P Srinivasa Rao, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras

The Title of Khan Bahadur

Mahomed Ishak, Sahib Bahadur, Assistant Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, and Acting Persian and Hindustan Translator to the Government of Madras

Ghulam Muhammad Haidar Sahib, Inspector of Police, Madras

Haji Mahomed Abdullah Badsha Sahib, Merchant, Madras

The Title of Rao Bahadur

The Hon'ble S Subramania Iyar, Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, Vakil, and Vice President of the Mahajana Sabha,

Ranganatha Mudaliar, Pandit, Professor of Mathematics in the Presidency College, Madras

P. Ramaswami Chettiar, Vice-President of the Madras Municipality.

P. Rajaratna Mudali, Sheristadar of the Board of Revenue, Madras

P. Ananda Charlu, B.A., Vakil of the High Court, Madras

Kodi Narayanaswami Naidu, Inspector of Police, Madras

Vallari Jaggannatha Row Pantulu, Deputy Collector, Madras

V Rashyam Iyengar, Vakil of the High Court, Madras

Arcot Dhanakoti Mudaliar, Madras

K Kunjan Menon, Subordinate Judge of Tellicherry, Madras Presidency

Adaki Sadasiva Row, Deputy Collector, Madras.

T Subramanya Pillai, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras

S Ayyaswami Shastri, Tahsildar of Gumbaconum

Mysore.—Mr Narasimmaiengar, Palace Bakshi of the Maharajah of Mysore; Mr Srinivasachariar, Vice-President of the Bangalore City Municipality.

ANTIDOTES TO SNAKE POISON

Sir,—Letters on the subject of antidotes to snake poison have been coming in freely. From among those received lately, I here give one that was sent me in a registered letter, that I think may prove of interest to some of *your readers*. I have left out all the names given in Canarese characters as most of them are illegible. Humble petition of Subraya-Bhatta son of Rama Bhatta residing at Kankandi village in the Mangalore Taluq in the District of South Canara.

"*With due submission* and deference I beg to bring to your Honor's kind and generous consideration my prayer in the following lines, fully believing that your Honor may on a benign and careful perusal thereof be pleased to recommend me to the obtaining of the reward which seems to have been sanctioned for the cure of bites by venomous poisonous animals. It is needless on my part *to bring to your Honor's notice* that India abounds in poisonous reptiles of various descriptions, and such being the case, Kankandi which forms a part of India and its neighbourhood must necessarily be resorted to by similar animals, consequently there were many cases of poisonous bites to many persons, and I am glad to inform your honour that I have successfully conducted about 9 or 10 cases *brought to my knowledge*. My treatment consisted and consists in five different ways, two of which are based in the virtue of shrubs, three on incantations. Every poisonous reptile has 4 teeth. The bites with the 1st, 2nd and 3rd teeth of a serpent can be cured respectively even after 3, 5 and 11 days from the date of the bites, but that with the 4th is mortable. The same rule applies to the bites of other 4 poisonous animals whose bites can be curable. Bite by a cobra snake of *one kind* must be immediately attended to otherwise death is sudden. Bite by a cobra snake of another kind cause poison to rise up and fall down in the bodily system of a person bitten and the bitten part to swell. That by a cobra snake of a third kind can be cured, but its effect continues for 6 months. Bite by a poisonous *reptile cannot bleed to* move out from every pore of the body, but *the person can be cured* to be committed in no time under the force of medicine with sudden stop of the flow of blood. Bite by a poisonous reptile can be cured even after two days from the date therefrom. Bite by a poisonous animal is curable, that by another poisonous reptile must be attended to without delay. Loss of time creates fatal harm to the victim. Medicines used to bring about *cures in the bites of various animals* must be administered with due regard to the nature of *system of man*. Bites of vital pulses other than these cannot be healed. Care must be taken to observe in which direction and with which tooth bite was made. Medicines for bites by various poisonous reptiles with different teeth differ from one another. Changes in the medicines are to be regulated according to time in a curable case, viz., with regard to pulse ebb and flow tides must be *borne in mind*, during treatment. During the flow tide poison is waving up in the system whereas ebb tide it falls. Medicines for snake bites is different from that of Cobra snake. Different countries are infested with animals which are not equally strong in bite, and severe are the bites of poisonous reptiles of the Mangalore Taluq.

"Your Honour will be satisfied with my abilities displayed *in the cure from bite of* venomous reptiles, on a kind reference to some of the persons who received successful treatment from my hands.

I hope that to entitle any person to the reward there is a test in which an applicant must be successful in 10 out of 100 cases of venomous bites, I am prepared to undergo such an experiment. Further I am a physician working *liberally and hard for the recovery* of many persons attacked with typ *hoid and many also complicated diseases* in several parts of the district and the survivors, persons of various castes and religion are witnesses to my successful endeavours. I am also ready to give a successful proof of my medical knowledge in any complicated sickness entrusted to my charge and placed under my treatment. What has impelled me to represent my humble request is that my name may be established *and thereby I may do some* good for the public, the attainment of which *must be primarily* by every human being.

"Ultimately I pray your Honour may on a benign perusal of the above be pleased to adopt measures in the matter of granting my humble entreaty. Awaiting an early order from your Honour."

I wrote and informed this gentleman that I should be glad to test his wonderful remedy if he will deposit Rs. 50 in cash in token of *his reliability in the antidote under the usual* conditions. He replied that he would be glad to do so, and will arrange to get the money together. He wished to know where the experiments are to be conducted, I offered to conduct them either at Salem or Cuttack and have had no reply from him since.

Yercaud J. Smith

THE JUBILEE

The Viceroy's Speech

At Calcutta on Jubilee Day the congratulatory Addresses to the Queen were not read, but were handed to the Viceroy, His Excellency said:—

"Gentlemen,—It is with equal pride and pleasure that I now come forward to thank the representatives of the various cities, associations and communities who have gathered around me to-day for the purpose of presenting to Her Majesty their congratulations on her *having entered the fiftieth year of her reign*. A more prosperous reign, a more blameless rule, or a more beloved Sovereign the world has never seen. Wisdom, justice, piety and duty have been the guardians of her throne and the companions of her daily life, and though it has been impossible for a Monarch ruling a nation which comprises within their limits a fourth of the human race to escape from those *vicissitudes which the responsibilities of an* Empire entail, it may be said with truth that, under her fortunate *auspices, her people have* issued triumphant from every trial, and that with each revolving year the foundations of her realm have become more firmly established, and the loyalty and devotion of her subjects to her throne and person have given same to do and intense. At this moment 200 millions *of her Indian* subjects are giving expression to the feelings and sentiments they described with *unanimity and spontaneity which I* believe it would be impossible for any people in any other country in the world. My Government has left the initiative and the organization of these public processions which are taken place in every capital, city, town and village in India to the unprompted impulses of the people. In a land where political action is generally the prime mover, this idea has far emanated from a people, and has left the nation to face with its impressions in the simple way which is *natural to them, free from* any deposition. They have poured up to day from every shrine, from every place of worship, from the humble cottage of every hut, prayers for her happiness, blessings on her gracious, and the sincere and heartfelt devotion. The great purposes of these durbars, the assemblies in these buildings, the meetings in these *streets, are the causes in these provinces* the causes in these provinces, and the streets, of the ryots in their humble homes, *so I feel, and I pray God, that the Queen of India* a country which has encompassed and endowed the land with natural power, which has brought yet crowning cottage to her, which has bridged the dale and pierced the jungle, which has covered the plains of Lower Indus into well watered plains which has sensibly *lessened the risk of famine and of* poverty, which has kindled lamps of *learning in every class and rank of the population* and placed within the reach of the humblest of Indian students the accumulated wealth of Western learning, science and experience. Every English and Indian subject of the Queen, I say, justly feel that such a day of this fact as this is made a fitting occasion for congratulation and mutual congratulations. (Cheers) But while thus recognising in the *fullest measure the legitimacy of such political* aspirations as these which I have referred, I hope that they will not divert our Indian fellow subjects from those equally important duties which lie all around them outside the circle of political and social change, from those duties which, if I may use a phrase, I think, I hope, I trust, I believe, that the prosperity of the country depends such, for instance, as the improvement of our agricultural systems, the development of our resources, the spreading upon them of the blessings of popular education, the improvement of the sanitary condition of our cities, of our hamlets and of the dwellings of the poor, the wise and prudent direction of the *attainment knowledge* and the training of the rising generation, the opening of public opinion in regard to some of the second questions which lie at the root of all domestic happiness and morality, the expansion and consolidation of that movement on behalf of the better medical treatment of Indian woman in which our sovereign takes so deep a personal interest, the development of our native industries, some of which, I am happy to think, are already in competition on terms not to say with their European rivals, the creation—or rather, I should say the reintegration—of that artistic genius which in former days rendered India famous for her architecture, her decorative taste, her ornamental treatment of the precious metals, her portrait and miniature painting and the illumination of her manuscripts, and finally, the bringing into line of all the more backward populations of every race and creed, so that each may compete on equal terms with the others for whatever prizes this life has to offer, whether in the shape of honorable distinction *or material advancement*. These at least are a few of the objects which the past fifty years of Queen Victoria's reign have placed us in a favourable position for pursuing, and most heartily do I join with you in hoping that our beloved Empress may live to witness their successful attainment. Believe me, I speak from personal knowledge when I say that, amid her many preoccupations and anxieties, there is no question of her subjects which interests she watches with more loving or affectionate solicitude than your own. *Moreover, in doing* this she most truly represents, as it is fit and right their Sovereign should, the feelings and instincts of the English people. (Loud cheers.) Through the mysterious decrees of Providence, the British Nation and its Rulers have been called upon to undertake the Supreme Government of this mighty Empire, to vindicate its honour, to defend its territories and to *maintain its authority to enforce, to rule justly* and impartially a congeries of communities, many of them widely differing from each other in race, language, religion, social customs and material interests, to preserve in tact and unimpaired the dignity, rights and privileges of a large number of Feudatory Princes, to provide for the welfare of a population nearly as numerous as that of Europe and presenting every type of civilisation known to History, from the very highest to the very lowest, to safeguard and to develop the *moral and material* British interests which had become inextricably implicated with those of the natives of the soil, to conduct its administration in a way to win the love, confidence, and sympathy of races so keenly sensitive to injustice and wrong as they are ready to recognise kindness and righteous dealing, and eventually, to evolve from its present intricate *and imperfectly adjusted mechanism a homogeneous community so well balanced and co ordinated, so united in its material interests and in its moral convictions, as to form a loyal, patriotic and compacted whole, within what period the result is to be achieved is a secret hidden in the distant future. But of one thing you may be sure, and that is that there is no wish dearer to the heart of Her Majesty and of the British people than faithfully, firmly and courageously to discharge the difficult and stupendous duties which I have thus imperfectly enumerated in the interests and for the benefit of our Indian fellow subjects and brothers. (Loud cheers.) But if we rejoice in the past, it is not merely on account of the actual good it has brought us, but because the past is the parent and creator of the future. Change and development are the laws of human existence, and great as have been the achievements in England and the Colonies and in this country, which will ever rank in the Victorian era in the annals of history, they will pale, I trust, but the foremost and prelude to even greater and still happier times. Well and bravely, indeed, are the new feelings which the Government of India afford upon its labours, and no longer, as formerly, need it labour alone. Within the present *age our own age, education has done its* work, and we now stand in council side by side various gentlemen of great attainments and intelligence, from whose hearty, loyal and honest co operation we may hope to derive the greatest benefit in fact, to aid in administration perfectly assisted as such their advice, assistance and solidarity are essential to the successful course of the functions. Not to I regard with any other feelings than those of approval and good will their natural ambition to be more extensively associated with their British rulers in the administration of their own domestic affairs and glad and happy should I be if, during my sojourn amongst them, circumstances permitted me to extend and to place upon a wider and more logical footing the political status which was so wisely given a generation ago by that great statesman, Lord Halifax, to such Indian gentlemen as, by their influence, their acquirements, and the confidence they inspired in their fellow countrymen, were marked out as *useful adjuncts* to our Legislative Council. (Applause.)

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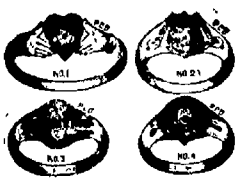

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CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY

A monthly Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature, and Education. It is regarded of late by the Europeans as the foremost [illegible] in the East, and [illegible] Rupees [illegible] Rupees [illegible] Rupees

three judges of that Court The question is—is it fair and just to those judges, is it in the interests of the administration of justice in this state, that the Dewan should exercise so much absolute power, that he should be allowed to control the action of the highest court in the realm? What, in short, is the position which those judges hold? Are they to be endowed with and to exercise independent power within their own department in the state service, namely, in guiding and supervising the administration of civil and criminal justice? Are they to have the right of appointing the subordinate judicial agents whose work they are expected to supervise, check, and control? Or is the Government or its Dewan, terms which appear to be synonymous in this state to have the power to veto or modify the appointments they may recommend, and yet be held responsible for the due and proper administration of justice by men whom they had no voice or very little voice in appointing? Is the Dewan, indeed, invested with such power that even the judges of the Chief Court are subordinate to him, even in a question which they are obviously the most competent to decide, the question, namely, as to the persons best suited to hold appointments in the subordinate judicial administration of the country? It is plain that the Dewan of the state takes too much upon himself or is allowed to do so, when he reserves to himself the fiat against the appointment of their own subordinate officers by the judges of the Chief Court In no more painfully undesirable way is this assumption of authority by the Dewan shewn than when the publicly expressed opinion of the judges of the Chief Court, as to the incompetency, ignorance, or misconduct, of subordinate judicial officers set aside and ignored by the Dewan, euphemistically calling *himself the Government of Mysore* Judges and Magistrates are allowed to continue in office and exercise all the powers conferred on them whom the highest court in the land has publicly condemned as unfit to hold their posts It is clear that such a procedure cannot conduce to the proper administration of justice We ought not to have three well tried, experienced, and able men on the bench of the highest constituted court in the land under the control of a man who, however admirable he may be believed to be as Dewan or Prime Minister is in no way superior, is, indeed, in no way equal to the three highest judges, in the special department of the state service they have been appointed to administer Such an antagonism is simply a blot on the administration of the state which should be speedily removed, if the High or Chief Court of the Province is to be respected at home and abroad We are not aware by what authority the present Dewan of Mysore is exercising an authority, which the first Dewan, his predecessor, never attempted to exercise. The present Dewan is certainly a Bachelor of Laws of the University of Madras, but the possession of that honour, we conceive, can hardly confer on him the right to control and modify the action, in their own department, of three gentlemen who are so excellently well qualified for the honorable appointments they hold, and to whom the administration of civil and criminal justice in this Province is so largely indebted

THE BRITISH RESIDENT OF MYSORE

The approaching departure of Mr J B Lyall, the British Resident of Mysore, who has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, affords us a topic on which we would crave the reader's permission to make a few remarks, by way of comment and farewell to a high political officer of the Government of India, who has rendered himself deservedly popular during the brief period he has been in this Province This Native state of Mysore, if it has been fortunate in the selection made by the Government of India of British Residents, has not been so fortunate in the period of time during which high officers of state have remained amongst us In the six years which have elapsed since the rendition of the Province to Native rule, and the appointment of British Residents, we have had Sir James Gordon, Mr J D Sanford, Colonel Tredway Clarke, Mr C E B Gridlestone and Mr J. B Lyall, and now on the departure of the last named gentleman, we are to have Mr Fitz Patrik for a year or two, after which comes Sir Charles Bernard whose tenure of office, like his predecessor's, will be uncertain It is quite obvious that six several British Residents, in six successive years cannot well be expected to do that justice to their place and position which they would be able to do, were they to remain in office sufficiently long, say, for five years, to show the stuff of which they are really made, as high political officers under the paramount power It is we think, not fair to the native state of Mysore, that its interests should be entrusted to British Residents who are merely birds of passage, as it were, whose sympathy for the duties of their charge can not be expected to be very intense, seeing that they may be removed within a year of their assumption of those duties The Government of India however, we suppose, in making the appointment, is led by the consideration that there is not much scope generally for the display of talents in the sphere of British Residents in Native states, and that it would be a waste of power to keep talented officers in its service confined to a Native state for any long period The duties of a British political officer of this kind generally consist in watching the Native administration from the outside and not interfering with the internal economy of the state, and this is specially *the case with the Mysore state, where* successive British Residents, thus far, for the past six years, have been as ornamental as they have been useful There are and have been British Residents of native states, however (those whose tenure of office has spread over some definite number of years) who have shown meddlesome dispositions, which have prompted them to interfere in matters with which they have no concern and have thus created an undesirable friction between the Paramount power and the princes But such a charge cannot be laid at the door of the departing British Resident of Mysore During the two occasions in which Mr Lyall has officiated as British Resident he has shown no disposition to exercise such unwise and uncalled—for interference He has been content to leave the internal administration of the country in the hands of the Native Government, and with it the credit or discredit arising from a good or a bad management of the affairs of the state Whether this advantage has been well or ill used by the Native Administration does not concern us at present Our object in referring to the subject is merely to show that the relations of Mr Lyall with the Mysore Durbar have always been of a friendly and unobtrusive nature Mr Lyall has been mindful of the interests of the paramount power, while, at the same *time*, he has ever respected the dignity and independence of the native rulers for such a course of policy the people of this Province are under considerable obligations to him, and especially for the active part he took in the matter of the postponement of the outcome of the annual subsidy paid by the Mysore state to the British Government—an increase which is not to be considered for the next ten years It shows the judgment and large sympathies of Mr Lyall, that during his comparatively short tenure of office, he has seen enough of this Province to become well acquainted with the moral, social, and material condition of the people —knowledge which he would have been well able to apply, in the shape of advice and suggestion to the Native Government It is, therefore, a matter for serious regret that Mr Lyall is leaving the Province before he has had a fair opportunity of bringing his knowledge and experience to bear upon the progress of affairs in the country and the advancement of the people.

There is one point, however, in Mr Lyall's career amongst us which we know our regret, even at this time when we have to bid him farewell, and that is a sore point, indeed, with the native Mysoreans *Mr Lyall cannot but be aware* of the existence of the two factions or parties in this state since its rendition to native rule, and of the undue preponderance of the one over the other He could not have failed to notice the party-feeling which characterises almost all the political and official acts of the predominant party It cannot but have struck him that there is ill feeling and discord, where there should be cordiality and union Such being the case we expected Mr Lyall to do what lay within the compass of his powers, as British Resident, to suggest or advise some measure to remedy this unwholesome state of things and to see justice done where it was due and our expectation was founded in the fact that he is respected by all classes of the community, and that much weight is attached to his advice and counsel It is a pity therefore, in our opinion that he does not seem to have thought of using his position and influence in allaying and assuaging to some extent at least, this undesirable party feeling in this Mysore state While we cannot but approve of his policy of non intervention in the internal administration of the country by the Native Government, we think that the exercise of his moral influence in the direction indicated would have resulted in large advantage to the people and the Province

It would be churlish on our part to close these remarks with an implied censure We therefore repeat that we sincerely feel the loss which the Province will sustain by Mr Lyall's premature departure from amongst us, and we trust that in his new and more enlarged sphere of public usefulness, he will continue to take an interest in the welfare and advancement of the Mysore Province and its people We wish him godspeed and the winning of fresh laurels as a public man and a trusted and worthy officer of the British Government of India

Occasional Notes.

THE subscription to the Madras Central Committee's Jubilee Fund now amounts to Rs 1,28,731

MR J H SPRING BRANSON, Crown Prosecutor has been appointed to act as Advocate General of Madras

SIR CHARLES BERNARD, K C S I, the Resident Designate of Mysore, takes a year's well earned furlough

RAJA Rajendra Narayana Roy Chowdhry of Bhow Tusscubrea 20 000 Rs and Babu Ras Bipin and Raghu Nath Das 10 000 Rs for the permanent memorial in Dacca

THE Government of India has called for the names of officers of the Staff Corps who are desirous of being appointed Assistant Commissioners of the 4th Grade in Burmah on Rs 450 a month

MR JOSHUA KING late Collector of Satara, has informed the Governor of Bombay that he is prepared to give Rs 10 000 to the Victoria Technical Institute for the sons of *bona fide* handicraftsmen belonging to Ahmedabad or Kaira, Ahmednuggar and Satara

A CIVIL suit brought by the late Maharajah Holker against Sabhagan Bulloo, a banker of Indore, claiming Rs 2 60 000, has been decided by the Sudder Court of Indore in favour of the banker, who is allowed costs amounting to Rs 8 000, out of Rs 50,000 he was claiming for damages

A meeting of the members of the Parsee community of Madras was held last Sunday to vote a congratulatory address to Sir Dinshaw Manackjee Petit in honour of the Knighthood conferred upon him by Her Majesty, the Queen Empress It was resolved to enclose the address in a suitable casket worked in sandalwood and silver A sufficient amount for this purpose was subscribed on the spot

RAI LUCHMIPUT SINGH, a well known banker of Moorshedabad, died last week In celebration of the funeral ceremonies his son distributed 2,500 brass utensils together with sweetmeats, and one rupee each to his caste fellows in Calcutta and some others. In Baloochar, the home of the deceased, 3,000 *thalas* were distributed, and 2,000 baggages were feasted and presented with four annas apiece

A VERY largely attended meeting of representative members of the European and native communities was held lately at Mazagon Castle, Bombay under the presidency of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, to vote an address of congratulation to Sir Dinshaw Manackjee Petit on the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by the Queen Empress, and to give him a suitable entertainment in recognition of his generous charities and public benefactions

THE Rajah of Nabha in the Punjab has received the thanks of Her Majesty for the Jubilee congratulations and expressions of loyalty sent by His Highness The Nawab of Loharu has also received the following telegram from the Viceroy —"Her Majesty the Queen Empress has been pleased to commend His Excellency the Viceroy to convey to you her warm thanks for the sentiments of loyalty and affection you have expressed"

OF the fifty mills working in Bombay, six belong to and are under the management of Sir Dinshaw Manackjee Petit The aggregate capital of the fifty mills is 13 crores while the total capital of Sir Dinshaw's six mills comes to 81½ lakhs The aggregate spindle power of all the Bombay mills is 13,88 773 spindles of which 2,46, 192 are worked in Sir Dinshaw's mills Last year the Bombay mills used 1,95 577 candies of cotton while Sir Dinshaw's mills used 36,789 candies The mill hands employed by the fifty mills number 44,111 persons, of whom 9,054 mill hands are employed in Sir Dinshaw's six mills

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* concludes its comment on the Viceroy's address in the following words — After all, they are empty words, and very vague too in their meanings Fireworks are beautiful to look at, but they end in smoke Jubilee dinners must be very good but they do not exist for more than few hours It is true a few prisoners have been released but they would have obtained their liberty in other ways What is it that the Jubilee leaves us? What has the British people given to the people of India to remember this occasion? What proclamation was made to the people of India by the Viceroy on the occasion to gladden the hearts of the people? Some very good and delightful words were spoken, but they were only words

Though we are profoundly gratified to learn, that the Queen Empress has been *graciously* Roman pleased to appreciate the loyal demonstrations in India, we must say it, that the Royal thanks should have been accompanied by some liberal measures of political purpose the Jubilee will be forgotten in a short time, and the outburst of loyalty will subside Nothing will remain to remind the people of the grand doings which India witnessed last week A very good opportunity has been lost of winning over an alien people, and bringing them in closer relations with their masters We regret the more, as Lord Dufferin is a very superior man to Lord Lytton, who only turned the notion that a few shows would satisfy the people of India as glass beads satisfied the aborigines of America We earnestly hope that Lord Dufferin will feel, that a mistake has been committed, and that it will be remedied in June next

Local and Provincial

MR C B SHESHAGIRI RAO —It is stated that Mr C B Sheshagiri Rao, advocate and Public Prosecutor has been appointed a Munsiff and posted to Chikballapur

MR J B LYALL has selected Lieutenant H S P Davies, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawur, and son of the former Lieutenant Governor, Sir Henry Davies, as his Private Secretary

MR. C M LEONARD, B. A —We are glad to see that Mr C M Leonard, B A., the Vice-Principal of the Bangalore Central College, has had an increase of Rs. 50 to his salary, ordered by the Dewan

COLONEL W HILL —We are very glad to be able to state that Colonel W Hill, the

the Row, Mrs Kochukrishna Pillai, Mrs Maragathavela Moodaliar, Miss Maragathavela Moodaliar, Mrs. Thiruvikraman Tampi, Mrs. Achuthan Tampi, of Nagercoil, *Ammaveda*, Mrs Padmanabhan Tampi of Aramana Ammavedu, Mrs. C V. Raman Pillai, Chinnamal, of Kilakkemattom, and many other respectable ladies of the town. Till 8 there was a musical entertainment provided for the ladies. Then Her Highness came to the meeting and after exchanging a few words with those assembled took the chair and opened the proceedings of the day with a brief sketch of Her Majesty's life After this, was read a letter from the *Ammachee* (Lady) of His Highness Rama Varma G. C. S. I., C. I. E., describing Her Majesty's exemplary virtues and wishing the Queen Empress long life and happiness and thanking Her Highness for her kind condescension in having convened the meeting Then Rakuma Pillai Tankachy proposed that a congratulatory address should be prepared and sent to Her Majesty the Queen Empress so as to reach Her Majesty on the 20th June ensuing This proposal was seconded by Mrs Krishnaby Ammal, a Sanscrit scholar, and carried *nem con.* Then Mrs Kuthiyanam Amma, wife of Mr A Govinda Pillai, B. A., and B. L., proposed that a model Girls' School should be opened in Trivandrum to perpetuate the memory of Her Imperial Majesty in this country and that subscriptions be invited for that purpose This was readily seconded by Mrs C Krishna Pillai, who addressed the meeting at some length, setting forth the deep debt of gratitude and loyalty they owed Her Majesty and advocating that the most suitable form of commemorating that happy occasion was to institute a model Girls' School, as the present system of teaching obtained in the country is not of much use to females in their after life. This proposition was carried in the midst of universal approbation and cheers Mrs Chinnamal then proposed that Her Highness the Junior Ranee, Mrs. A Govinda Pillai and Mrs C Krishna Pillai, should be appointed to carry out the resolutions of this meeting with power to add to their number Mrs Nagercoil Krishnan Tampi included the proposer's name and seconded the proposal. This was also carried. Mrs Kunhi Raman Nair, and Mrs. Raghunatha Row then addressed the meeting, praising Her Majesty for her admirable qualities as a mother and as a Queen, and wishing long life and happiness to the Queen Empress and thanking Her Highness for kindly convening the meeting, and ably presiding on the occasion After the distribution of sandal, rosewater and betel among the ladies assembled, the meeting dispersed at 9 P. M This meeting is the first of the kind in the history of Malayalam It redounds to the great credit of Her Highness the junior Ranee to have taken the initiatory step towards generating a public spirit among those of her sex in this country. The inauguration of such a movement in connection with the Empress' Jubilee is by itself sufficient to perpetuate Her Majesty's name in this country. Considering the condition in which the females of the Native Hindu community are left, Her Highness' act, creating as it has done a spirit of emulation among ladies to qualify themselves for attending public meetings, is as momentous in its results as the disenfranchisement of the serfs of Russia. The natives of Travancore require sanction implied if not expressed, of the Royal Family for every act, and had not Her Highness herself undertaken, in violation of worn out usages and ceremonies, to arrange the demonstration, nothing of the kind would have been accomplished and the hidden worth of the ladies that spoke and conducted themselves most laudably and with as much polish and refinement of manners as any High Class English Lady can boast of, would not have been revealed Her Highness deserves the warmest thanks of all advocates of female education, for, Her Highness' movement is above all prizes and scholarships and is reckoned to be the strongest impulse that has been lent to the progress of female education in this country

SIR SALAR JUNG ON THE PROGRESS OF HYDERABAD

The *Bombay Gazette*—The third anniversary of the installation of H H. the Nizam was celebrated a few days ago by a banquet at the Minister's Palace, at which 250 guests were present. After dinner H. E. the Minister proposed the Nizam's health in a speech which the local paper tells us "was pronounced to be "a masterpiece of oratory." His Excellency said :—

Mr. Marfundalo, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Since last we were assembled in these rooms, another year has run its prescribed course, and to night it is again our good fortune to meet here, to celebrate with heartfelt rejoicing the third anniversary of His Highness's installation. And it is befitting that my speech on this occasion, should be prefaced with an expression of my deep and humble gratitude to the Ruler of Universe, for the blessings of health he has been pleased to confer during the past year on His Highness our Sovereign, Lord, and Master and my earnest prayer is that the fulness of God's blessings may continue to rest upon him, in whom are centred all our hopes, our aspirations, and our affections No occasion brings to all the loyal subjects of His Highness greater happiness and pleasure, than the one which has now drawn us together, and for Hyderabad specially, the present month may be regarded as singularly auspicious, not only because it ushers in the celebration of the anniversary of His Highness's installation, but also because it is followed by the celebration of another event, in which the whole of India will rejoice heart and soul—I mean, Ladies and Gentlemen, the Jubilee year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress The name of our beloved Empress is held in the deepest veneration by the millions who constitute the different nations of her vast empire, and India's children will universally join with one voice in the prayer for the preservation of her august person, and for the furtherance of her benevolent and prosperous reign To-night, I shall confine myself to a brief review of the principle events of last year, and will only slightly touch upon the improvements that have been effected, under His Highness's guidance, in the administration of these dominions As regards agriculture, the year that has passed has been a very favourable one In most of the districts the rainfall was bountiful, although in some instances it was not seasonably distributed The agriculturists have had a fairly prosperous season, the revenues have been realized without any difficulty, trade has steadily advanced, and in the city, as also in the districts, the year has been marked by the prevalence of order, peace and prosperity And here I may be allowed to mention, that although this time the observance of the Moharram and the Dassorah feast were coincident, the city and the districts were singularly free from any disturbances, which unfortunately occurred, in some parts of India. With His Highness' permission some of the Hyderabad Contingent troops, both foot and horse, have been sent to Burmah where their distinguished services have gained them a high reputation It was a source of great gratification to His Highness, when he learnt from the Government of India, that they intended employing a portion of these troops in the country which has recently been added to the Indian Empire. Amongst the officers who have accompanied these troops, are my friends, Genl Way and Colonel FitzGerald, and I am glad to see from the accounts in the newspapers, that they have proved that in the battlefield, the Contingent Force is second to none of the troops who are bearing arms in the dense forests of Burma One of the most tangible features of progress made within these dominions during the past year, was the opening by his Highness in person of the section of the railway between Secunderabad and Warangal, which ceremony was performed with due *eclat* on the 3rd of April last. In the speech I made on that occasion, I gave full information with reference to the cost of the railway, its future financial prospects, and the benefits that the country would derive from it. It was only the other day that I was afforded an opportunity of travelling by this line from Hyderabad to Warangal, and from what then fell under my personal observation, and from the information I was able to acquire on the spot, I am satisfied that the railway will shortly fulfil all the great expectations that have been formed of it Traffic has sprung up upon the line to an extent which even those who were first connected with the railway project hardly expected And the rehabilitation of the once thriving and populous province of Telingana is not now a dim shadow of the distant future, but has become a bright light of the near present It is not too much to say that the construction of this line of railway will rehabilitate this tract of country, that which so more fertile province exists within the broad dominions of his Highness. Traffic on the railway is a sure indication of the commercial prosperity of the country traversed by the line, and when once initial impetus has been given to trade, further developments are quite certain to follow. It must not, however, be supposed that the Government of his Highness will stand aloof to see this development struggle into existence, unaided and unsupported To restore to Telingana its original prosperity, it is necessary to reconstruct the system of tanks and land irrigation channels which the Hindu kings of old initiated and carried out, in nearly all the valleys leading down to the two great rivers which border the province,—the Godaveri and the Kishna, and which centuries of strife and warfare have thrown into disrepute It will now become the privilege of the Government of his Highness to reconstruct these ancient and important productive works, which, combined with an equitable survey settlement, will certainly recover the dense forests of Telingana, hitherto deemed almost inaccessible, into the fertile country it once was, teeming with population, and bearing double crops each year, where it was proverbial that he who invested silver should obtain his return in gold Judged financially, the railway project, so far as the results now attained indicate, has proved most satisfactory Already within nine months of the first opening of the line, the net receipts on that section are stated to pay quite 5 per cent, on the Capital investment, a result almost, if not wholly, unprecedented in the history of railway extension in India This is to a great extent due to the economy with which it has been found possible to work the line, and for this every credit is due to that talented gentleman, and eminent Engineer, Mr Parnwell, who is now the Chief Agent of the Company During the past year the development of the railway has gone hand in hand with the development of the mineral wealth of the country Early in January of last year, a mineral concession was granted to Messrs Watson and Stuart, eminent bankers of the City of London, who, under the terms of that concession, have since formed the Hyderabad Deccan Company with a capital of one million sterling This Company has lost no time in vigorously prosecuting researches Coal of excellent quality, second to none in India, has been proved to exist at the Singareni field The reports obtained about this coal from Mr Hughes, one of the best and most experienced geologists in India, are exceptionally favorable Iron ore is also known to exist in large quantities in this State, and the old workings of gold and diamonds give a fair promise of enterprise, lucrative to the possessors and both directly and indirectly of great value to the State The successful exploitation of this industry will bring in its train numerous auxiliaries, and out of capital, and will give profitable employment to thousands of labourers When that great traveller, Tavernier, visited these regions many years ago, he found as many as 60,000 labourers employed in one set of pit alone The energetic efforts of the Hyderabad Deccan Company will soon place both the Government and the public in possession of information regarding the probable value of extending mining operations, and Mr Hughes' reports on this subject will be looked forward to with interest, and when received may be accepted with implicit confidence Later on in the year, it was our good fortune to do honour to by a visit to their Excellences Lord and Lady Dufferin, and the whole of Hyderabad, from his Highness downwards, strove to give the representatives of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, a most hearty and cordial welcome This second Viceregal visit to our Capital will long be affectionately remembered by the people Those who had the pleasure and the privilege of meeting that distinguished nobleman, were deeply impressed by his exceptional talents and abilities, his great tact and judgment, and by his high courtesy and charm of manner And the name of her accomplished and benevolent lady shall ever be enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people, in connection with the noble work she is now engaged in performing, which has for its object the amelioration of the sufferings of the women of India Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you whether you can possibly conceive a more noble or a more generous task than this? Most of the good we do in this world is fleeting, but work of this nature, which has for its aim the alleviation of human suffering throughout the whole length and breadth of this vast empire, is permanent and imperishable, and lives for ages to come, its impress on the hearts and memories of nations And here I am glad to be able to announce that it is the intention of his Highness to commemorate the celebration of the approaching Jubilee, by the founding in Hyderabad of a hospital for women, and I feel sure nothing will afford greater satisfaction to her Imperial Majesty, than to learn of this wise and benevolent measure adopted by the first native prince in India in connection with this auspicious event. Coming to internal reforms, I may mention that for the first time in the annals of Hyderabad the Administration Report of his Highness's dominions for the year 1884 85, was published a few months ago, and this report will now be issued annually, so that the public may be kept exactly informed of what is being done by Government in the different departments of the State. The Finance Committee, to which I referred in my speech of last year, as having been appointed to settle the annual budget of expenditure, has nearly brought its arduous labours to a close, and a report of the results of its deliberations will shortly be published I am conscious that the work of this Committee has been unduly delayed, but our solicitude regarding the expenses of each department of the State and our anxiety to secure efficiency with due economy, brought home to us the many and serious difficulties we had to contend against before we could arrive at any decisive opinion on the different points discussed This, however, I may safely assert that in the report which may shortly be expected, will be embodied the conscientious recommendations of the ablest and most experienced officers of Government, which I venture to hope may, enable his Highness to determine upon the best line of action, and facilitate the final settlement of the financial position of the different departments of the State In connection with the settlement of old claims against Government of hereditary tooseemdars and village officials, which also I made mention of in my speech of last year, I am glad to be able to state that a great many of these claims have been disposed of during the past twelve months, and that the balance remaining for adjustment has been brought down to narrow limits With regard to the state debts, about which many exaggerated reports were spread, a Debt Commission, with Major General Campbell as its President, was appointed to institute enquiries into the claims that may be brought forward before that body. The result of this inquiry was that most of the claims advanced, were proved to be unfounded, and were accordingly rejected. The inquiry, however, into all these claims has not as yet been completed, and when this is done, the second report of the Commission will be duly laid before the public Other reforms of much importance have also been introduced in most of the departments of the State, but this is neither the time nor the place for me to enumerate them During the year under review, I have been able to undertake two short tours in the Telingana districts, and I was very much interested with what I saw of the country These tours, short in duration though they of necessity were, will, I hope, be productive of good results, and they will enable me to lay before his Highness my views with regard to the advancement of that most fertile tract of country And now, it only remains for me to tender to Mr Cordery, who I regret to say is prevented by indisposition from being present, the best thanks of his Highness's Government, and especially my own, for the sound and able advice, and mutual help he has continually rendered to us Both he and Colonel Ross, who officiated for Mr Cordery for six months, when that gentleman was away on leave, have proved themselves the true friends of the State I am therefore glad to be able to avail myself of this opportunity of expressing to them our gratitude for the invaluable assistance they have afforded us The excellent services rendered by the Moinod-Mulmuk, the different Secretaries and heads of departments, also demand from me high recognition, and it gives me great pleasure to make my acknowledgments to them here. And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to propose to you the toast of the evening, and will ask you to drink to the health, prosperity, and long life of his Highness the *Nizam*.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 7th March.—It is officially announced that Her Majesty the Queen will lay the foundation stone of the Imperial Institute next summer

A general impression is prevalent that Russia will not go to war, but remain quiescent for the present

The Marquis of Lothian has been appointed Secretary for Scotland, in the place of the Right Hon A J Balfour

Vienna, 8th March.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, in conversing with members of the Delegation today said that he had every confidence in peace being upheld

London, 11th March.—In the House of Commons last night, the Radicals attacked the supplementary vote for the Egyptian Army, the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the necessity for granting the money, but said that Her Majesty's government declined to continue subsidizing the Egyptian army, and the Egyptian authorities were therefore trying to recruit the Egyptian budget, in order to reduce expenditure, and if unsuccessful, they must continue to make deductions from the coupons, thus involving an international commission in Egypt, which would have a disastrous effect on the progress of that country The vote was ultimately adopted

Sir James Fergusson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that Her Majesty's Government disbelieved the report, that Russian troops were being massed at Chardjui.

London, 12th March.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr W H Smith, in reply to a question said, that the Government will submit its Irish Land Bill to Parliament during the present session

The Queen starts for Cannes on the 29th instant, and will stay there a few days. From Cannes Her Majesty will go to Aix le bains

Bombay, 12th March.—On the 2nd ultimo, a Commission appointed by Government, began its sittings at Ahmedabad in the office of the Collector of this district to inquire into some charges preferred by Mr Shama Rao, N Laud, Dewan of Cambay, against Mr George Herbert Dashwood Wilson, Collector of Kaira and Political Agent for Cambay The charges are that Mr Wilson had sent on the 22nd November last one Jalima Mali, his domestic servant, to Mr Shamrao N Laud, asking him to send his daughter to him for improper purposes, and that on the 23rd November Mr Wilson himself had, at an oral interview with Mr. Shama Rao, repeated the same proposition to him The Commission consisted of the Hon J R. Naylor, Legal Remembrancer to Government, and Mr. J Moore, Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari

The Bombay Government has now issued a Resolution from which it appears that the Commissioners arrived at the conclusion, that Mr. Wilson is guilty The Governor sees no reason to dissent from their opinion. He is therefore compelled with great regret to adopt their conclusion. Mr. Wilson's proposal to Shamrao can only be regarded in two lights If the proposal was not acceptable to Shamrao it involved a gross outrage on an officer of high position. If the reverse Mr. Wilson put himself under a disgraceful obligation to the Dawan of a Native State. The Governor considers Mr Wilson's conduct in the highest degree discreditable to himself and detrimental to the public service Although the Commissioners were only asked to give a definite opinion as to Mr Wilson's guilt or innocence on the charges framed, they have recorded observations very unfavourable to Mr Wilson for writing a flattering testimonial of Shamrao from dresses submitted by Shamrao, and letter to the Nawab advocating the claim of the Nawab's Brother Whatever Mr Wilson's motive may have been the Governor considers he was guilty of a discreditable abuse of his official position. The Governor thinks it necessary to defer the issue of final orders, pending the Secretary of State's decision. His Excellency thanks the Commissioners for the able manner in which they have performed the very painful task of enquiring into so scandalous a charge against a member of their own Service

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1887

MATTERS IN MYSORE.

The general opinion expressed by the public on the state policy of Mysore is, that His Highness does not take so much interest in the doings and dealings of those entrusted with the administration of his territories as he ought to do. It is alleged that he is far more disposed to take everything on trust, than to enquire into matters connected with his state. It is painful to hear comparisons instituted as regards the doings of one native ruler in respect to another, and to witness the unrest of a people who rightly or wrongly imagine they would be happier under a different order of things. Every item of intelligence as to what is being done by the ruler in another province, Baroda for instance, or Travancore, is taken up by the public here, and a wish expressed that their own ruler took such personal interest in the state It cannot be said that His Highness has no sympathies with his people, what is required, however, is that he should be personally acquainted with their wants and grievances. This is not the case at present. It is true that there is a Maharajah's Council, which is supposed to take cognisance of all things and to attend to them, but we have more than once pointed out in these columns that petitions are shelved, and those addressed to His Highness the Maharajah seldom, if ever, reach their destination If happily a petition does reach the Maharajah, it is

ended over to the minor matters of the mail to be disposed of, and there the matter ends, and His Highness forgets about the matter so the local calls on his time and attention. Such disposal of what is the first duty of a sovereign, cannot but be attended with injustice to his subjects. Were the executive officers certain that no appeal lay to the head of a state, simply because no petition will receive the attention it deserves, it it will be either pigeon holed and forgotten, or be given to themselves to be disposed of and no question asked regarding any matter, this certain knowledge is really breed wrong doing and injustice and it be said that Mysore is so well governed that His Highness need not look in to affairs of state himself? Surely, the reverse is the case, and the Province wants more looking after than since the time it became a British dependency. This is beyond all or dispute. It will not be expected that His Highness should devote the whole of his time to what is solely the duty of an executive, to the exclusion of that hard and relaxation which by right belongs to his exalted position, but it is imperative on a ruler who regards good government as the end and aim of his reign, to take far more personal interest in the welfare of his subjects than His Highness seems disposed, or is allowed to do. There is not the remotest reason why His Highness should not make time if acquainted with the contents of petitions, and see that they are properly disposed of. Surely an hour or two could be devoted to work of this nature out of the twenty-four. A *precis* of the petitions might be prepared and published in the proceedings, together with the replies thereto, which would even obviate a separate reply being sent to each petitioner. If, as is alleged, petitions do not reach the hands of His Highness at all, the procedure we propose would only in part meet the evil complained of, that petitions are not properly disposed of. But this seems to us to be the only course practicable though those who are personally aggrieved would go further and suggest that all such documents should be submitted through the British Resident who could, after making himself acquainted with their contents, forward them on to His Highness for consideration and disposal. There was a faint hope expressed, when it was announced, that His Highness would for the first time sit on the bench in the Chief Court, that Mysore was to experience an era of personal Government, that is, government by the Maharajah in the person, but the hope died out, and despite taken its place that His Highness interest in state affairs began and ended with that one sitting. We do not wish to be considered agitators of fancied grievances or to obtain the unenviable notoriety of speakers of disquieting rumours hatched by a mob of discontented persons, and disappointed place hunters. Our love for the country and reverence for the royal House of Mysore would render this improbable. But there is no doubt that there is a wide spread, though latent, dissatisfaction, even in high quarters, at the way things are managed by the present government, which only His Highness' personal supervision of state affairs can and will remove. There is a feeling in the public mind that more of their Prince's time might be devoted to the business of the state which is at present given over to the observance of trivial courtesies to His Highness' European guests. Even giving His Highness all the leisure he may require to the discharge of such obligations for we do not for a moment say that he should not attend to these duties also, still there must be a wide margin of time which might be profitably used in investigating the needs of His Highness' territories and subjects.

The want of one spot on a sun not rent
For a moral poke empty as a mind is treated

And His Highness must have often felt that he wished he had something more useful and solid, more real, to do, than go through the vacuous mumbles of court etiquette. The desire of His Highness' subjects that he would give them a little of his spare time is neither unnatural nor unreasonable for it is only an expectation founded on the very relationship which exists between a Prince and his subjects. They work to support his dignity and pay the homage due to what they themselves helped to create, and they ask in return what a prince alone can give—protection from oppression, the dispensing of even handed justice. Is this too much to ask? It cannot be said that opportunities are wanting for the Maharajah to show that he really feels for them. Why then does His Highness not avail himself of these opportunities? How long will His Highness withhold to grant such a modest prayer of his loyal subjects?

THE BOWRING MEMORIAL

Some of our subscribers may feel disposed to consider that the question of the discussion of the proposal for building a Bowring Memorial should find a place in our columns, seeing it will affect those residing within the precincts at the Civil and Military Station only, and that therefore those under the Native Administration of Mysore can have no part or lot in the matter. But since the Committee have asked for a grant from the Mysore Government towards augmenting the funds already in hand, and Rs. 10,000 have been promised, the public have a right to know their say on the subject and even to suggest the which appears the proposed library shall be located in the event of public money from the Mysore purse being given towards the erection of a building. Our contemporary of the local *Spectator* indulges in some most absurd remarks, for which, we think, he has no more authority than his own personal feelings. He says, "As to the offer of a site for the Museum by the Mysore Government, the Majority of the members of the Library Institute are averse to accepting it, and for more than one sound reason. In the first place it is out of the Station limits, and there is reason to apprehend that it will become a Library for the Town, and get monopolised by educated natives, particularly pariah pups, by the students of the Central College and other educational institutions in the Pettah, which would not at all do. In the next place the site is quite out of the way, and anything but central." He "sound reasons" he gives in the second will be "out of the Station limits," there is reason to apprehend it will become a Library for the Town, and (*sic*) monopolised by educated natives, "probably by the students of the Central College and other educational institutions in the Pettah," which the writer in the *Spectator*, who will keep all to himself his readers "will not do," and as a last reason he repeats that "the site is quite out of the way," and anything but central." When we, like our contemporary "dissect facts," we are like himself "forced to the conclusion," that his chief objection to the "site near the Museum" arises from his not liking educated natives to be Libraries of any place where his own sacred person may be enshrined for a couple of hours a day, if so long, or so often. Our contemporary has no objection to take Mysore money, but he has a strong dislike to the educated natives of the Province participating in the benefits that money will confer, it utilized in the establishment of a large public library. The *Spectator* is convinced on its own mind that "in lieu of the difficulty of obtaining a more central site, that of the Travellers Bungalow would have answered very well and the Bowring fund of about Rs. 20,000 together with an equivalent grant promised by the Mysore Government, and a similar one which the Resident has recommended to the Government of India for sanction, would have been available to pull down the Bungalow itself and construct a suitable building on its site for the Bowring Institute." A most satisfactory arrangement, no doubt, from a *Spectator's* stand point. But his intense selfishness loses sight of the fact that the Travellers' Bungalow is less central than the site near the Museum, to which he is so determinedly opposed. One would have thought that a Government which makes so large a grant as Rs. 10,000 towards a public institution would be careful to see that those under its *regime* participated in all the advantages which might accrue from the Cutlay Public Libraries should be open and accessible to all who can afford to pay for membership of it is not intended that their usefulness should be narrowed by and subservient to prejudice, can anything be more narrow minded and unjust, than that the Mysore Native public should be asked to subscribe towards an institution from which they will be excluded, by reason of the distance at which it will be situated from their residence? The Travellers' Bungalow site will be so far from being "central" of not more so, than the site near the Museum and yet the *Spectator* asks the Mysore Government to grant Rs. 10,000 in endowment to institution which will be in reality a Library for Shoddy and "get in snobbery" by the Cadets of Europeans and Eurasian residents of Richmond Town. It will be utterly useless to expect the grant of money from the Mysore Government, unless the call is just the Library to be accepted also. The site near the Museum we can safely say will not be so far away from those who reside in the Civil and Military Station, as the Travellers Bungalow will be from those who reside in the Pettah, the proposed, therefore, very conveniently put for and by no contemporary cannot and will not be entertained by the Native Administration. But as the Pettah public are not so badly off for a Library, it is the intention of the Civil and Military Station opponents that they must accept any selfish proposal from the latter. Let them get themselves as good a Library as they can, but if they ask the Native Government to subscribe towards it, they should consult the wishes of that public also. We object to our Government subscribing so large a sum under any other conditions, and the Native public will share the force of our objections, for it is only right and proper that where all subscribe towards an object all should share and share alike in its advantages. It is as most certain that the Library and Institute people of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore show that they possess such magnanimity at least as to give up, at all events not to expect the grant which the Native Government so generously offered, at the beginning, to wards erecting a memorial in honour of Mr. Lewin Bowring, who was one of the ablest public of the Chief Commissioners of Mysore amongst the natives of all classes in the Province. Our contemporary's very illiberal statements, with regard to the Bowring Memorial Institute, seem to point to the common old instance that he, as a Christian, is forgotten the golden rule that you should do unto others as you would that others should do unto you. You cannot expect other people to give you so much hard cash, and not allow them to participate with you in its enjoyment. Life, in *Spectator*, is made up of a series of *quid pro quos*, as between man and man and between one community and another. It is simply a question here of reciprocity, mutual obligation and mutual good feeling, unless the *Spectator* wishes to prove in the now, and hitherto, untried, character, on his part, of a rampant prejudiced "true born Englishman."

Occasional Notes

It is intended to erect a statue to the late Lord Hobsbigh within the precincts of the Houses of Parliament.

Dr. Nixon has given six scholarships for Rs. 20 a month, tenable for four years, to lady students attending the Medical School in Hyderabad.

The Home authorities have decided that all troops engaged in the operations in Upper Burmah shall receive the Burmah medal.

A son and heir was born to the Maharajah of Pertabgarh on the 1st instant. Great rejoicings prevail in His Highness's capital.

The Secretary of State has telegraphed to the Government of India that the Nagpore Railway Company has been formed, and that the capital has been subscribed for.

Signed copies of the Madras Presidency Addresses to Her Majesty have now been received by the Central Committee from most five Committees in the Mofussil.

A Correspondent telegraphed from Umballa on the 2nd instant to a Madras Paper.—A shock of earthquake was felt here at a quarter to ten to day, lasting several seconds.

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie late Acting Home Secretary to the Government of India is appointed Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. He is one of the strong men in Northern India.

The Gaekwar of Baroda is now staying at Nuwara, in Ceylon, for the benefit of his health. We notice, from a Colombo paper that his diamonds which he wore at a dance at Kandy attracted great attention.

Cambridge University has agreed that arrangements shall be made by which students in institutions affiliated to the Calcutta University may pass their University course at Cambridge to the degree of B. A. in two years.

Dry weather causing anxiety in respect to the crops in the Punjab. From every part of the province there is a call for rain. In many places the young crops are withering, and everywhere prices are ruling high.

An extensive robbery was committed on the Gowdi road, four miles from Cantonments, on the 3rd instant. Twenty two carts were looted and three thousand rupees carried off. The dacoits, who were provided with firearms, horses, and conveyances, numbered over 100.

As at present arranged, Sir Charles Aitchison will make over the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab to Mr. J. B. Lyall on the 2nd of April, at Delhi, and be sworn a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council on the same day before leaving, for a run home.

The Maharajah and the Maharanee Cooch Behar and three children will leave Bombay on the 8th proximo in the steamer which Sir Charles Aitchison, the retiring Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and Lady Aitchison, and Lord and Lady Annesley proceed to London.

A Life of Theodore, from his youth to his fall, is about to be published by a Bayside, who has already written the Life of Sir James Outram and Sir Ashley Eden. He is said to have authentic information as to the latter years of the life of Phoonsee Pandoosee, and the Court intrigue leading to Pandoosee's escape.

There are now not less than twenty young Punjabis in London who are reading, some for the Bar and others for the Medical Profession, while every year sees an addition of three or four students to those already reading in England. The practice of going to England is looked upon with leniency by the outlook in Punjab.

The Viceroy leaves Calcutta on the 16th instant. He will visit *en route* Dinagepore, Delhi and Dehra, and will arrive at Simla about the 18th. The following accompany him: Sir Mackenzie Wallace, Lord William Beresford, Surgeon Findlay, Major Rowan Hamilton, Captain Gordon, and Mr. McFerran. Mr. Durand joins the Viceroy at Delhi.

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weather had been very sultry and unseasonable for some days previously. Severe shocks of earthquake have been felt at Mussoorie and Dehra Doon. At the former place the houses oscillated, doors swayed backwards and forwards, and windows rattled.

A Young man was lately laid, apparently dead, in his grave at Saumur, in France. When the earth was about to be thrown in, sounds of knocking were heard from inside the coffin. The lid, however, could not be removed without the Mayor being present, and such delay took place in the arrival of that official, that when the lid was lifted, the unfortunate young man was found to have died from asphyxia.

The Government of India has resolved that it is expedient to combine under one management, the various Railways serving Northern and Eastern Bengal, and having their terminus in Calcutta. Accordingly, from the 1st proximo, the control of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and of the railways worked by it will be transferred from the administration of the Director General of Railways to that of the Government of Bengal.

At the Jubilee fireworks display in Calcutta, three large fire balloons were sent up, one of which fell on the thatched house of a native, and in double living two miles out of Calcutta. Having a loud noise the owner came out and seeing a burning balloon on his hut, tried to remove it, but before he could do so the fire spread over the hut and destroyed more than 46 others with a large quantity of grain. The total loss amounts to about Rs. 2,000. No lives were lost. A cart was lying on the balloon, on which was a request that whoever finds it would kindly hand it over to the proprietors.

Last Wednesday at Calcutta Mr. H. Biss, *a member of the Public Service Commission*, was examined. He said the Statutory rules notified to be better administered. The Government were not in a position to appoint now before appointing a Young man who had just left college were appointed, who were certainly *not at any rate in civil* ability. Under the Civil Service law will raise the age in 1888 25 years, so could take the University degree. But in no circumstances would he hold simultaneous examinations in England and India. The principle that Statutory Native Civilians should draw *lower pay than Europeans* was a correct one, and the maximum of their pension should be Rs. 500 per mensem.

The *Indu Prakash* says that the Maharajah Holkar has resolved that the allowance *which he enjoyed* by the Highness's brother Yashwant Rao Holkar, continued to him as hitherto, and this should be drawn before separately from the Maharajah's annual grants. Rs. 1,000 a year from the Treasury being added to him in addition to a Jaghir yielding Rs. 50,000 a year to be enjoyed by him and his descendants. This is indeed a very generous testament on the part of the Maharajah to His Highness's brother, but it is an open question whether such a grant to the relations of sovereignty from the public funds is correct in principle. We are however prepared to admit that Native States have not yet so far studied political philosophy as to render them liable to blame for such grants.

Local and Provincial

The Maharajah.—It is stated that His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore proceeds for the hot weather to Ootacamund, on the 1st Proximo.

Bangalore Police.—Sultan Khan, Inspector, Bangalore Town Police, who was suspended some months ago from office, has been reinstated and posted to Sira magali.

Mr. Justice Tiruvengada Chariyar.—The Second Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chettiar, proceeded on Wednesday last, on a short tour of inspection in the Bangalore District, and is to return in a week.

Attack by a Convict.—It would seem, that, on Monday last in the forenoon, a convict working in the Bangalore Central Jail, attacked a ministry, who was superintending the work, with a sword, and wounded him. The ministry was taken to the Pettah Dispensary for treatment.

The late B. M. Nandaram Singh.—We regret to record the death in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, of B. M. Nandaram Singh, one well known as *employee* of the late Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, and for many years a government pensioner. The deceased was 62 years old when he died.

Mr. C. B. Shesagiri Row.—The Public Prosecutor of the Nundydroog Division, Mr. C. B. Shesagiri Row, who has been appointed Moonsiff of Chikballapur, proceeds last Monday to the latter place to take up his appointment. It is not known as yet who will be Mr. Shesagiri Rao's successor in the Public Prosecutorship.

Executive Engineer, Palace Division.—We learn that Mr. R. F. Sedwell, Executive Engineer, Palace Division, who lately met with a serious accident, which on his back, has been advised by the doctors to go to England for two years, and that he will accordingly proceed on furlough shortly, when Mr. W. McHutchin, the Executive Engineer of Mysore will act for Mr. Sedwell.

Criminal Sessions.—The Criminal Sessions of the Nundydroog Division for the current month will be held on the 28th instant, the last Monday, instead of, as usual, the first Monday in the month, in order to enable the Court to take up and dispose of as many cases as possible before the approaching annual vacation of the courts, which begins on the 8th proximo. Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chettiar, Second Judge of the Chief Court, will preside.

The Bangalore Travellers' Bungalow.—The Government Travellers Bungalow in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, which was one of the destruction furniture of the Government, will be closed and abolished from to-morrow, Tuesday the 15th instant. The dwelling has been handed over to the Police Department of the Station. The steps were taken by the British Resident much against the public opinion on the subject, and we think, without due regard to the requirements of the travelling public.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the Karnataka Prakasika.

Dear Sir,—A few days back I was present at the Chief Court of Mysore while a case was being heard by two of the Judges on the appellate side. The case involving mortgage of immovable property, the lawyer that represented the appellant and whose turn it was to open the case got up and said nothing else but that the respondents were brahmins that his client was a sudra, and that the former want to rob the latter. One of the Judges looked evidently pleased at this so called argument of the appellant's lawyer and indulged in a hearty laugh, while the other Judge said that the respondent's Advocate had no case and persistently declined to hear him. Mr. Editor, will you or any of your readers please tell me how caste could be thought of to dispose of the question of the government of the mortgage, and how it could affect the justice of the case?

Bangalore, I remain,
6-3-87. Yours truly,
A SPECTATOR.

General Summary

The Mahabharata.—We have been requested to mention the following donations in aid of Mr. Pope's English translation of the 'Mahabharata': H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore Rs. 1,000, H. H. the Raja of Cochin 1,000—*Mail*.

Departure of the Rev. Dr. Miller.—The Rev. Dr. W. Miller, M. A., L. L. D., C. I. E., Principal of the Madras Christian College and Free Church Institution, left Madras yesterday evening by the ordinary north west mail train at 5 o'clock for Bombay, *en route* to Scotland, on furlough. The platform of the Central Station was crowded with his friends including past and present students of the College, who had assembled to see him take his departure. Among those present there were the Hon. C. G. and Mrs. Moore, Dr. D. Duncan, the Rev. J. N. Ogilvie, Dr. Rae, Cooper, Mr. J. Grant, Dr. G. Oppert, Mr. G. Muthu Smith, the Rev. S. W. Organ, the Rev. G. Patterson, the Rev. J. Cooling, the Rev. G. Pettendegh, Mr. T. M. Shaphal, one of the senior Zemindars of Ramnad, the Rev. J. C. Pentlow, Mr. D. Sastri, and several others. As the train left the platform the students heard their departing benefactor. Dr. Miller intends making a tour through Palestine and Italy.

Acts and Regulations Passed by His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore

Regulation I of 1887.

The following regulation received the assent of His Highness the Maharajah on the fifth day of March 1887 and is hereby promulgated for general information.

A Regulation for the regulation and control of Hackney carriages in the City of Bangalore.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the regulation and control of hackney carriages in the City of Bangalore, His Highness the Maharajah please to enact as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Regulation may be called the "Bangalore City Hackney carriage Regulation, 1887."

Extent. It extends to the City of Bangalore and

Commencement. it shall come into force at once.

2. In this Regulation 'Hackney carriage' means any wheeled vehicle drawn by animals, and used for the conveyance of passengers, which is kept, or offered, or plied, for hire.

3. The Municipal Commissioners of the City of Bangalore may, from time to time, make rules for the regulation and control of hackney carriages within the limits of the Municipality in the manner in which and in the law for the time being in force, it makes bye laws for the regulation and control of other matters within those limits.

Every rule made under this section shall, when confirmed by the Government of Mysore, and published for such time and in such manner as the Government may from time to time prescribe, have the force of law.

Provided that the Government of Mysore may, at any time, rescind any such rule.

4. The rules to be made under Section 3 may, among other matters,—

(a) direct that no hackney carriage or no hackney carriage of a particular description, shall be let to hire, or ready to ply, or offered for hire, except under a license granted in that behalf;

(b) direct that no person shall act as driver of a hackney carriage, except under a license granted in that behalf;

(c) provide for the issue of the licenses referred to in clauses (a) and (b) prescribe the conditions (if any) on which such licenses shall be granted, and the fees (if any) to be paid therefor;

(d) regulate the description of animals, harness, and other things to be used with licensed carriages, and the conditions on which such carriages and the animals, harness and other things used therewith, shall be kept, and the lights (if any) to be carried after sunset and before sunrise;

(e) provide for the inspection of premises on which any such carriages, animals, harness and other things are kept;

(f) fix the time for which such licenses shall continue in force, and the events (if any) upon which within that time they shall be subject to revocation or suspension;

(g) provide for the numbering of such carriages;

(h) determine the times at which, and the circumstances under which, any person keeping a hackney carriage shall be bound to let or refuse to let the carriage to any person requiring the same;

(i) appoint places as stands for hackney carriages, and prohibit such carriages waiting for hire except at such places;

(j) limit the rates or fares, as well for time as distance, which may be demanded for the hire of any hackney carriage; and prescribe the minimum speed at which such carriages when hired by time shall be drive;

(k) limit the number of persons, and the weight of property which may be conveyed by any such carriage;

(l) require the owner or person in charge of any such carriage to keep a printed list of fares in English and such other language as may be prescribed affixed inside such carriage in such place as may be determined by the rules, and prohibit the destruction or defacement of such list;

(m) require drivers to wear a numbered badge or ticket, and to produce their licenses when required by a Magistrate or other person authorised by the rules in this behalf, and prohibit the transfer or lending of such licenses and badges; and

(n) provide for the deposit of property found in such carriages and the payment of a fee by the owner of such property, on the delivery thereof to him.

5. Any person breaking any rule made under this Regulation shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

6. The amount of any fees received and the amount of any expenses incurred in giving effect to this Regulation shall be credited and debited respectively to the Municipal Fund of the City of Bangalore.

7. If any dispute arises between the hirer of any hackney carriage and the owner or driver of such carriage as to the amount of the fare payable by such hirer under any rule made under this Regulation, such dispute shall, upon application made in that behalf by either of the disputing parties, be heard and determined by any Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, in the City of Bangalore within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such dispute has arisen, and such Magistrate or Bench may besides determining the amount so disputed, direct that either party shall pay to the other such sum in compensation for loss of time as such Magistrate or Bench thinks fit.

Any sum determined to be due or directed to be paid under this section shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

The decision of such Magistrate or Bench in any case under this section shall be final.

When any such case is heard by a Bench, any difference of opinion arising between the members of such Bench shall be settled in the same manner as differences of opinion arising between such members in the trial of criminal cases.

8. If at any time any dispute mentioned in section 7 arises, any Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of such dispute is sitting, the hirer of the carriage may require the driver the roof to take him in the same to the Court of such Magistrate for the purpose of making an application under that section.

Any driver neglecting or refusing to comply with such requisition shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or with both.

9. If any person using a hackney carriage under this Regulation wilfully or negligently injures the same, he shall be punished with a fine which may extend to twenty rupees and shall also pay to the owner of the hackney carriage compensation for the injury, the amount of the compensation to be fixed by the convicting Magistrate and to be recovered as a fine.

Extracts.

CELEBRATION OF H. M. THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE IN INDIA.

British Appreciation.

The *Times* remarked on the 17th ultimo—'Nothing could be more satisfactory than the manner in which the Jubilee celebrations have so far proceeded throughout India. Not only in the Presidency towns, but in the great inland cities, not only in places directly subject to the British Crown, but in the capitals of protected States, the festivities were noteworthy for their brilliancy and heartiness.'

The *St. James's Gazette* says—"In every part of the Indian Empire and of the Native States, the Jubilee is being celebrated with zeal, enthusiasm and success. Native Princes and English Governors vie with one another in the multiplication of ceremonies, and in acts of bounty and clemency. Loyal addresses have been presented in great numbers, and it serves that the people at large are really taking part in the demonstration and showing their sense of the blessings of English rule. It must be admitted that India is to be congratulated on the success of the Jubilee."

Overland Mail states that the "ac e of the celebration of Her Majesty's ne in India have been received with satisfaction in England. Nowhere ghout the Empire has the event so stic and interesting a character as it nes in the Indian continent We are ided forcibly once more of the strange that has entrusted the destinies of a lation of some two hundred and fifty ons, aliens in race and religion, to the ol of a distant island But the rejoicings ghout the length and breadth of India impress upon us the fact that our rule nerally accepted with satisfaction and gratitude by the native populations unting for official enthusiasm and for nonceness of Orientals to stand well with overnment for the time being, the genuine acter of the demonstrations is an unmistak ndex of popular recognition and pathy"

DR MILLER AT THE STUDENTS' HOME

Miller was entertained on Friday ing, at 6 o'clock, by the members of the lents Home, when all the Professors of College and Mr, Mrs, and Miss Sinclair present, and also many students of the stian College After a short conversation the audience all present were entertained the dining room when Mr Jeevan, a ent of 4th Class of the Madras Christian ege, read a short address, in which he it would be superfluous on his part to k of the efforts of Dr Miller "On an sion like this, and especially in a proud place like this, which is a result of his ersonality, I cannot refrain from saying how e our regard for him is, and how strong ur affection towards him We have not y an able Principal but also one that is fountain of kindness, the wisest and e faithful of counsellors, and we, in clusion, earnestly pray for your safe age both to and from home" Dr Miller lied —

adies, Gentlemen and my boys,—I can y think you most heartily for your enter- tainment and for the words which you have pressed to me just now I cannot receive that has been said as literally and exactly rect But on such an occasion as the pre t one, when friendly feelings are awakened, the circumstances in which we are placed, an believe that you really have too much ction for me, and many words which Mr yeram said are certainly true Although any of you have put the question to me I not able to say at present exactly at what me I may expect to be amongst you once ore, but of this be sure, that I have not ren the slightest shadow of intention of saving you to return no more I have every ntention to be amongst you all again, and I hall probably return during the course of ext year. But for the particular date I m only say that it is not clear to me now can assure you that I feel very deeply r the kindness with which I have been eated by you, most of whom are my tudents, and also by your friends and by our country men as a whole Since I ave not been guilty of flattering, and since I don't say anything beyond the mark, I must gladly and emphatically say that the kind- ness and sympathy which I have experienced rom the people of this country with whom have been brought in contact, has been shown to such a great extent that I could never expect in any other country in the world I can assure you, gentlemen, that I am much touched by your kindness on this present occasion and I am very thankful to you for the hospitality which I have received at your hands I wish every success to the students, and when you go out into the world I hope you will all become prominent mem- bers amongst the people of Southern India.

There was a band in attendance, and after flowers and *pan supari* had been distributed, the meeting terminated with three cheers for Dr Miller

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN INDIA

The *Advocate of India*.—Religious toleration and the rights of conscience are granted under solemn guarantee to the people of India If these privileges were denied, it is difficult to conceive what would be the condition of this country. In India the religious differences between the two main classes of the people are too great for any possible reconciliations The tenets of the two faiths are wide as the poles asunder, so vastly wide that none see insists on considering itself spiritually polluted by free social association with the other The other sect applies to all others a term which expresses the utmost abhorrence and the most profound contempt While these features are characteristic of the two faiths, not only is social fusion impossible, but religious intolerance frequently manifests itself in a demonstrative way, and riots take place which have to be put down by the police. But as education is advancing in the country, we find the sharp edges and nodosities of the two faiths undergoing changes which are slowly and imperceptibly, but surely, bringing the two classes into closer social union. They will not dine together, neither will they intermarry, nor will one enter the temple of the other But in all else we find toleration, friendship, and good well increasing Though all this is primarily due to an advancing in- telligence, call it education, civilization, trade, commerce, or what we will, it is also due to the religious neutrality policy of the Government It is apparent to all the people of the country that the law is prepared for the purpose of enforcing religious toleration and punishing its infringement Those who are precedly disposed recognize the value of this policy to themselves, and they will always help the Government in enforcing the policy The recent sectarian riots that have taken place in Upper India afford sufficient evidence that such disturbances are now of the feeblest kind Astonishment has been expressed that two dozen half drilled and badly armed native police did not gallantly charge and disperse the rioters, and that it required a company of European soldiers to do so This does not show the greatness and strength of the riot, on the contrary, it is a proof of its feebleness The history of sec- tarian riots in India assures us that these riots are become less serious than formerly They never extend from one town to another, and never involve the whole of the sects If Government have nothing worse to fear from sectarian disturbances in this country than the recent riots in Upper India, a very small police force is quite sufficient to main tain the peace India is not singular in its religious faiths and sectarians, nor even in its religious disturbances, when we remem- ber some religious disturbances in other countries, the people of India seem well behav ed in comparison If the education that is spreading over the country will be used for the advancement of civilization and good citizenship the prejudices and inequalities of Hindu life will be smoothed away by school knowledge and by common draughts at cosmopolitan springs, which will bring into closer social relationship the peoples of the East and the West

A HINDU MARRIAGE CASE

The *Bombay Gazette* Fate and the High Court are dealing hardly with Rukhmabhai The High Court having had the suit for the restitution of conjugal rights in which she is the defendant remitted it to the Appeal Court to deal with it on the merits, has so dealt with it, and the judgment has gone entirely against her This indeed, seemed inevitable from the day when the Court of Appeal, having to decide whether Mr Jus tice Pinhey's decision that the action could not be was as lawful as it was generous, decided that that learned judge was in error, that the action could be, and that the Court below must try it on the facts The Appeal Court had preferred to deal with Hindu law as it stood, instead of looking at the mar- riage, from the English point of view, as a contract entered into by two persons of full age, and of free volition The defendant Rukhmabai has made up her mind for the martyrdom for which a friendly commentator on the case prepared her some months ago But that is no reason why such penalty as the law may impose upon her should not be recompensed by the minimum of *disagre ments* The consequences of resistance will not be the best be pleasant They may amount to six months' imprisonment, the maximum term prescribed by the Civil Pr cedure Code for enforcing decrees of this nature Rukhmabhai's sympathisers will hope that if matters come to the worst with her she will suffer no harder fate than that of Avabai, the recalcitrant Parsi wife who a few years ago purged her contempt by a month's imprisonment, and triumphed over her lord and master when he asked for her recommittal for continued contumacy Rukhmabhai's case, to all who look upon it from any other point of view than that of Hindu orthodoxy, must seem hard We should be sorry to raise a contention upon the find- ing of either the Court of Appeal or of the Court which was invoked on Thursday to deal with this case according to the merits But it may be well to point out that the Courts have always exercised a certain discretion in the exercise of jurisdiction over conjugal rights in the Hindu community The prac- tice of the Courts has never been an exact reflex of the custom of the castes, and it would be as easy to point out elements in the conjugal system of the community which they have advisedly and wisely ignored The Court of Appeal expressly refused to draw "fine distinctions" in the case That is to say, it had no eye for any hardships that there might be in insisting that a woman of in- telligence, education, and high character should consort, against her will, with a man whom she held in repugnance It took no thought for feelings or sensibilities or any other extra-legal element It drew no distinc- tion, law or otherwise, between Rukhmabhai, with its education and tastes of a cultured woman, and Dadoji, a young man who, in addition to many other drawbacks, is said to have the intelligence of a coolie This heroic indifference to the human aspects of the case may have seemed well enough in the High Court Rukhmabhai has done more than anyone hitherto to protest against a system which whatever its general results may be, certainly brings hardship in its train There are thousands who feel as she has done, but who have not had the courage to resist to the fa tum that she has chosen for bringing her grievances and theirs before the world She is losing them a service in asserting her own rights, though it may be that she will have to wait long before her sacrifice bears fruit

DR ANANDIBAI JOSHI

Mahratta — It has fallen to our unhappy lot to record a most melancholy event—an event which has cast a gloom over Poona society and will certainly cause a pang of pain to shoot in the hearts of all such as hear of it Hardly had the *Mahratta* sound from the Press last Sunday, when our faculties were for a time benumbed at the sudden news of the death of the talented Dr Anandabai Joshi This most deservedly admired and beloved lady had been suffering for a long time Ever since her arrival in India she had been on a bed of sickness, and latterly her case was given up as hopeless But the patience with which she bore up against her sufferings and in adversities her cheerful smile, the undiminished lustre of her eyes—all these made us hope till the last that she would recover But alas This was not to be She was not destined to enjoy the fruit of her almost superhuman labours and her angelic fortitude in this world In Bombay, in Bengal, in America, wherever the story of her life is known, tears of sorrow will be shed as her untimely end, at the blighting of the tree which promised soon to blossom forth The malevolent aspect of fate has fallen upon the dawn of promise and it has been laid low, and for a time the miseries of a portion of our fel low country women must remain unrelieved until another such Anandabai rises up to be unto them a ministering angel

Dr Anandabai was born in Poonah of res pectable parents in the very house, it is said, in which she breathed her last She was married to Mr Gopal Vinayak Joshi, when she was 10 years old Her age at the time of death was only 23 During this period of 14 years there has been no kind of suffer ing which Mr Joshi has not undergone for her sake It was when Mr Gopalrao was very young and he and his sister studied to gether, that he was convinced that the fe male mind was capable of as much develop ment as man's When he was married he resolved to give his wife the highest educa tion that he could command with his limited resources Mr Gopalrao Joshi is a man of determined purpose He is a Konkanasth Brahmin hailing from Sangameshwar He made it the aim and end of his life to make of his wife a learned and well-cultured wo man The success which he achieved was greatly due to his own resolutions to suffer the worst pangs of hunger rather than strut the least the allowance made for the noble pur pose he had in view Fortunately for him he secured a wife who was not less enthusi astic or less ready to make sacrifices than himself Those who know Dr Anandabai Joshi will bear witness to her resolution and love of labour There was no hard labour which she did not cheerfully accept in order to co-operate with her hus band in the matter of her education She was Gopalrao's second wife, yet her husband doted upon her with a freshness and depth of love rarely met with in this world The secret of this love is not far to seek. Gopalrao found that he had, through the infi nite mercy of God, secured a wife who was in every way worthy of the sacrifices which he was making for her Mr Joshi was employed in the Postal Department in our own Presi dency But he got himself transferred to Bengal with the sole purpose of the even tenour of his life being left undisturbed there and his ultimate aim not swerved by the in terference of friends It was absolutely neces sary that he should have as few obstacles thrown in his way as possible in his aim of sending his wife to America He well knew that on the Bombay side people would not be pleased with the idea and would obstruct him. He therefore preferred to live in Bengal as a stranger to remaining here to bear the well- meant but unpleasant ridicule and worse of friends He tried to find out a lady who would take charge of his young wife in the strange lands to which he was most mercilessly banishing her In sending Mrs Anandabai to America to learn medicine, Gopalrao was prompted not only to her but to himself also The pair had lived in happiness till then, it was their first separation, and it was a separation rendered the more unbearable by reason of the uncertainty of the venture But both the husband and the wife were prepared to bear the pangs of separation as the personal misery incurred and discomforts, for the noble object they had in view After attempts which met with various success, these two found a lady in America who entered into their plans with zeal The lady in whom they had secured a friend in America was personally unknown to them Their acquaintance had ripened into friend- ship through correspondence This worthy lady welcomed Dr Anandabai in America with the affection of a most relative To do her justice she throughout all her connection with the Joshi family, showed a noble mind contrary what have so always characterized the behaviour of Dr Anandabai's own country- women It was through the instrumentality of this most estimable lady that Mrs Joshi found a good home in America and was al ways surrounded by the most anxious friends in no respect she was to many women a stranger But after all however kind these tribes may have been, they were but comparative strangers, and the young woman should not open her whole heart to them Sometimes Dr Anandabai must have felt the want of companionship of her own country girls sadly Her lonely life in America must have prey on her mind and her habits of severe study must have told upon her strength Her hard ships and the cruel sacrifices above combined to undermine a constitution which was in very remarkable for strength even while Anandabai lived amongst us Persistence in her Hindu habits of dress and want of rich nour ishing food can alone help to these causes and Dr Anandabai returned to us looked well in health though with a spirit which knew no break up After her landing in Bombay it Dr Chase found out that her health was hop less Her husband and friends could not rec cover this They brought her down to Poona They hoped against to the last that this place into would get through the worst disease But this was hoping against hope One doctor after another was tried, but with little succes The verdict was the one It was a sad pe ceived that she was sinking fast, and at la the brave soul went up to heaven on the morn ing of the 27th ultimo She is gone to h eternal rest and her friends ask one anoth "Where shall we meet another like her? Who indeed! It is the misfortune of India that the female population is allowed to grovel in t deep of ignorance When will the glorious time arrive when there will not be such gre disproportion in the intellectual development of our men and women? The example of Mr Gopalrao Joshi and his wife is before us H hollow does our talk of reform sound by t side of such bright examples? When sh we learn to take a lesson from such things?

May the soul of Dr Anandabai Joshi rest in peace!

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 13th March.—Mr Chamberlain speaking at Birmingham yesterday said that the points of discord between Liberal Unionists and Gladstonians were so few, and of such secondary importance, that he was unable to understand why an agreement had not not been effected between the two parties. Everything, he said, rests with Mr Gladstone and the longer reconciliation was delayed, the wider would the separation become. Mr Chamberlain hoped earnestly that the Government would introduce a final settlement of the Irish Land question, concurrent with the Crimes Bill.

Berlin, 14th March.—M. De Lesseps has had an interview with Prince Bismarck and stated to a reporter, by whom he was afterwards interviewed, that he was convinced, the danger of a war between France and Germany was now over.

He added that unless a date for the evacuation of Egypt by the British was fixed serious complications would arise. He advised that Ismail Pacha be reinstated as Khedive.

Berlin, 15th March.—No less than eighty five Royal personages will attend the celebration of the Emperor William's ninetieth birthday. It is reported that His Majesty will proclaim the Crown Prince co-Regent on the occasion.

London, 15th March.—In the house of Commons last night, Sir James Ferguson in reply to a question, said that the British Government had been informed that six students had been arrested on the road that Czar was expected to pass along to attend the requiem mass on the anniversary of his late father, and that explosives were found in their possession. His Majesty, however, was not attacked.

London, 16th March.—It is reported that upwards of 200 arrests have been made at St Petersburg, in connection with the projected attempt on the Czar's life. The bombs that were found in the possession of the students who were arrested, were made to resemble books, and contained dynamite and poisoned bullets.

England would decline to entertain any proposal for the recall of Ismail Pasha to Egypt.

Rome, 17th Feb. General Saletta has been appointed to succeed General Genè in command of the Italian Forces at Massowah.

London, 18th March.—Mr Gladstone, addressing a Liberal banquet last night, said he was anxious for a reasonable understanding with the Liberal Unionists. He believed, however, to his main proposals concerning Ireland, and said he hoped that an agreement was possible in regard to their modification or supplement, especially those relating to his land purchase scheme. He deprecated hurrying the Home Rule question, to which the nation would gradually come round.

The Duc D'Aumale has forwarded £100 towards the Imperial Institute as a mark of his attachment to Queen Victoria.

THE Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1887.

SCIENCE FOR THE MATRICULATION AND F. A. EXAMINATIONS.

For the past ten years, the Senate of the University of Madras has prescribed Sciences as one of the subjects for the Matriculation and First Arts Examinations, namely, Chemistry and Physics for the former, and Physiology for the latter, and the result has been that the teaching of these branches of Science in the colleges and high schools of Southern India has made perceptible advance, and it is on the whole, found that students have shown considerable improvement in scientific knowledge, especially those who have continued these studies up to the standard of the B. A. degree and achieved that distinction. It was, therefore, an indication of an idea on the part of Mr Adam, the excellent and popular Principal of Pachaippa's College, Madras and an author who took the public by surprise, when Mr Adam proposed that Chemistry and Physics for the Matriculation and Physiology for the First in Arts, should be abolished from the category of compulsory subjects. Mr Adam's arguments for suggesting so retrograde a movement in the higher education were, that the knowledge acquired by candidates for the two examinations in these sciences, was very superficial and unsound and that there were too many subjects already prescribed for these examinations by which the time and capacity of the students were overwhelmed and overtaxed. It was indeed, a matter to be regretted that such a *gentleman, a scholar, and a successful educationist* as Mr Adam should have put forth such a retrogressive proposition and have sought to support it with arguments so untenable, so hollow, so unsound, so shallow. It is not need any elaborate proof to show that, the mere knowledge acquired by young students in sciences is superficial and, it is, therefore, they should not be taught science at all. This argument is somewhat on a similar idea that one used by some parents and guardians who will not allow their boys to even think before they have learnt to swim, on the following that in order to learn to swim they must first enter the water. It also needs no elaborate argument to prove that, at the teaching of science in South Indian Colleges and High Schools is unsound, as the fault of the managers of these institutions who, if they intended it sound satisfactorily, by obtaining the services of competent teachers, and it is the duty of the Senate in sciences appointed by the University of Madras to pluck all those candidates who display an unsound or somewhat knowledge, the result which will be that managers of the colleges and schools will take good care to employ competent teachers in sciences or the students will be removed by their parents and guardians to institutions where competent teaching is carried out satisfactorily. Mr Adam's retrogressive proposal, had the proposal of Secretary Director of Public Instruction, been adopted by the Senate, would have had the effect of the university and of the colleges and schools which submit candidates for the Matriculation and First in Arts Examinations and the expense and trouble incurred during the past years would have been incurred in vain. We are hardly alone the opinion of these arguments by affirming that Physics is by a long and a large margin which excludes the study of Science from its curriculum. But apart from the question of the liberal nature of a scientific education is becoming more and more evident every day, the direct all the usual avenues of professional life being choked and crowded by candidates—the church, the bar, the educational department, and the various medical departments and the Government—some new and hitherto almost untried sources of livelihood in India *must be opened up*. For instance agricultural and the manufacture industrial arts, and what can help to develope the agricultural resources of the country and the industrial arts, than a competent and fair knowledge of Science? As is well put by our contemporary the *Hindu* of Madras "it is no longer possible that the University can be content with turning out graduates who are but fit for nothing but to serve as Government servants and to swell the already crowded profession of lawyers. The time has come when the University should turn to other sources of instruction which will enable the graduates to follow more useful and more dignified occupations." There is no more prominent cry of late than the demand for a more practical system of education than is at present in vogue. "In deed," continues our contemporary, "if the great problem of the industrial regeneration of the country is to be satisfactorily solved at all, it cannot be solved without the University coming to help heartily and with its full resources. There are hardly any of our trades," says Huxley "except merely the laborious ones, in which some knowledge of science may not be directly profitable to the pursuer of that occupation. As industry attains higher stages of its development, as its processes become more complicated and refined, and competition more keen, the sciences are dragged in, one by one, to take their share in the fray, and he who can best avail himself of their help is the man who will come out uppermost in that struggle for existence which goes on as fiercely beneath the smooth surface of modern society, as among the wild inhabitants of the wood." Such being the case it follows that if the University of Madras had adopted Mr Adam's proposition to abolish Science as a subject of examination for Matriculation and First Arts, it would have been instrumental in retarding the material and moral progress of the country for many years to come, and would have deprived the rising generation of South India of many new sources of livelihood and income, more honorable, though, perhaps, less profitable than the servile hampering after lawyers and employ.

The conclusion of the whole matter is highly satisfactory from all the points of view in which we have considered this question of a study of, and an examination, in scientific subjects for Matriculation and First Arts students. On Tuesday last, Mr Adam's proposal was considered and discussed at a meeting of the Senate, at which His Excellency, the Governor of Madras presided as Chancellor of the University. When the motion was put to the meeting, at the termination of the discussion, it had not a single voice to support it, so that the mover of the resolution was in the conspicuous minority of one, and peacefully gave in, consoling himself with the thought that he was glad his proposition had evoked a wholesome discussion, which would result in great good and that it is to be hoped that no similar proposition or such suggestion of a retrogressive movement, will ever be made to the University of South India.

THE GAMBAY SCANDAL

It seems incredible that an officer in the position of Mr H. D. Wilson of the Bombay Civil Service, could so far have forgotten himself as to be guilty of a change of such a nature as to be in the highest degree detestable to himself, and detrimental to the public service, yet it is impossible not to agree to this verdict or consider it too severe, when we reflect that it has been arrived at by two gentlemen Mr Morrison and the Hon'ble Mr Naylor both high up in the same service, and, who is more thoroughly competent to judge of this than a man at least as, however unfortunate, of the service. Just as the strength of a chain is judged by its weakest link, the reputation of a body of officers in public estimation depends on individual acts. Especially in a country like India where the dominant race is regarded with jealousy, European officers in high places should be extremely careful that they do not give handles to those who when they are placed to form opinions prejudicial to British rule, and to the fair name of a service which has deservedly stood high in the estimation of the Indian world. Within recent days the Madras scandals, though of a different kind, gave scope for much adverse criticism of the Civil Service, and now we have this Cambay affair cropping up as a sequel, as it were, to the first. Mr Wilson's action, considering the position he held, offers a most dangerous precedent to wrong doing, it is possible to imagine, and the possibility of one in his position being wrongfully accused made it all the more imperative that a thorough investigation should be made of the charges preferred against him, and the result has been as complete a substantiation of them as is possible under the circumstances. Of the nature of these charges our readers are already aware. The way the Government resolution puts the matter does away with the the necessity of recapitulating, in details, Mr Wilson's offence, in the criminal overtures he made towards the Dowan's daughter through her father. The resolution says —

"The proposal made by Mr Wilson to Mr Shamrao can only be regarded, apart from its immorality, in one of two lights. If Mr Wilson had no reason to think that his proposal would be acceptable to Mr Shamrao, it involved a gross outrage to an officer of high position, whose dignity he was bound to secure and protect. If, on the other hand, he had reason to believe that Mr Shamrao would accede to his request, he was putting himself under a disgraceful obligation to the Dowan of a Native State within his charge, and was thereby rendering it impossible that he should ever again exercise an independent supervision over the Dowan and administration." This has been put with so force, and hits an important point, and that is the supervision which persons in high position, similar to Mr Wilson's, in native States, should *exercise over the administration of the* Dowan, and this they cannot do if they place themselves under obligations of any kind to this functionary. In the first instance, we think, of its kind that has been brought to light in India, and how over painful the exposure, and the punishment meted out to Mr Wilson may be, still it serves the useful purpose of showing to the public that persons in high places cannot swerve from the strict path of rectitude and duty without laying themselves open to punishment. It also serves the purpose of reassuring the public that persons in Mr Wilson's position, any more than those in a humbler sphere of life cannot act with impunity. In fact it is a common belief that persons in authority similar to Mr Wilson were above the law, and if so serious a view of his action had not been taken by Government or his being proved guilty, it would have tended to destroy every vestige of confidence in the justice of British rule. Ill rumours, like rank weeds, grow apace, and the screening of an official misdemeanour such as Mr Wilson has been guilty of would have led the Government to court discredit. We quite agree with the Government of Bombay that the gentleman who sat on the commission of enquiry had, indeed, a very painful duty to perform in prosecuting an investigation into such conditions a charge against a member of their own service, and that they have done so thoroughly and impartially, no one will deny. It is well for the service and for the Government that such just and able men in the service, and abuses of power are few and far between. Had it not been so, British supremacy would not have been what it has been in all its times gone by and what it is now. But is to be hoped that in this case is the first of its kind, it will be the last, so that, there will be generations before a similar case crops up. As regards this particular case, we may say in the words of the Government resolution, Mr Wilson's conduct has been, in the highest degree, discreditable to himself and detrimental to the public service, and it is but fair that such worthless members should be weeded out of it.

Occasional Notes

RECOMMENDATIONS will, the *Pioneer* understands, be shortly submitted to the Secretary of State for forming Upper Burmah into a Lieutenant Governorship.

During the first two months of this year the subscriptions to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund have amounted to nearly a lakh and a half of rupees, of which sum the Maharajah of Joypore contributed one lakh.

The Viceroy has presented the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art in Bombay with a silver medal, to be given to any student who may have executed a work, or works, of special excellence during the year.

A REPORT to a contemporary states that great indignation is felt in Burmah at the manner in which the local police officers are being superseded by men from India, some of whom receive promotion through several grades at a bound

On the 18th ultimo, five Government of Continental Powers addressed telegraphic communication to manufacturers of ammunition in England, requesting them to forward tenders forthwith for the supply of several millions of cartridges

A serious affray took place on the lines of the Poona Horse on the 9th instant at Poona Six troopers went out together during the Holi festival, and an altercation ensued From words the men came to blows, pocket knives were drawn, and one Mahomed Ali was stabbed in two places

The inhabitants of Ludhiana, in the Punjab, have resolved to build a hospital for women as a memorial of the Jubilee The Municipality have granted Rs 15,000, and guarantee Rs hundred rupees a year towards the general expenses, while providing Rs 500 per mensem for the salary of an English lady doctor

THE Amir's Envoy protest against a renewal of the Ghilzai risings the summoning of all chiefs of those tribes to Cabul on the Nauroz, the date at which it is expected that last year's revolt may be revived Meanwhile it is reported that gathrings of Ghilzais are taking place in the hills to the east of Ghuzni

AN important meeting for conference was held in Rangoon on the 12th instant to consider the increasing adulteration of paddy by cultivators and brokers, and bankers It was resolved that, in future, paddy should be bought by weight and not by measurement It was also resolved that all firms bind themselves not to take paddy rejected by another firm, unless with the sanction of that firm

A NEW cart containing an apparatus which registers the outlines and levelling of the road it has been driven over has been invented The cart has simply to be set in motion over the ground and it is required to measure, which all the photographical features, angles, gradients & are registered the first on a horizontal diaphate, and the latter on a vertical revolving drum at any scale which may be required

A Native paper contributes a little hope that the evils of Sati will be stopped "Good results will follow the proposed by an enlightened priest against an inhuman custom in another country But in India the difficulty is stamped it The reason shown by the Viceroy and his Council seems to be fear of the Sadhus, and the sums of expenses committed, and declared by any other country on other would be recommended at to the Sadhus is so unusual and enormous as to seem incredible But everything is possible in India"

Local and Districts

AN EXECUTION – A prisoner named Byla, *alias* Hanumanthappa, who committed murder in Kolar in December last, was on Thursday morning last executed in the Central Jail, by order of the Chief Court of Mysore

PUNCTUALITY – We are glad to hear that the Bangalore Civil Judicial authorities have consented to Mr A D D Cassels, a gentleman from Madras who is well short hand writer to deliver a series of lectures on the art of Pitman Shorthand The lectures have been begun and are open to any one who pays the prescribed fee

THE ANNUAL RECESS OF CIVIL COURTS – According to a circular issued by the British Resident, all the Civil Courts in the Civil and Military Station will be closed for the transaction of business from the 8th April to 17th May 1887, both days inclusive, for the usual annual recess The Maharajah's Courts will be closed for the same period

ANOTHER JUBILEE OFFERING – The women of the Cape of Good Hope, propose to present two splendid flabelli, of ostrich feathers, (such as are carried before the Pope) and a large feather fan, with Her Majesty's initials and the crown in precious stones on them, as a special offering to Her Majesty on the occasion of Her Jubilee.

THE DEPARTING RESIDENT – Mr J B Lyall, the departing British Resident of Mysore leaves the Station tomorrow evening for Lahore, where he will assume charge of office as Lieutenant Governor of the Panjab The members of the Bangalore Civil and Military Society give Mr and Mrs Lyall a farewell ball this night, at the Mayo Hall, which is being prepared and decorated for the occasion.

GUNTAKAL JUNCTION EXTENSION – The South Mahratta Railway authorities are making arrangements to begin the work in connection with the extension of this line Large quantities of rails and sleepers are being sent to Guldhal at daily Mr W E Bayne, the Superintendent, is in charge of this Northern branch He returned from Cubbon on the 8th, to which place he had been in connection with this work The Traffic Inspector, we learn, has received instructions for sending materials, by arranging the necessary material trains The long talked of extension when completed will be a source of great gain to the Railway Company

THE MYSORE MANUFACTURING MILLS – We are sorry to learn that, on Thursday night last, at about eleven o'clock, a portion of the Mysore Maharajah's Cotton Mills was burnt down It was this portion known as the "waste room," a large building at the back of the mills proper, constructed of wood It would seem that it was not till the work of destruction had far advanced the accident was discovered, when the work people from the lines close by came to the spot, and tried to put the fire out Mr Law the Manager of the mills, was also there but all efforts were in vain The whole of the room was burnt down causing a loss of about two thousand rupees

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW RESIDENT – Mr H D Lizzatt, the new British Resident of Mysore, who is to succeed Mr J B Lyall, arrived in Bangalore on Friday last, by the ordinary mail train, and was received at the Cantonment Railway Station by Mr Lyall and Major Robertson, the Assistant to the Resident, the principal officers of the Mysore Government, the principals of the Municipalities, and several of the public and private gentlemen of the Station, both Europ n and native The usual guard of honour of Bangalore and escort of Silladar horse were in attendance but we regret that a salute was fired Mr Fitzpatrick, after being introduced to several of the officers present, drove off to the Residency

KITCHENS FOR THE HIGH CASTE HINDUS – It is been said that kitchens for high caste Hindus are recently added to Travellers Bungalows intended to be used by Vegetarian Hindus only, and that Deputy Commissioners have been directed to enforce this rule A correspondent writes to say "If this information be reliable the rule must have emanated from one who is ignorant to the non Vegetarians The majority of the inhabitants of the Province of Mysore, or more than 70 per cent of the entire population, are non Vegetarians the only class that resorts to the Travellers' Bungalows If this rule promulgated from having the kitchens, the buildings might as well be reserved all to Vegetarians A separate kitchen in each Travellers Bungalow may be set apart for the Vegetarian Hindus, but the idea of excluding non Vegetarian Hindu travellers from the necessary accommodation is utterly absurd – *B S*

General Summary

MADRAS BRANCH POONAH GAYAN SAMAJ – The Maharajah of Vizianagram has granted an annuity of Rs 600 to the Samaj in honor of Her Majesty's Jubilee, with a suggestion that it be called "The Jubilee Madras Gayan Samaj" – *Mail*

MADRAS RAILWAY GUARDS – In consequence of the robberies by Guards Desiya and Maccarayan having been discovered, the Acting Traffic Manager has issued an order to all Guards, that immediately on the train leaving the platform of any station their luggage van must be locked and only opened again on the arrival of the train at the next station – *Mail*

Extracts.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

The *Pioneer* – A rumour is abroad, the wish evidently fathering the thought, that the Council finding that the public sense is against the Imperial Institute, as a memorial of the Jubilee, will withdraw the subscription list from circulation At any rate the Prince of Wales and those mixed with him in the project cannot fail to have noticed how coldly the idea of the magnificent Institute has been received in India Bombay or two isolated instances excepted we have put down that names for a large sum but the general attitude is so lukewarm or reluctant to part, and the importunity of Collector or Political Agent has made the necessity clear Royalty however is persevering, and unless the Irresistible public opinion of Pagdom intervenes more forcibly than seems at present likely against the scheme India will unquestionably soon be invoked with an appeal to give liberally to the Imperial Institute as a thing entirely apart from our own Jubilee celebration Now how will this be met? The position, we take it, is that there will be an Institute founded of some kind, and it remains for those who represent Indian interests to make the best of it They must see that Indian money is not to be idly wasted and that as much good has to obtainable is extracted from the project The experience of the Indo Colonial Exhibition has shown that to give Indian money to be expended under dictation from England and only in Indian interests being a certain How indeed, could it be otherwise? The only way to secure due benefit from the Indian section of the Institute, which it is conceded, is to insist upon Indian money being spent under arrangements in which the commercial and financial authorities here shall have a chief voice The money hold not be sent to England unconditionally nor should India accept a position of zero to any colony Our Chambers of Commerce ought firmly to state all the subsidiary objects to insist on their being given a fair part in the arrangement and every Presidency ought to assert its claim to maintain some control over expenditure which must involve continuous correspondence with provincial officers in all parts of India

OUR EDUCATION OF NATIVES

The *Indian Mirror Gazette* – Some six years ago the market value of a graduate of the Calcutta University was Rs 20 a month and to buy their market value is naturally less than the figures above quoted It is not alone in Bengal, however that this flooding of men out of their natural sphere of life and duty is going on The colleges of missionaries and the Government are throwing on the market crowds of useless men pulled up with an inflated sense of their own importance Men who know nothing, except what they have learnt from those college text books Men who never read and who never will read anyone but those text books and who will sooner cook, clerk, teaching the rudiments, unless it be books of a special character The bulk of the educated native youths are useless hangers on to the skirts of circumstances, disappointed, disappointed and disappointed very hot bed in which are reared every wild conception and lemmed that nuisance in the native Press There is no of the kind in every country in the world The Government are evidently alive to the dangers which are gathering, but instead of putting a stop to this wholesale production of a dangerous class it has set to work influence to increase their number and to aid by advancing the establishment of technical schools Government should withdraw entirely from the whole higher class education of India and beyond retaining a controlling influence in the disposal of grants, scholarships, &c, leave the whole matter to private enterprise Government should concentrate its energies on the primary education of the masses and leave the mere storing of the poor sons of ancestor students without resources of their own to the school house to manufacture the most primary market rates and on purely commercial principles The sooner this source of misrule to India is dried up the better Enthusiasts may rave as they will regarding the grand future possibilities and attributes of India, but as long as deceit blacksmith or a carpenter cannot be had the loss and about all the better In the capital of India a Chinese craftsman will say day command double the wages of a native tradesman The country wants cheap skilled labour not scatterbrained youths puffed up with an inordinate sense of their own importance The way however to obtain skilled and cheap labour is not, as we have said through technical schools.

THE CAMBAY SCANDAL

Political Department, Bombay Castle,
11th March, 1887

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT

The Commissioners appointed to hold a formal and public inquiry, as required by Act XXXVII of 1850, into the allegations of misbehaviour made by Mr Shamrao M Naud against Mr Wilson, have, after a most patient and exhaustive investigation, arrived at the conclusion that Mr Wilson is guilty of the charges brought against him

2 The grounds of this conclusion are stated by the Commissioners in a very elaborate report in which they review the circumstances of the case, and analyse the evidence with great care and impartiality It is sufficient for the Governor in Council to say that he sees no reason to dissent from the opinion expressed by the Commissioners as to the facts, and that he is therefore compelled, with great regret, to adopt their conclusion

3 The proposal made by Mr Wilson to Mr Shamrao can only be regarded apart from its immorality, in one of two lights If Mr Wilson had no reason to think that his proposal would be acceptable to Mr Shamrao, it involved a gross outrage to an officer of high position whose dignity he was bound to secure and protect If on the other hand, he had reason to believe that Mr Shamrao would accede to his request, he was putting himself under a disgraceful obligation to the Dewan of a Native State within his charge, and was thereby rendering it impossible that he should ever again exercise an independent supervision over the Dewan's administration

4 Making every allowance for the circumstance that Mr Wilson was on the eve of being transferred to another district, and that therefore his official relations with the Dewan were, temporarily at all events, drawing to an end, the Governor in Council is obliged to consider Mr Wilson's conduct to have been, in the highest degree discreditable to himself and detrimental to the public service

5 Although the only question upon which the Commissioners had to pronounce a definite opinion was that of Mr Wilson's guilt or innocence on the charges framed, they have recorded observations very unfavourable to Mr Wilson in regard to his conduct in writing from drafts submitted to him, a flattering testimonial to Mr Shamrao, and a letter to the Nawab advocating a claim on the part of the Nawab's brother which Mr Wilson himself had only a few days previously professed his inability to support Whatever may have been the motive for his action in this matter, the Governor in Council cannot but think he cannot be acquitted of a discreditable abuse of his official position

6 His Excellency in Council thinks it necessary to defer the issue of final orders in this case until the proceedings have been considered by Her Majesty's Secretary of State

7 The thanks of Government should be conveyed to Mr Moore and the Hon Mr Naylor for the manner in which they have performed the very painful task of inquiring into so scandalous a charge against a member of their own service

W WEDDERBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government

AN OPEN LETTER

To A Seshia Sastri, Esq, C S I, Dewan Regent of Pudukottah

SIR – Allow me to congratulate you on your elevation to the responsible post of Dewan Regent, which many men of proved merit and ability aspired to in vain, and which some of our own friends have filled to the credit of their position and to the entire satisfaction of the inhabitants of the State Unlike your predecessors of this small and poor State, you possess the rare qualifications of having breathed the pure atmosphere of Western civilization, of having been brought up, as it were, amidst European justice and manners and of having served in a similar capacity in another State of greater potence, greater extent, and greater wealth Possessing those valuable credentials as you do, you were thought best fitted to steer the vessel of this petty but important State, overcoming all dangers and difficulties that are to set in the way, and relieve it from the terrible jaws of the maladministration under the late Raja But we, the people are sadly disappointed in their hopes, and whether you have discharged or are discharging your duty to the contentment of the subject is a question to which your own advisers could not answer in the affirmative You are vested with powers prerogatives those belonging to an absolute monarch, in virtue of which you seek to carry out your wishes and execute your orders with prompt readiness and vigour The severe exercise of the power of the King is accounted to the Dewan by the people the high and responsible position you [illegible] which double pro

negatives devolve, and therefore you are doubly guilty for an act of injustice. The Political Agent who is supposed to possess superior control over the destiny of those 8 million poor citizens, says in plain words amounting to "My friend and colleague, what thou wantest, unargued I sanction" I caution you, sir, against taking advantage of this and doing what you will, for let me remind you that Rome was once the mistress of the world and kingdoms have risen and fallen, that your own men on whom you have built absolute trust will rise against you, "then is no act to find minds construction in the face" The people honour you with their lips, but their hearts are far from you It might have been well for you to have discharged your duty in expectation of no other reward than that noble idea of possessing the conscious conviction of doing what was right. One thing favourable may be said of you that you are accessible to all. Under your *regime* liberty of speech and action, which forms the chief privilege of Her Majesty's subjects, is entirely crushed Press it with all your strength, it will rebound with redoubled energy You have accumulated in your own person, family and friends, all the lucrative offices of the State You monopolise the whole honour for importing foreigners to fill up all the responsible posts in the State and for oppressing the true sons of the soil with an iron hand Heavy taxation and creation of new offices to fill up the empty coffers of your friends are the chief features in your *administration* You have not promoted the common weal by advancing the natives without any distinction of caste, creed or colour Perhaps you are not aware of the fact that one of the Prime Ministers of Travancore, who imported his own friends and relatives into the State, was seriously threatened by the Madras Government with "immediate dismissal" if he were not "more careful and evince "a disinterestedness in the discharge of his office" *But you have nothing to fear* of the Madras Government as it is deaf to the cries of the people Hope comes from another direction, Bengal Government (the Government of India) have not fallen into your snares Words cannot be found adequate enough to express the terrible oppression and the gross injustice of your Government At the close of your official career, which it is hoped is not far off, you will find that you have not won the true and dearest affections of the people As this letter has grown too long, I reserve all about the D P W, and the palace for my next

A PHILANTHROPIST

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The following Resolution of the Government of India, has been published —

In the 3rd paragraph of the Resolution, 5th October 1886, notice is the preamble the reasons given why the Public Service Commission should in the first instance limit its enquiry to the Covenanted Civil Service and to the judicial and executive branches of the Uncovenanted Service It was at the same time stated that when the time came for extending the enquiry to other branches of the Public Service it might be convenient to reconstitute the Commission in order to enable it to deal with the remaining questions which are more or less technical in their character and necessitate recourse to the professional opinion of experts His Excellency the Governor-General in Council now understands that a point in the labours of the Commission has been reached at which it will be convenient to take measures for the commencement of the second division of the enquiry This embraces the question of the admission of natives of India and of Europeans to the following branches of the Public Service connected with the Civil Administration of the country —namely Accounts, Archæology, Customs, Education Forests, Geological Survey, Jails, Mint, Opium, Pilot Service, Post Office Police, Public Works Registration, Salt, Surveys and Telegraphs Having given the matter his careful consideration, *his Excellency in Council thinks that* the enquiry into the preceding Branches and Departments of the Public Service may best be conducted by a Sub Committee of Members of the Public Service Commission with the addition of professional colleagues By this means continuity of action will be preserved, while the experience already acquired by Members of the Commission will be *turned to account His Excellency in Council* proposed that this further enquiry should be entrusted to a Sub-Committee of two European and two Native members of the *Commission with the temporary addition* of provincial members to supply professional experience, but owing to the strain imposed on members of the Commission by their labours in connection with the first portion of the enquiry this arrangement has been found impracticable It has therefore been decided with a view to distribution of labour and the utilization of local knowledge, that the enquiry relating to the special Branches of the Public Service enumerated in the preceding paragraph shall be conducted by a Sub Committee consisting of six members, one of whom Sir Charles Turner, C.I.E., will also be President of the Sub Committee With him will be associated the Honorable T W Quinton, C.S.I. and the Hindu, the Muhammadan and the Eurasian members of the commission, for such period as may be directed to the enquiry in the Province to *which they belong As the Public Service* Commission does not contain a Muhammadan member from Madras or Bengal nor an Eurasian member from Bombay or the North Western Provinces the local Governments of those Provinces will nominate as local member of the Sub Committee a Muhammadan or Eurasian member as required Finally each local Government will be requested to nominate to the Sub Committee for duty while engaged within its jurisdiction a local member, selected from the Department or branch of the Public Service which is being passed under review whose duty it will *be to bring his local knowledge* and professional experience to the assistance of the Committee in obtaining records and complete information on the special subject with which it is dealing and in testing the evidence of witnesses on technical points The Sub-Committee thus constituted will exercise all the powers vested in the Public Service Commission by the Resolution cited in the preamble and by the orders passed in connexion with it and the Secretary of the Public Service Commission will also so far as may be necessary and so far as has current duties under the Commission permits, act as Secretary of the Sub Committee It will be the duty of the Sub Committee to obtain and digest evidence on definite questions of fact to be placed before the Public Service Commission when it reassembles later in the year The subjects of the Sub-Committee's enquiry are, first, the present regulations of the various Departments as to admission to the various grades and ranks in each the conditions of service in each Department and the capacity for rendering efficient service therein, of the various classes who put forward claims to such employment The professional or departmental member should bring clearly and accurately before the Committee by means of evidence the existing organization of the Department its financial requirements, the professional attainments essential for efficient service in its various branches and the results of local experience as to the comparative value of the services rendered by persons of various classes now employed in the Department It will be convenient that the Sub Committee should closely restrict the scope of its enquiry to the practical issues which it is desired to elucidate His Excellency in Council desires that every class of Her Majesty's subjects in India shall have full opportunity to explain and illustrate its claims through representative witnesses on all the subjects of enquiry

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS

Tuesday February 22

THE JUBILEE IN INDIA

The Earl of Derby moved for the Secretary of State for India a return showing the fact that 25,000 prisoners had been liberated by orders of the Governor-General in honour of the Jubilee, which the Noble Lord said was copied in English or Anglo-Indian administration for a proceeding of his nature and if the statement above referred to was correct what could be the motive for such proceedings *taken to prove an injury or disorder to the public* from so large a release of persons presumably important least, belonging to the criminal classes It was perhaps superfluous to say that he had wished to put the question in a censorious spirit He knew that a large discretion must be left to the authorities in India The release of ordinary prisoners on occasions of public rejoicings was not an idea which *modern society readily accepted* He wished to know whether these 25,000 prisoners at the time of their release had undergone sufficient punishment or not If they had, ought they *not to be released whether there was a Jubilee* or not? If they had not, was it expedient to set them free merely in order to give more *relief* to a public celebration? As regards the law abiding population, he supposed their interests *ought to be considered in the matter, but it* certainly seemed to him a poor compliment to them to let loose upon them 25 000 persons who had committed offences Since he had put the question on the notice paper he had found that *there was a precedent for the course taken, but* he was not aware that there was any precedent for discharging prisoners in so large a number this, and he objected to the practice being carried further than had previously been done The proceeding was one which had, no doubt, caused a good deal of surprise in this country and though for obvious reasons he was not willing to censure it at all he thought his noble friend would, in any case, not be sorry to have an opportunity of explaining the circumstances of the liberation of this large number of prisoners

The Earl of Lytton said he felt bound to bear his personal testimony that the acts of grace to which he referred at that Lord Dufferin had attained her Majesty's sanction in connection with the celebration of the Jubilee in India were not without precedent On one occasion they could not reach far back in the records of British Indian Government, for the simple reason that these acts of grace were essentially the acts of the sovereign power Such power was possessed by the Company, and in such power had been exercised by the Government The instance referred to was that referred to in the speech of 1877 when Her Majesty assumed the title of Empress of India, and when a similar act was distributed to place At that time *nearly 10 000 prisoners were liberated* and the number represented, he believed, about 10 per cent of the total number of prisoners in the various prisons Her Majesty in the capacity of Sovereign of India had and should *have no authority with the non-criminal* prisoners of Sovereigns of India He had no doubt that her Majesty acted on the advice of the Indian Government and her Ministers at home, of which he believed the noble earl opposite was one He could assure their lordships that in 1877 all results followed the liberation of prisoners and he was personally thankful all results were likely to follow on the present occasion The prisoners who where liberated in 1877 were very carefully selected and no doubt care had been carefully selected now by the Governments who would be especially affected by the result of that selection The selections were not made from the criminal classes but they had special reference to the good behaviour of the prisoners and were made to persons who had committed only minor offences, mostly debt The liberated prisoners were very carefully watched after wards and though he spoke from memory he believed he was right in saying that of the 10 000 prisoners released, only two were afterwards recommitted The proceeding referred to could not be followed in England in this country it would be regarded and not unjustly so shared, but in India circumstances Many things could be done with safety in England which could not be practised with safety in India, and submitted that the converse of this proposition was equally true The which secured and intelligent *class of the best* would differ *not in that* of the Western and in this that the *unfortunate* disposition of the Oriental peoples *whether* the Hindu or the African or Asiatic, was to think with the instinct and to treat by all the characteristics of personal government in its most pure and free form popular institutions and proceed to the most perfect *administrative* machinery for the of government in which they see present the personal presence of the human heart and the human will Once in the course of a tour of inspection along a railway passing the North West Frontier he was talking in the room of the gentlemen who were with him when there came to him an old, very black old woman, and she began to address him with great volubility in a language which he did not understand It appeared *when the story was* interpreted to him, that the woman was a widow and had in only son who was a soldier in her Majesty's Native Army and who for some offence not very grave, was then undergoing a term of imprisonment This man's aged mother, having heard that the Viceroy was about to pass that way, had waited night and day for more than a week in that savage and *solitary part*, and, as she alleged, without food —indeed, he did not see how she could get anything,—in order that she might not miss the opportunity of imploring clemency in the *liberation of her son It was absolutely certain* if there had been a personal Government there—if she had met an Indian Sovereign there—her appeal would have been granted on the spot and she would have gone away with her heart lightened But he appeal was made to the executive head of a very highly organised Government in chief He was obliged to cause her to be informed that her application would be at once referred to the military department and that the secretary would submit the matter to the Commander-in-Chief, who would communicate with the local authorities, and that if in the opinion of the duly constituted advisers the application could be entertained it would be granted, otherwise not Their lordships would see how difficult it was to make her understand that a large part of this was not remitted, and he should not forget the expression of pain, perplexity, and bewilderment which passed over her face, and then the absolute dismay with which she went away They often heard a good deal of the supposed right of non-British races belonging to the British Crown to be governed according to their own ideas It was true that these ideas were the result of local habits of life and prejudices, but he did not think these prejudices were to be regarded as universal truths which they happened to be British prejudices and to assume towards other races an attitude of supercilious superiority or hostility was not a policy to be pursued (Hear, hear)

Viscount Cross I have first to thank the *noble lord for his courtesy in postponing his* question until to-day It has enabled me to have communication with the Viceroy of India, and I am now able to give the House that information which *probably your lordships* would like to have There can be no doubt whatever if you look upon this matter in a Western point of view it was very startling announcement and it was simply because we are dealing with Oriental notions and prejudices and Oriental customs that the Viceroy, in the exercise of his discretion, which is undoubted in distributing the mercies of the Crown, acted in the manner stated I am quite sure no one who knows the Viceroy could possibly think that he has acted without in the first place great consideration or without consultation Therefore, I think it would best suit your lordships' convenience if I read the telegram which I have received from the Viceroy, which explains the reasons why he had acted in the manner, and the precautions taken that no improper consequences should not be let out The telegram is as follows —

From Viceroy Feb 20, 1887 —It is so of prisoners —2 107 criminal and 298 civil prisoners were released in British Indian account of Jubilee Measure most acceptable to native sentiment, and supported by practice of native *rule. Precaution assumption of title of* Empress Finding by her Majesty when 16,000 prisoners were released No prisoners released whose conduct in gaol has not been good, and none whose release was likely to give rise to bad feeling or other disturbances of the public peace All professional and habitual criminals and prisoners convicted more than twice were excluded from act of clemency The great majority of prisoners were those whose sentences would have expired between the 16th March and the 20th of June next fiftieth anniversary of her Majesty's accession Government of India have reason to believe that release on June 1, 1877 was not any public danger and does not anticipate any in this instance Releases have been made from gaols scattered all over British India in view to spread in number of releases as evenly as possible over all localities'

That is all the information I have on the matter, and I do not think I should be justified in saying more (Hear, hear)

The Marquess of Ripon said his experience in this matter confirmed the statement from the Viceroy He went to India three years after the liberation of the 16,000 men referred to, and he never heard in any one any objection taken nor any criticism made He never heard the *slightest objection, nor did he believe that any* evil consequences had resulted He was sure their lordships could place such complete confidence in the present Viceroy as to believe that the course he had taken on this occasion was beneficial to India (Hear, hear)

Their lordships adjourned at five minutes to five o'clock

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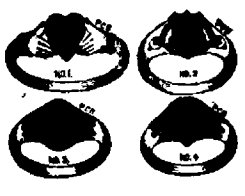

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 19th March—The closure rule for the conduct of the House of Commons has been finally adopted by 262 against 221 votes

London, 20th March.—In the voting on the closure rule, the minority was 41 The rule will come into operation forthwith

The Prince of Wales has started for Berlin to attend the celebration of the Emperor Williams ninetieth birthday

Berlin, 20th March—H R H the Prince of Wales arrived here to-day.

Paris, 18th March—In consequence of Said Ali Sultan, of the Great Comoro Island, who had hitherto been under the nominal protectorate of the Sultan of Zanzibar, having accepted a French protectorate, one of the Kings of the Island, forming the Comoro group has refused to receive a French Resident The French Government has ordered one of its corvettes to proceed from Nossi be to Johanna, and beat the Island

St Petersburg, 19th March.—An Imperial Ukase has been issued, ordering the expropriation of land for the purpose of continuing the Central Asian Railway to Samarcand

St Petersburg, 20th March.—Wholesale arrests continue to be made here The Women's College has been closed, and it is rumoured that several officers have been executed

London 21st March—Mr J K Cross, Lebouchel, formerly Under Secretary for India, has committed suicide owing to ill health

London, 25th March—Colonel Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, and General Kuhlberg are going to St Petersburg in order to commence negotiations with respect to the points which are still undecided relative to the Russo-Afghan Frontier at Kushka and Kleja Saleh

London, 26th March—The House of Commons, last night rejected by 349 against 260 votes, Mr Morley's amendment refusing precedence to the Crimes Bill of Ireland

The House afterwards voted Mr W H Smith's motion, that precedence be given to the bill The first reading of the bill is fixed for Monday

Mr Parnell has given notice of a motion on that day that the House should immediately go into Committee for the purpose of considering the state of Ireland

The Land Bill dealing with leases will be introduced in the House of Lords on Thursday next

London March 24—Yesterday afternoon the Queen laid the foundation-stone of the New Law Courts in Birmingham Everywhere along the route taken by the royal procession, Her Majesty was greeted with hearty cheering, and boundless enthusiasm was manifested by the crowds who lined the streets

Constantinople, March, 24—Mr. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador here, had an audience with the Sultan, at which he declared that the mission of Riza Bey as Special High Commissioner of Bulgaria to study the means of arriving at a settlement of the Bulgarian question, was useless

London, 20th March.—Father Keller having refused to answer the questions put by the Court, has been committed for contempt Large crowds accompanied him on his way to prison

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1887

THE POVERTY OF INDIA.

A question has of late years cropped up in the public press, both in India and in England, which deserves all the attention that is given to it and to the solution of which the future progress of India and its people depends. The question is—"Is India richer or poorer under British rule?" The answer to this question is given differently by those who interest themselves about it and consider it. Officials in the service of the Government will tell you that the people of India, by which term is meant the great body of the agricultural population, the ryots, are richer and happier than they were or could have possibly been under the old native rule, and those non officials who do not think out the subject for themselves, or make use of their own observation will follow this dictum, on the other hand, the press of India especially the Anglo native and the purely native portion of it, the conductors of which have ample scope for personal observation and information at first hand, will point out the fact and prove it, that the ryot population of India have gradually become, and are every year becoming, poorer and more wretched and miserable, not under any tyranny or oppression, with which the British Government can be not all charged, because under British rule, there has at seen a peace and a security to life and property which never existed under the old native administration, but the agricultural population have grown poorer and more wretched under a system of land taxation, coupled with its mode of collection, which no other European, civilised Government, we verily believe, would tolerate, in the country, and which though it existed under the old native administrations, in one form or another, was never carried into force with such hard, and fast rigidity as it is carried out under the otherwise humane British Government, so that, the British Government with all its good intention and really benevolent efforts in other directions, lends the sanction of its authority to a system of land revenue and of revenue collection which have been for years impoverishing the people, and will continue to pauperise them, unless the system is changed for another more just and equitable system, or at all events, unless the system is worked on lines more relaxed and pliant and accommodating to the actual conditions and circumstances of the people's existence. Let us consider the question a little further. The results of British rule in India present two different features, which are complete contrasts. On the one hand, peace and outward prosperity have been secured. Each man, be he ryot or zamindar, prince or private individual, can now sit under his own vine and his own fig tree, and enjoy the proceeds of his labour in peace and security. We have railways, telegraphs, canals, and the thousand and one comforts and conveniences of civilised life in varied abundance, and European capital and enterprise have contributed in no small degree to the material prosperity of the country. On the other hand, we have a teeming population of agriculturists, veritable sons of the soil,—

> Who sow the seed and reap the harvest,
> With sudoring toil—

and who, if we cannot expect them to become an opulent community, ought at least to be above want. They ought not to be the poor, miserable, half-starved people that they are, ill clothed and ill-lodged, as we now see them, perpetually in debt and irretrievably, from father to son, during many generations, in the hands of the village money lenders. How has such a condition of the agricultural population come about, under the benevolent British Government of India? Simply through means of the rigidly inflexible system of land taxation, by which the ryot is compelled to pay whatever may be the amount of his assessment, with hardly any allowance being made for any untoward circumstance of his land life, against which it was not his fault that he could not make provision. The answer generally is, that the Government makes "remissions" of revenue in bad seasons, but such remissions are few and far between, and do not at all relieve the ryot in his distressed condition. The plain truth is that the land revenue administrations, (and amongst many native states at the present day) are so all, that it is the whole demand of the Sirkar, in bad seasons—aye,—in fact, even for the revenue officials to go to the villages at such times. The result was, that the ryots were able to meet the government demands in good seasons, and in bad seasons, they had no resource to borrow money on the pledge of their lands, as they now constantly do, under the British system of land tax and revenue collection. The village money lender was, no doubt, an institution in the old days, as he is now, but he was then not the rapacious and grasping shark he is now. His terms in lending money were more favourable to the borrower and his rate of interest was far lower, simply because the demands on him for loans were not so numerous and frequent as they are at the present time, when owing to the permanent nature of the tax and the rigidity of the demand, the ryot is obliged to borrow money in order to pay up and eke out his miserable existence, or give his lands and goods and cattle sold up, in case of default. Under such circumstances, such differences in the system of land taxation and the mode of its collection, how can we expect that the ryot population would be richer, under the British Government, than they were under their own old native rulers. In a word, the question, are the people of India richer or poorer under British rule, begins its answer on the surface, and any one who runs may read the reply in any village, in any part of the country.

There is another feature of the land revenue system, under British rule, to which we would allude, before closing these remarks. We refer to what is known as the '*Jamabandy*' of the chief district and other high revenue officers under the British Government. On this point, we cannot do better than quote a sketch of the district officer's *Jamabandy* as given in a recent issue of the *Bombay Gazette*. It is as follows:—

"To begin with the arrival of the camp. In some districts this is what happens.—A band of villagers is impressed to do the heavy part, the unloading camels and pitching tents; remuneration is not the spirit of the village potter is called on to supply water vessels for the camp within prescribed limits of wood are demanded, for each chupprasi and each servants must have his log for the night. If wood is scarce, each house in the village has to supply either of ordinary country fuel, dried sticks or fuel under contribution to the official's animal. The village boundary, placed under strict, far enough from the office tent to prevent the victim's remonstrances reaching its occupants, sells, supplies at the "Sirkar mark," or Government rate, a rate fixed by the powers, and sometimes considerably ranging below market rates. The headsman's best sheep is taken at a lower price than it would realise if its luckless owner could sell it at the next bazar or. Evening comes, and again a band of villagers is impressed to strike tents and to load camels, their labours extend far into the night, and when these are ended some half-a-dozen are taken to the next village, to show the way to carry breakable articles or the official's long arm chair, or to pilot the butler's cart with a lantern. Inside his tent, the official sleeps the sleep of "self approbation," and possibly in his dreams makes no break continuity of his waking convictions that he is an indispensable earthly providence to the people of his district. Outside, however, groups of cold and sleepy villagers sit, protecting his cattle from thievish men or ravaging beasts, and wishing that their earthly providence would exercise his functions at a distance. In the early morning the official is escorted from the village by the headman and the local magnate, who, in taking leave, outwardly thank him for the honor of his visit, but inwardly pray that it may be long before it is repeated. The idea that the visits of a District official to the various parts of his charge is an unmixed blessing to the people is an illusion which does not stand the test of universal experience."

The above account is accurate and applies in most of its details to the whole country under British rule, and, we regret to say it, under most native administrations. How, then, can we expect, or even hope to see the land revenue rich, or even a fairly well to do man?

VILLAGE SANITATION.

Miss Florence Nightingale has brought up the question of the necessity of sanitary measures being adopted in native villages and in a day too soon, for the insanitary condition of our villages is pretty well known to need much illustration, and the authorities could at once set about doing something to improve the existing state of things. Let any one walk through an Indian village, and he will be at once struck with the utter absence of all organization for sanitary purposes. While there are local Boards in all towns, at present, of any pretensions whatever, whose sole duty is to see to the conservancy of the town, villages are supposed to do this such agency, which work it should be to minimise mortality, by removing that great cause of disease—filth. Ponds are only used for bathing purposes, just as if those who make use of them in that manner thought their water never could be polluted, and refuse of all kinds is allowed to be kept lying and spreading foul miasm, which cannot but be detrimental to health. The village "tory," as he now is, what ever might have been in days of yore, is not much on "sanitation." His duties as defined by himself would appear to be to pick up at least all weddings and other festivals, to "assist" at funerals, and to be drunk always, leaving sanitation to take care of itself. Matters have gone on thus, we do not know for how long, and when an epidemic does come, there is nothing to hinder it doing its worst, assisted as it is by the contributing conditions of the village. Write the dirt of the villages propagates, their houses, or more correctly huts, of the villages contrap by their defective construction. Who has ever seen any provision made for ventilation in these dwellings? The door the only opening in the walls of the building, and by that one has to go folded down at right angles in order to enter, so that all disease germs that might enter by that means are entrapped and kept inside "for future use." In the case of death from small pox, or any other infectious disease, no precautions are taken to control the exit with a view to prevent the spread of the disease, but certain ceremonies are performed in order to propitiate the deity who is supposed to be the first cause of the visitation, and so the disease goes on and the infection spreads, till the disease germs arrive at that stage when they cease to be dangerous, and the epidemic ceases, and then the village is convinced that the goddess has departed, satisfied with the propitiatory sacrifice made to her. Whatever may be the circumstances which have combined to render the village "tory's" occupation a sinecure, that functionary must now be employed, as his brethren are employed here and elsewhere, as a means to an end, and that end is getting rid of dirt, the most prolific source of disease. Village officials might bring their superior knowledge to bear on this question of village sanitation, and call on the villagers to give their co-operation in conserving their houses inside, in addition to removing the refuse at their doors. It must necessarily be a but by but reform, because the ignorant men they will have to deal with must be shown the need for cleanliness, before they will consent to do as they are bid, and take an active interest in the work of sanitation. Some degree of coercion will at first be necessary. The regulation regarding the use of tanks intended for drinking purposes, in addition to irrigation, should be extended, and village officers not only have the control of all good water reservoirs, but the power also to punish all evasions of sanitary rules. The Government might at the outset provide funds for conservancy purposes, and then empower Shanbogues, Potails, and other minor officers, under the direction of the higher officials, to levy a small contribution from each towards the work of improving the sanitary condition of village. Miss Nightingale says, "a simple organization for doing this (the removal daily of all foul matter) has been familiar to Indians from time immemorial." There might be, at the outset, some little difficulty in resuscitating a long disused custom, but it will be accomplished at last without bullying. The offer of reward to the headman of each village for work efficiently done in the direction of sanitation, will do more than direct Government interference. There is imperative necessity that the work of conserving all villages should be taken in hand, and it will be well if it is done quickly.

Occasional Notes.

Mr Yashwant Wasudev Athalye, of the Bombay High Court Bar, is given a District Judgeship at Baroda.

The Archæological Department has been definitely transferred from the Home Department to that of the Revenue.

Hannibal Hamlin told a Press Association, the other day, that "the newspaper destroyed kings. He did not refer to India, or he would have said "Governors and Councillors."

A Petition is in circulation asking the Prince of Wales to accept the presidency of the Honorary Council of the American Exhibition in London, on which seven dukes have already been enrolled.

It is stated that the Government of India is willing to continue to the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation the lease of the forests they were working in Theebaw's time under certain new conditions.

Rs 66,552 has been collected in Bombay for the celebration for the Queen's Jubilee. The subscriptions are devoted to the Technical Institute, the Jubilee Fund, a School Feast and the Imperial Institute.

The Nizam has marked his sense of the services rendered to the Hyderabad State by Moulvi Nawaz Jung (Mehdi Ali) by announcing his intention of conferring upon him the title of Mohsin ul Dowlah.

The *Pioneer* understands that Mr G. H. Wilson, C.S., whose conduct was the subject of inquiries of the Ahmedabad Commission, goes home immediately to lay his case before the Secretary of State.

It is understood that the vigilance of the Finance Committee has extended to the Remount Agency at Calcutta, and that the officer who succeeds Major St Quinton will find the salary materially reduced.

Great indignation is reported to be felt in Rangoon at the manner in which police officers there are being superseded by men from India, some of whom receive promotion through several grades at a bound.

The Melbourne University authorities have affirmed the principle of the admission of ladies to degrees in medicine, and have referred the question of the scheme to be adopted to the Faculty of Medicine.

The Indian Post Office employes use the bicycle to a considerable extent in the widely-scattered up-country stations, and the tricycle has been in use for some two years to distribute copies of the *Englishman* every morning in outlying portions of Calcutta.

A Contemporary states that it is predicted in the Hindu Shastras that, in the *Kali Yuga*—the present age—"persons not cognisant of the law shall ascend the royal seats and administer as law that which is no law," and that "wives would grow recalcitrant and defy the authority of their husbands."

A man, aged over 100 years, said to have been the cook of the Duke of Wellington died on Monday last at Hyderabad. He was returning from Gaudderghat to Secunderabad, when he halted close to the Hyderabad spinning and weaving mills to indulge in a drink. After refreshing himself he took his seat near a bazaar, and suddenly expired.

A CALCUTTA paper reports that Darjiling mail, which left Calcutta on the 12th instant, narrowly escaped destruction at the hands of some miscreants near the Siliguri Station of the N B S Railway A large quantity of the stone ballast on the line was heaped up in a mound in the middle of the line, but the danger was fortunately perceived in time

THE *Times of Goa* publishes a strongly worded article giving publicity to a number of disgraceful charges against the Chief Justice of Goa. These charges, the paper says, have been often publicly formulated against the official in question, and, as he has neither demanded a court of enquiry nor taken criminal proceedings against his accusers, he ought to resign his post

THE state of things in Kashmir has, says the *Pioneer*, reached another deadlock Dewan Lutchman Das has worked hard and honestly for reform, but his measures have imperiled his popularity with the Maharaja and the state officials In one instance, the Maharaja's late Private Secretary was actually imprisoned for not being able to render a satisfactory account of some money

MR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY well known Catholic merchant of Bombay, intends to establish and endow at his own cost a hospital for the relief and benefit of all minds as a memorial of the Jubilee of the Queen Empress The wife of the donor contemplates making a journey to Zanzibar to lay the foundation of the hospital as soon as the preliminaries are arranged

THE production of silver throughout the world during the current calendar year 1886 inclusive is estimated at £193,000,000 The product of less £22,120,000 is larger than that of any one of the previous nine years The United States yielded £31,000,000, and Mexico and other South American countries £75,520,000, of this total there is about £26,000,000 being furnished by Europe

THE *Railway Service Gazette* says —"Another European magistrate whom we have brought by a Native has also suffered On Jubilee day, Mr Cox the District Superintendent of Police at Pubna in Bengal, kicked a village bumpkin who had come in to witness the release of prisoners from the local jail In conformity with the universal custom now, the man summoned Mr Cox for assault, and the Magistrate fined him Rs 20

A RELIGIOUS controversy, which has for some time past been going on at Surat between two Apostles of the Shankracharya sect of Shaivism has, it is alleged, brought to light some frauds, of the kind so well known in Dwarka, and consisting in the sale of a copper plate of the fifth century B C to certain Jains of the place is said to be given 2000 of the era of Vikramaditya, that is B C 143 or a little more than a century prior to the invasion of India by Alexander the Great

THE experiment of destroying dogs with poison is now being tried in Scarborough "An intelligent constable," says a local paper, "has been detailed for this duty, who will be provided with a quantity of vegetable poison, which he has been ordered to use with pieces of meat" It will be remembered that the method of destroying dogs was tried in Madras a short time ago, with the result that a valuable dog belonging to one of the officials of the Marine Service, was poisoned which alone that have never been mended for him

AT Warwick recently, Mr Bruce Hulbert, speaking of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, said that fifty years' experience in Court had taught him that the majority of charges made against innocent men were untrue "Now that the protected" period is extended to six years an occasion is given for charges of the most extraordinary character, and the assize calendars are so full of such unfounded charges, that it is time for the Legislature to reconsider the Act" This is just what was expected at the time the Act was being hurried through Parliament

REFERRING to the present position of matters in Hyderabad the *Pioneer* says, "it is easier that it has been for the last eight or months The Nizam now goes abroad, mixes in society, and pays some attention to public business The Minister, finding his path smoother, is able to work with a lighter heart and to better effect The improvement must be due to Colonel Marshall He has, in fact, in a wonderfully short time succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Nizam, the Minister, and the principal nobles, and it is his tact and popularity that have made the difference that all remark."

FRANCE has 524,000, Germany 440,000, Russia 800,000, Austro-Hungary 280,000, Italy 400,000, and Turkey 450 000 men actually under arms A contemporary thinks the abstraction from peaceable employment of so vast a body of men in the prime of life cannot but be responsible for a good deal of the prevailing trade depression In case of emergency, France professes to be able to put 1,100,000, Germany 1,457,000, Russia 1 947,000, Austro Hungary 1,077,000, Italy 1,241,000, and Turkey 1,012,000 men into the field and, if all these were called out—8,174,000 men would for the time, have to cast aside all the ordinary business of life

Local and Provincial.

NATIVE ENTERPRISE —We understand that two Native Capitalists are making arrangements to establish an ivory factory in Cotton Pettah.

HOLIDAYS —On Friday last being the Hindu New year, and on Saturday, being the last in the month all the public offices and courts of law were closed

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore leaves Mysore for Outacamund *via* Sughor Ghaut, on Saturday next, the 2nd prox mo

THE OFFICIATING RESIDENT —Mr H D Fitzpatrick, C S I, the Officiating Resident in Mysore, returned to Bangalore, from Mysore, at 4 30 P M, on Saturday last

SNAKE KILLING —During one week snakes of kinds were killed within the premises of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore at a cost to the Municipality of Rs 1 12 0

THE MYSORE DURBAR —We learn on good authority that the Durbar has directed the discontinuance of the free issue of the *Mysore Gazette* to the Reading Rooms and Jagheerdars in the State

ANCHE —A Receiving Office has been posted at the Bangalore City Station and to prevent persons posting Anche letters crowding the platform and causing confusion, to receive letters up till the departure of the train.

MYSORE RAILWAY ENGINEERING OFFICE.—This office which at present forms a branch of the Works Office, will shortly be abolished, as the accounts, &c, of the Mysore Railway will be kept by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company

DOG KILLING IN THE HOT WEATHER —In the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Municipal authorities direct the killing of dogs during the hot weather During the past month, 13 dogs and slutts were killed I, at a cost to the Municipality of Rs 6 4 0

A LARGE CLAIM —A suit was heard the other day, in the Civil Court of the Station, in which the claim was for thirteen annas, for cloth sold Judgment was given, with forteen annas costs The defendant would have been wiser to have settled it out of Court

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE —From Monday last, the 21st instant, the working hours of the Bangalore Central College have been changed from 11 A M, to 5 P M, to 7 A M We have no doubt that other schools in Bangalore will follow suit

THE NEW RESIDENT —Mr H D Fitzpatrick, C S I, British Resident of Mysore, accompanied by the Assistant Resident, Major Robertson, and the Dewan to the Maharajah, left Bangalore for Mysore town, by last Thursday's ordinary train on a visit to His Highness the Maharajah

THE RESIDENT'S COURT —It is stated that Mr Ramaswami Raju, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law and an Advocate of the High Court of Madras, has applied to be admitted as an advocate of the Court of the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore Mr Ramaswami Raju is entitled to admission

CLOSING OF THE COURTS —The Chief Court of Mysore and all other Civil Courts in the Mysore Province will be closed from the 7th prox mo to the 25th May next, both days inclusive Mr C G Plumer, the Chief Judge, we understand, proceeds to Nunjangoodgoo during the vacation, and Mr Ramachendraiar, the Third Judge, to Combaconum, which Mr Thumbu Chetty, the Second Judge, remains in Bangalore, as vacation Judge

A FIRE —The hamlet of Harrohalli, near Malloor, was completely burnt down last week causing the destruction of a large number of cattle and a quantity of grain The hamlet contained about 30 thatched houses The burnt out villagers are said to be in great distress, having lost all they possessed They have made their way to the villages near It is reported that some children were burned, but whether they were burned to death or merely injured, our informant was unable to tell us

MR J B LYALL —Mr J B Lyall, late British Resident of Mysore, gave over charge of his office to Mr H D Fitzpatrick, C S I, the new Resident, on the 18th Instant, and left Bangalore, with Mrs Lyall, by mail train, on Thursday last, en *route* to Lahore, where Mr Lyall assumes his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab The European society of Bangalore gave Mr and Mrs Lyall a farewell ball, on Monday last, at the Major Memorial Hall, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

A SANDAL-WOOD SCANDAL —"The *Bangalore Spectator* says responsible for the following —We would ask the Forest Department to explain the following "A report reaches us from a reliable quarter, that a matter which bears the appearance of an attempt to cheat the Government is under investigation at the village of Odigam Some sandal wood has been discovered hidden in the bamboo clumps of the jungle, and information has been laid to the effect that many sandal wood trees have been surreptitiously felled, for disposal to men who purchase from the Shimoga Depot. The intention (or perhaps practice) would appear to be to smuggle the pieces secretly out with the pieces openly bought"

MYSORE RAILWAY ACCIDENT —This accident was due to a wing of the split collar which secures the nut of the cross head pin in its place breaking, allowing the remainder of the collar to work out, and the nut to slack off, the cross head pin then slipped out of its place, the connecting rod, which then fell and came in contact with the hard ground or with the ends of sleepers, lifted that side of the engine off the rails, causing the engine to swing round to the left and bend sideways on the sloe fence The tender followed, and a third class broke, a covered wagon and 4 low sided wagons were thrown across the line, side ways, and driven into each other with great force The first class brake were also thrown crosswise The place where the accident occurred was, on a downward grade of 1 in 73 The speed at which the train was going is said to have been at 15 miles an hour About 10 wagons as well as engine and tender are extremely damaged Mr Rapson the oldest driver on the Mysore State Railway and two firemen were killed The Railway authorities who should try their best to ensure the safety of the public, ought to have been very careful regarding the engines It is likely that they did not thoroughly scrutinise the engine before it was attached, as one cannot account for the breaking all of a sudden of the collar that is made of the best Lowmoor iron

Railway Items.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —The pilgrims who went to French Rocks have already begun to return, and there will be a rush of passengers for about a week

TOO MANY SPECIALS —Traffic on the Mysore State Railway is heavy just now, and the running staff are overworked They want rest, in spite of the bait of "overtime and batta"

MADRAS RAILWAY —The traffic receipts of the Madras Railway for the week ending 12th March were Rs 1 52 204 3 6 against Rs 1 60 591 1 3 in the corresponding week last year

THE two rail heads, from Sibi and Quetta, of the Sind Pishin State Railway, met and joined at midnight on the 14th instant Thus, says a contemporary the great railway undertaking of latter days in India has become an accomplished fact

SPECIE AND RAILWAY SLEEPERS —The S S *Malida* which arrived in the roads, on Thursday evening from Rangoon and the Northern Ports, brought sixty boxes of specie, of the aggregate value of Rs 3,60,000 from Moulmein for the Accountant-General, and three thousand nine hundred and odd wooden sleepers from Rangoon for some of the State Railways in Southern India.

DEFRAUDING THE MADRAS RAILWAY :—Yesterday, at the Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Court, before Mr. J M Maskell, Mr A Galtyot, Prosecuting Inspector, Madras Railway, applied for and obtained summons against Guard G E Rowland, for having defrauded the Madras Railway Company by travelling without a ticket, for quitting the service of the Madras Railway Company without giving a month's notice, and absenting himself without leave, on the 1st instant The case has been set down for hearing to the 31st instant.

THEFT IN A TRAIN —A sowcar who was a passenger by the 12 45 P M. mail train from Ranchore, on the 19th instant, was robbed of 10 000 rupees in currency notes. Some passengers travelling in the same train as the sowcar are supposed to have committed the theft, and, what strengthens the suspicion is that the parties made themselves scarce at Arkonum station before the police could be set in motion —*Madras Times*

THE Commission appointed to consider what reduction can be made in the existing Establishments of the Madras Railway are keeping their doings in great privacy From those who might be expected to be confided in are kept in ignorance of what is to transpire This makes the poor underling to be all the more uneasy, and it is feared that a bombshell will go on burst, and familiar faces will no more be seen at their accustomed desks. It is expected the mischief will be most noticeable in the Cashier and Engineering Departments

The Traffic Department is setting a good example Mr Batelor, Assistant Traffic Manager, goes on furlough next month, and Mr J Jackson, Goods Agent, Salt Coimbatore, is to conduct the duties of Assistant Traffic Manager during Mr Batelor's 12 months' absence Other departments might now take a leaf out of the Traffic book, and learn to be just to their subordinates

A European has now been appointed as Station Master of Tadpatry. This is due to the many complaints from passengers about the loaners It is, of course, known, that Tadpatry has Refreshment Room where all Down passengers from Bombay dine

The officers of the Madras Railway are raising a subscription among themselves to place a tablet in St George's Cathedral in memory of the late Mr Church The amount of each subscription is limited to Rs 10

Mr F Church, Chief Auditor, proceeds shortly to England on sick leave, and during his absence, the duties of Chief Auditor and Chief Accountant will be discharged by Mr Cramp, who is on his way to India.

A grant of Rs 300 has been made by Government to the Madras Railway for training three Public Works apprentices in the trade

General Summary.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING —On Monday evening a Mahomedan cook was struck dead by lightning on the Russapuglah Road, while a Hindu lad, who was twenty yards from the spot was rendered unconscious

THE JUBILEE BURIAL —Her Majesty's Jubilee was celebrated at Mulsi in Sind in a most unique manner, where the Municipality opened a cemetery to be called the "Queen Victoria Jubilee Burial and Burning Ground."

THE LATE MR SIN BACHARY —We are sorry that we have to record the death of Mr Sinnachariy, late Cash keeper in the Madras Bank The deceased was suffering for some time from diabetes and the poor man succumbed to it on Tuesday last —*Hindu*

MYSTERIOUS DEATH —The dead body of a Moplah woman was found yesterday in the verandah of a bazaar near the business house of Messrs. Mac Donald & Co, Calicut. It is not to be inferred from this that poisoned or any thing like it had any thing to do with this mysterious circumstance

ABOLITION —In consequence of the abolition of the post of Collector of Customs, the duties of that officer will be performed by the Collector of Bombay who will be given a Civilian as his assistant. Mr Drew, Assistant Collector of Kolaba, is likely to get that appointment.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT —Mr Sorabji Cowasji Powale has given Rs 30,000 for erecting a building for the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary The Government have met the donation by the free grant of a piece of land on the Esplanade, south of Hornby Row The building will be named after Sorabji's late father

ARRIVAL OF HIS HIGHNESS THE GAIKWAR OF BARODA —His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda returned to Bombay yesterday from Colombo in the P and O Co's steamer Thames The Maharajah afterwards drove in a carriage and four to the bungalow in Cumballa Road which belonged to the late Mr Bhatampro Khana We hear that His Highness will proceed to Mahableshwar at the end of this month Her Highness the Maharanee Sahib arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Baroda by special train

A DISHONEST DEPUTY COLLECTOR —On Friday last, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, Madras, the Chief Justice delivered the Judgment of the Court in the appeal preferred by Mahomed Yusuff, late Deputy Collector of Cuddapah, who was convicted of extortion and bribery by the Sessions Judge of the Rajmundary Their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence at length hold that the appellant was rightly convicted The sentence they thought, was not too severe, they confirmed the sentence of the Lower Court, and dismissed the appeal

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY —A correspondent writes —' While the life of the late Maharaja of Jhind was in extremity, one of his court physicians—not the Government Doctors who were called in—prescribed the eating of a wild ass's liver as the only efficacious cure Hunters were promptly despatched into the desert in quest of this specific One of the Ministers of State was likewise deputed to see that no mistake was made, and that the liver of a genuine wild ass, and of no other, was procured The co operation of the Nawab of Bhawalpore was sought and given, but all to no purpose The hunters returning empty handed'

POSTPONEMENT OF A ROYAL TRIP —His Highness the Elia Rajah of Cochin, in response to an invitation from His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore was to have left Cochin yesterday, but the death of a member of the Royal Family of Cochin has led to a postponement of the Royal trip According to the programme laid out His Highness after leaving Trivandram was to have gone on to Cape Comorin, returning to Cochin through Tinnevelly, Madura, Kumbakonum Erode and Shoranore The First Judge of Trichoor Mr Truvenkata Chariar, B A and B L, arrived on Thursday to accompany His Highness during the proposed tour, but he was obliged to go back to Trichoor, as His Highness has indefinitly postponed the trip for the reason above stated

RUKHMABAI —We understand that a committee of influential ladies is being formed for raising a subscription to defray the costs of Rukhmabai's defence It is not yet known what the costs will amount to, but they are scarcely likely to be less than Rs 5,000, a sum which would exhaust the small remnant of her property which remains after the frequent demands that have been made upon it at various stages in the litigation We believe that her case has excited great and widespread sympathy, and, as our columns have already shown, there must be many who, believing that Rukhmabai is justifiably defending personal rights and liberties, will demonstrate their approval of her conduct by helping her in her emergency A well known native lady to-day sends us a contribution to the fund, and we shall be glad to receive and acknowledge many others — *Gazette*

ESCAPE OF A LIFE CONVICT FROM TRAIN —On the 7th instant six convicts in charge of four policemen were travelling from Thana Jail (near Bombay) to Calcutta, en route to Port Blair They had been convicted at Poona and transported for life When the down passenger train was approaching Sandhurst station on the Chord line, one of the convicts managed to climb over the iron rails dividing the third class compartment in which they were travelling (while the four guards who were in charge were fast asleep, without making the least noise Although the man was handcuffed and had iron rings round each of his legs and heavy iron chains round his waist with fetters on When the train was about 50 yards away from the platform he opened the door of the empty compartment, jumped out of the carriage and fell When the train came to a stand on the platform the guard in charge of the train awoke the four policemen and informed them that one of their prisoners had escaped by jumping out of the carriage —*Statesman*

Extracts.

THE BOMBAY DEAF-MUTES INSTITUTION

The *Times of India*—The good work carried on by the Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes should receive an impetus from the *meeting held on Saturday at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute*. The report was eminently gratifying, in that it told of a liberal measure of public sympathy and support accorded and a consequent amount of good work achieved But the public must not lose sight of the fact that the Institution as it at present exists is but the tiniest of saplings, that may, however, be nursed into a noble tree Its pupils number but 20, and yet in the Bombay Presidency alone there are some 16,000 deaf and dumb persons, and throughout India there are no fewer than 20,000 people thus afflicted Without instruction these persons are hopelessly handicapped in the *struggle of life*, and are debarred from many of its most innocent enjoyments, but by proper educational training it is can be done to make them intelligent, useful, and happy members of society The work before the institution is, therefore, vast in its scope and truly philanthropic in its conception. In a community like ours it not merely funds are required—though of course money is as the life blood in every such undertaking, kindly interest has to be manifested in the work, a wider knowledge of its ways and methods has to be diffused, and doubts as to religious interference have to be removed Mr Walshe, the able head of the institution, was urgent in pointing out that in the admission of pupils there is no distinction as to religious profession, the only passport being that the candidate shall have sufficient intelligence to profit by the instruction that is offered We trust, therefore, that the work of the institution will proceed apace, and that encouragement will be forthcoming from men of every class and of every creed

The *Engineering*—The Steno Telegraph results from the combination of the mechanical steno graph and the telegraph In the former it owes the recording of a considerable number of words in a unit time, to the latter the possibility of transmitting this number of words and printing them at a distance The signs printed are on short horizontal lines, each line representing a word, and these signals are automatically transmitted Mr G A Cassagnes has recently brought out a steno telegraph consisting of a transmitting apparatus, comprising a receiver key, an automatic transmitter, and a distributor, while at the receiving station there is a receptor identical with the distributor, polarised relays equal in number to the keys of the perforator and a 'printer' Similar to the Wheatstone automatic perforator in its effects, the perforator of Mr Cassagnes perforates holes representing syllables, not merely letters, as in the Wheatstone The distributor is similar to that employed in the Meyer and Baudot multiple telegraph As to the speed of sending 400 words per minute can be transmitted on lines up to 350 kilometres long that is to say, 24 000 words per hour with two keys On lines of 600 kilometres 240 words per minute or 16,000 to 17 000 words per hour and on lines of 900 kilometres 200 words per minute, or 12,000 words per hour The steno telegraph permits of a speech being transmitted as it is delivered For example, a speech commenced in Paris at 2 P M, could be set in type at Marseilles ten minutes latter, and that without a relay and by a single wire In short, the speech could be circulated at Marseilles as quickly as at Paris although these cities are 863 kilometres apart Probably no existing telegraph operated by only two keys affords this rapidity of transmission Operators require about six months to telegraph at the rate of 150 to 200 words per minute, and the printed record can be read after fifteen days' practice

HUMANITY IN WAR.

The *Englishman*—Mr Bright has accused English soldiers of massacring wounded Egyptians after the battle of Tel el Kebir Lord Wolseley vehemently denies the charge, and as massacre means a wholesale slaughter, his Lordship must be pronounced to be nearer the mark than was Mr Bright in this extravagant accusation Shortly after the engagement, it may be remembered, a controversy arose on the matter and the conclusion then arrived at, after a thorough investigation, was that, owing to wounded Egyptians having fired on doctors and medical attendants who came on the field after the fight to look after the wounded on both sides, our men, in exasperation at such conduct, had killed some of the wounded In illustration of this fact a correspondent informs us that riding over the field soon after the battle, he was a witness to the following incident — 'A party of four or five of our men were walking about the ground, when not far from them a wounded Egyptian soldier laying on the sand raised himself into sitting posture One of the men seeing him move, and, let us hope, fearing that he meditated some treachery, called out, 'Look at that wretch' and immediately went up to him and ran him through with the bayonet, crying out 'Take that you devil' An act such as this is unpleasant to read of and it is perhaps well that the veil is drawn over the incidents of a battlefield There can hardly be a question that Englishmen conduct will more humanely than the men of any other race In this same engagement when the Egyptians broke and fled, Lord Wolseley, no doubt from motives of humanity refrained from the slaughter of the panic stricken fugitives, whereupon the German attache at head quarters, Baron von Hugenin expressed his surprise that a less humane had not been brought to bear upon them In the German army, he was pleased to observe, such an opportunity was regarded as the 'time of harvest' It may be useful also to recollect that, in his campaign against the Zulus in 1881, General Sir Colley, at Good Fepo, slaughtered men women, and children to the number of 800 because he thought a policy of 'thorough' of this character would have a 'good moral effect'

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

PROTEST BY A MEMBER

The following note has been laid before the *Commission* by Mr W B Hudson —

The result of our enquiries is, that we have accumulated a mass of evidence from Government servants, and those aspiring to be Government servants,—that is the views of the representatives of a few thousands only of the vast population of this country. But those who have most right to be heard—the people—are entirely unrepresented

Foreseeing this result, I endeavoured at our first meetings at Madras to have what I called a fundamental issue framed This was—' Is it desirable that the administration of this country should be continued on principles founded on Western (i e English) methods of thought morality and organisation, or should Eastern (i e Indian) be in any measure reverted to ?'

I wish to put this to persons who, in making our enquiry, I considered had the first claim on our attention those who have a stake in the country —*zemindars, native bankers, traders*, and last not least, European capitalists or their representatives, and other residents whose money enterprise, and energy are developing and civilising the country, and further if possible, to obtain the real opinions of the poorer classes—the rayats and the artisans—who suffer now where English administration is weakest, and who would suffer most were it further weakened

Speaking as a representative of these classes, —*that is, of the governed* in contradistinction to the governing classes—I am quite satisfied by an experience gained during a 22 years' residence in the country and in daily contact with all classes of the *people*, that what they want is that the ordinary administration of justice should if possible be purified and more Anglicised than it is That if you ask the ordinary zemindar, banker, trader, rayat or artisan whom he would have to decide his case or suit—whom he would have as Magistrate or Judge of his district he will reply—a European gentleman or a native gentleman who acts on the same principles as a European

Why? Not because he personally prefers a European, but because he has more confidence in his efficiency, *fairness*, and freedom from all local prejudice Believing that these are the sentiments of the *people* whose opinion would have most weight with Parliament—the ultimate arbiters of the matter at issue—I consider that the main factor that ought to influence their decision has been practically neglected Under these circumstances I would propose that the submission of our report be postponed during the hot weather and that measures be taken to obtain the opinions of the classes I refer to, otherwise our work will be most incomplete and misleading. I hope I shall not be misunderstood I wish in no way to prejudice the question before us I joined the Commission penetrated with the desirability of making the concessions of the Statute 33 Vic a reality for natives of India. I am still of that opinion, and hope to see them obtain their full share of the administration of this country, but I am alarmed at the unreasonable demands I have heard made, and I consider it absolutely necessary to show that such demands are not supported by the people of the country, but on the contrary, are made by an interested minority

THE ZENANA MISSION AND FEMALE EDUCATION IN TRAVANCORE

THE subject of female education in India is one that has *before this attracted much* attention in the journalistic world and on which every true recorder of time, has dwelt with much emphasis delineating the different phases of its progress It is an object well worthy of the attention of the Mission that works the Zenana system all over India and a subject that cannot strip itself of its importance and interest to everybody It embraces so much of the good that falls to our own lare and the benefit that future generations will derive, it guides our own particular lives with such sun-beams of happiness and gives a new light to our objects and aspirations that we cannot feel too thankful to the promoters of the system *in our land* The spread of female education in Travancore a blessing which has been growing with the growth of years, has not been confined to any particular community as had been hitherto the case, but is gradually exerting its influence on the various classes of the Maharajah's subjects, both high and low It will not be a question of debate any longer, that, much of what we deemed at one time unimportable, is shown by the civilised movement of the present century, a thing not difficult for accomplishment in the space of the next ten years—the subject of female association of ideas, out-door habits and commingling of feeling with those of the opposite sex The native gentry are beginning to see, how much more beautiful life presents itself, *what truer sympathies* are awakened in their hearts, what more sublime motives impel their actions, by being brought into closer intimacy, in their everyday life, with their help mates who have had western *culture instilled into* them, and who from an acquaintance with western ideas separate all that *is good in their* own Code of morality and stand point of observation and thus stirred, have been able to instil into the hearts of their lords much of that genuine principle, which in a question of right and wrong, feminine wisdom never errs We have hundreds of men in the Travancore Service, men of the highest mental calibre, and yet, those that are pointed out as the best amongst these, are invariably, men who move about under the halo of a gentle influence, men who, when their state functions are over, retire into the heart of a loving family where the *wife and the children* unite in shedding blessings all around and in whose bosom the educated man finds pleasure Such examples as have been set by those worthy men are eagerly grasped, little by little, *and thus the* time of Native Society grows in its own resplendant light diffusing its influence; that we hope like the seed lies in a pond it may grow into a larger circle absorbing in a little time more, the whole The Zenana Mission Schools are to be thanked for the benefits now accruing to the Indian community of the Travancore State, for had it not been for these ladies who manage the instructive portion of the work, pushing their endeavours to the very heart of Travancore's highest Indian community and thus offering them at the own threshold the *means of education*, the Native women would have been still left in a state of semi-barbarism *with no light of intelligence* penetrating from any other source, the darkness of their minds The good that the *Zenana Mission ladies* are doing is incalculable, and as the benefits derived are all confined to the Hindu class, we trust the Maharajah of Travancore, as a Hindu King, will come forward and aid the institution and not allow such a noble mission to work unassisted —*Western Star*

MARIKA.

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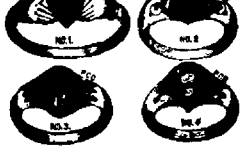

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Hubli, 25th March 1887

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Berlin, 26th March —The Emperor William is suffering from bad cold and inflamed eye.

Madrid, 27th March.—A plot, with the object of bringing about a revolution in Spain, has been discovered Many arrests in connection therewith have been made at Madrid, Barcelona and elsewhere

Lisbon, 27th March —A Convention between China and Portugal was signed here yesterday, whereby China cedes Macao to Portugal

Sofia, 30th March.—The Regents have doubt the loyalty of Bulgarian Officers, and view the future with alarm In consequence of these apprehensions they have sent M Stoiloff on a special Mission to the Great Powers.

Vienna, 30th March —M. Stoiloff, the Minister of Justice in Bulgaria, has arrived here for the purpose of consulting the Austro-Hungarian Government, and explaining the gravity of *the situation in Bulgaria*

London, 1st April —In the House of Lords last evening, the Earl Cadogan introduced the Irish Land Bill The measure admits leaseholders to the benefits of the Land Act of 1881; provides that the evictees become caretakers for a period of six months, delays evictions in case of the insolvency of tenants, and exempts landlords from the payment of rates where rents have not received, owing to intimidation

St Petersburg, 31, March —The details which have been received concerning the last attempt on the Czar's life, state that His Imperial Majesty was fired at by an officer in the Park at Gatchina, on Tuesday last, and that the bullet narrowly missed him The would-be assassin has been arrested

London, 2nd April.—In the House of Commons last night, the amendment of which Mr Parnell had given notice that the House should immediately go into Committee for the purpose of considering the state of Ireland, came on for discussion, and led to a long and animated debate The Parnellites were determined to drag on the discussion, but finally Mr W H Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, and leader of the House, moved the Cloture, which was adopted by 361 against 153 votes

Upon the announcement of the result of the division, Mr Gladstone with the whole of the Radicals and Parnellites who were present, left the House in a body

The Irish Crimes Bill was then read a first time unopposed.

Berlin, 1st April.—M. Antoine, a Francophil member of the Reichstag for Metz, has been expelled by the German Government from Alsace

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1887

THE CASE OF RUKHMABAI.

It is the fashion in some quarters amongst our "educated" countrymen, to jump to conclusions, to apply isolated instances to general principles, the practice of which may be of the utmost national importance. These are mainly men who are self dubbed as national reformers. It is such men who ignore the wholesome fact that as one swallow does not make a summer, so one instance of an attempt to evade the tenets and practice of the Hindu Religion and Hindu Morality and the Hindu Social Code, does not show that there is a general desire on the part of the nation for what are called social and religious 'reforms'. It is a source of considerable consolation to know that there are still some millions of Hindus left who have no wish to change the religion of their forefathers and to introduce moral and social innovations which that religion does not sanction. In spite of the so-called reformers, we think that the practice of Infant marriages and the prohibition of re marriage of widows will continue amongst the Hindus, so long as they, as a national body, in whatsoever part of the country, believe in the tenets and observe the wholesome practices of their venerable religion, and we use think that it is a very long time yet, before the Hindus will be persuaded to throw overboard their faith and loyalty to their religion, and consent to substitute in its place a spurious imitation of Western ideas and practices of religion and morality, which, as the old English proverb has it, cannot be called either fish, flesh, or fowl, or good red herring. The whole attempt thus to override many practices and observances which have their hold on the Hindus for some thousands of years, is false and hollow, and is made by men whom the higher English education has rendered discontented and restless, and impatient of the control which his religion exercises over every true Hindu.

The case of Rukhmabai, a young Hindu female of Bombay, is an illustration of the way in which these so called educated Hindus attempt to adduce in isolated instance of wanton female obstinacy, as a desire on the part of the nation to introduce and adopt marriage laws and social morality which are directly pagnant to the genius and teaching of the ancient Hindu religion. Rukhmabai, it would seem, was married to one Dadaji, a man of her own caste, when she was eleven years old, and the marriage was, after the wholesome Hindu Law, contracted, on behalf of the young people, by their respective parents, but when the time came for her to fulfil the contract by consummating the marriage by joining her husband, she refused point blank to do so on the untenable ground that her husband was so a fit companion for her, as he was an uneducated and ignorant man, and she was not a consenting party to the marriage contract. The opposition on the part of Rukhmabai arose from the fact that she had, in the interval between her marriage and its expected consummation, received the benefit of an English education, whereas poor Dadaji does not appear to have been so fortunate (?). The result was, that Dadaji was compelled to institute a suit, in the High Court of Bombay, for restitution of conjugal rights. That suit was heard by an English Judge who was more influenced by views and sentiments which may be orthodox enough from an English stand point but which are diametrically opposed to the Hindu religion and code of social morality, and, what is equally important, to the Hindu Law, as it has been administered for thousands of years before and even after the British domination of India. His Lordship, in accordance with such feelings and sentiments, dismissed Dadaji's suit, and, for a while, his recalcitrant wife and her supporters, the pseudo Hindu reformers, were triumphant but on appeal to two judges on the appellate side of the Bombay High Court dashed this triumph, as the appellate judges reversed the decision of the Lower Court, and directed Rukhmabai to join her husband. This decision was in accordance with the prevailing Hindu Law, and with social morality and order, as practised amongst Hindus, yet the unhappy and ill-advised young woman declined to obey the order of the Court, and in this disobedience, her friends and supporters aided and abetted her. It is easy to see that she who disobeyed her parents, could hardly be expected to obey the behests of a foreign court of law. The consequence to Rukhmabai is, that, under section 260 of the Code of Civil Procedure, she has been condemned to six months' imprisonment, for disobeying the order of the Court, a month's time being given to her to obey the order of the Court, or go to prison. The foolish, ill advised, and impious young woman has chosen rather to suffer imprisonment than obey the Court, and, what is of higher importance, to obey her parents, who, in her behalf, made this solemn contract of marriage. The Hindu "reformers" in Bombay have taken the rudgelsup in behalf of this disobedient child, have raised a defence fund for her, and intend trying the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court, on the question, whether a Hindu marriage contracted on the basis of the Hindu Religion, the Hindu Law, and the Hindu Code of Social Morality, shall be considered null and void, simply because one of the parties (the woman) has imbibed the higher English education and she chooses to disapprove the solemn and religious act of the father who begot and the mother who bore her. But our Hindu "reformers" of Bombay we are sure, are reckoning without their host for the English Judges of India, however much they may disapprove of the Hindu religion, morality, manners and customs, and social observances will not consent to administer anything but what is in accordance with Hindu Law. We feel quite sure therefore, that the full Bench of the Bombay High Court will be exactly as the two appellate judges have decided in this unfortunate case of Rukhmabai. English judges in India, as an almost unswerving rule, administer the law as it is, not as it ought to be in the deluded judgment of so called reformers.

PREPOSTEROUS POLICE PROCEEDINGS

The public will have heard by the time of the extraordinary proceedings of the Superintendent of Police in the City of Mysore. That exalted personage, it would seem, very recently directed the Head Inspector of the Town Police to withdraw the guard of a dozen policemen who usually kept watch and ward in the Town Magistrate's Court, which is also the Municipal office, the Town Magistrate being also Vice President of the Municipality. It should also be borne in mind that the Mysore Town Police is maintained at a cost of rupees 28,000 a year, taken out of Municipal funds. Such being the facts of the matter, it is beyond measure surprising, that the Superintendent of Police should have ordered the Head Inspector to withdraw the guard of twelve constables who have been placed (to wholesome practice for years) to protect the Municipal Office and its records by night and to keep their station lines by day, when the Town Magistrate occupies the bench. As an impolitic act on the part of the Superintendent of Police, seeing that the safety of public records and of public money was exposed to imminent risk, the surrounding circumstances under which the act was done, and the unwarrantable insult offered to the Town Magistrate of Mysore who is also Vice President of the Municipality under the Police Superintendent's Act all the more improper and uncalled for. It would seem that he directed the Head Inspector to withdraw the guard of constables but as the Inspector was under orders also of the Town Magistrate, and as the Police Superintendent had neither consulted nor spoken to the Magistrate, the Inspector was directed not to carry out the order until the Superintendent had written to the Magistrate. The Superintendent then threatened to dismiss the Inspector who was also ordered to dismiss the constables, if they refused to leave the Town Police and Municipal Office. Now, as the constables had been directed by the Magistrate not to quit their posts, they were all dismissed by the Inspector and deprived of their uniforms at midnight! and in the premises of the Town Police and Municipal Office! It is to be also specially noted that the Police Superintendent declined to write to the Town Magistrate and afford any explanation of his strange and erratic proceedings, owing to which, twelve hard worked and underpaid men of the force have been deprived of their source of livelihood, and the Inspector also is placed in a difficult position of his own making but for which his two superiors in office are entirely to blame.

Such being the facts of this preposterous case, we should like to know what action the Government of Mysore, as represented by the Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah, intends to take? Some action, no doubt, has been taken, even if it were for form's sake, but, as the matter has publicly transpired, is of public concern, and involves the character and positions of two public officers, we should say that the enquiry held, (or to be held) should be made known to the public, that is to say, written explanations of the two officers and the depositions (if any) of witnesses who may be examined on the matter, and the decision of the Dewan should be published. There may be some who may be disposed to think that all this that we require is an elaboration of an unpleasant affair between two officers, which may be easily settled between, but that is not our view of the case, nor is it the view of the case taken by the public in Mysore Town and elsewhere in the Province, for the natural reason that it is a very grave offence (if true) that one officer of some standing in the state service should publicly insult another officer of the same or superior standing, it is exceedingly unfortunate that the subordinates in the public service should see how, their superiors quarrel and fall out and are not called to account, by the head of the Administration, and it is preposterous (if true) that a public servant in the position of a Superintendent of Police, should expose public institutions to the risk of being broken into and pillaged, or burned down, by a brutally wicked disregard of the public guardians of those institutions, and be allowed to escape with impunity. It is admirable on the part of the Dewan that he should direct a strict investigation into the matter, and pass orders which shall not be confined with the claims of partiality or prejudice. We have written thus at least thus—expressing only too feeling of the public—we sincerely hope, against hope that a change from part thy and least very well in no to so which place in the administration of the Mysore State, because such things have so of happy and be bringing into regarded unfriendly and unmerciful up, that it seems a fit to be a settled form of administration to this state under the present.

Occasional Notes.

The Nawab of Rampur, who had for some time been dangerously ill died on the 23 instant.

Mahamahopadhyay Kokkar compounded by Sir Pherozeshah leaves Bombay for England by the last steamer in April.

Her Majesty's Government has sanctioned the establishment of a University at Allahabad. A Bill for its incorporation is now before the local Government.

The Viceroy is to be asked to open the Grant Medical College towards the close of the year, and work in connection with the building is being vigorously pushed on.

A gentleman seeking advice about his literary work wrote to consult Longfellow, and got an answer. He wrote again and again, until twenty letters had been sent. At length came this reply: "Dear Sir—It is a fact that my fancy, that half my letters are unopened."

A very remarkable operation was recently performed by Mr. Keetley at the West London Hospital. A child was brought in having a large mole covering nearly the whole of its cheek. He "transplanted" this mole "by exchange" that is he removed it and fixed the cheek to this mole and placed a flap from the mole on the cheek. Perhaps it is said to have succeeded perfectly. Very remarkable, indeed!

Dr. Brewer in his Dictionary of Phrase and Fable explains the phrase "By Hook or Crook" somehow in one way or another and says "Many surgeons have been consulted in explanation of it but none are satisfactory. I am inclined to think it means 'foully like a thief or honestly like a bishop,' the Hook being the instrument used by footpads and the 'Crook' being the bishop's crozier" for catching him.

We commend to the notice of our readers the following comment on the real position of Rukhmabai which the Saud Times makes in its issue of March 23—"She is not a martyr to the cause of social reform but an unhappy woman deserving of all the sympathy that is being extended to her." But who will take a commonsense view of the matter? Sensational writing is the order of the day and Rukhmabai is painted in glorious colors as a martyr to the sin of a nation. We are told by a celebrated man of fiction of sensations—"After all you see it really a woman and nobody is going to bother himself about such a thing." Bravo, Mr. Malabari!

Will our medical graduates listen to the sound advice that Sir Maxwell Melvill gave them? "I would entreat you," he said, "to make it your duty and pleasure to take active part in the municipal administration. Try and instil into the people the benefit of pure air and pure water, try and make them understand that to have cess pools under their house, and heaps of manure at their doors, and stables of buffaloes in their towns are injurious to their health. I know it is hard to cope with ignorance and to cope with prejudice but I think the people will listen to the Doctor Sahib when they will listen to no one else. He will be able to do more for the cause of sanitation and the lessening of the unsanitary than all the Collectors, Munsiffs and Municipal Commissioners." How many native doctors in the present day do this duty?

Here is an incident of life in our newly-secured possessions. An Anglo Indian civilian in Burmah recently went home married, and returned with his bride to his duties in Burmah. One day a Burmese woman called at the office. "Who is she?" inquired Mrs—of her attendant. "Oh, that was master's Burmese wife!" Mrs—packed up her box, and when her husband returned she said "How dare you marry me when you have already a woman who is really your wife? I leave by the next mail!" And I am sorry for it!

Says the Pioneer—The Senate of the Madras University has the Red Indian five plays in. We saw some time ago their learned discussion in the property of texts of the English Language, and we understand they have now been spending some more learning whether it should or should not be taught in the University Matriculation Examination. While other learned authorities are puzzling their brains to discover how a little science might get into such a school it seems strange to the Madras University to think of seeking the subject out. The curious thing is that the gentleman who moved for this seems to have been invariably of the same opinion. He made the motion and then some half dozen senators solemnly point! Then who up in Mr. Allan—that is he who set the gentleman's name—got up and said he was not pleased in his life. One might wish the Dewan Opposition took their pleasure in the same way as Mr. Allan.

Local and Provincial

Mr. C. G. Plumer.—It is stated that Mr. C. G. Plumer, the Chief Judge of the Mysore Chief Court, will proceed to Ceylon, during the annual long vacation of the Civil Courts, which begins on 1st July next.

The Central College.—We regret to learn that Mr. John Cook Wilson, the Principal of the Bangalore Central College, has refused to sanction the closing of the institution during the approaching Easter Holidays, as was done for the first time in the history of the College.

Public Offices, Mysore.—The Mysore Durbar has resolved to erect new public offices in Mysore Town, and with this view, call for designs from the various engineers in the Province. The designs of Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff, Executive Engineer, Palace Division, was accepted, and he received an award of Rs. 500. The Government has sanctioned Rs. 30,000 for the building.

Jaya Raw Up Shevaroy.—A Kolar correspondent writes to the Evening Mail to say that Jaya Raw failing to obtain justice in this Province either from the Maharajah or the British Resident, has left this for Calcutta to appeal to the Viceroy regarding the injustice done to him. We sincerely hope some case of this kind brought to the Viceroy's notice will cause the Mysore Durbar to see to the better management of the Province.

Forest Students.—The three students who were sent to Dehra Dun, with a State Scholarship, some eighteen months ago, for practical training in subjects of Forestry and Botany have passed their examination very creditably and are appointed as Forest Apprentices in the State Service, on Rs. 120 per mensem, with retrospective effect from January last. The young men are expected to arrive in Bangalore about the beginning of next month, when they will be posted to the charge of Tumkoor, Chattlidroog and Shemoogah Forests.—B. S.

There is a Rumour current just now that on the recommendation of Mr. Lyall, late British Resident, the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore is reconsidering the case of Mr. V. N. Narsim Iyengar, late District Judge of Mysore, with an intent to reinstate him to his former appointment. As he was a splendid revenue officer it would be convenient to secure his services for the present vacant

of which are the same as he drew as District Judge—*Bangalore Spectator*

THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, NUNDYDROOG DIVISION—We understand that the Mysore Government has directed Mr. Meenakshi Iyer, Barrister at Law, Government Advocate, to assume charge of the duties of Public Prosecutor, Nundydroog Division in addition to his own duties as Government Advocate, during the next two months, ending with the reopening of the Courts at the end of May next. The Government Advocate has also been permitted to employ any Advocate to conduct the work in the Sessions Court, should his own duties prevent him from appearing in person.

EMPLOYES OF THE OCTROI DEPARTMENT—Out of about one hundred employes of the Octroi Department Civil and Military Station, Writers, Mirasdars, Peons, Peons, about forty have been turned by the Town Municipality. One Bombay Soobiah, formerly Detective Officer of the Station Municipality, whose services were dispensed with by Major Maltby, on his assuming the Municipal Presidentship, has now been entertained by the Town Municipality in a similar capacity. The Octroi duties ceased to be levied in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore from the 1st instant. The Town Municipality should not be slow to follow a good example.

THE RESIDENT'S COURT—Mr H D Fitzpatrick, the British Resident of Mysore, took his seat on the bench, as chief Appellate Judge of the Civil and Station of Bangalore, for the first time, on Saturday last. There were seventeen for disposal, and occupied the court's attention from 12 noon to 4.30 P.M. The members of the bar, of whom there was a goodly attendance, were quite satisfied that Mr Fitzpatrick is the right man in the right place, being well equipped with law and procedure, including long experience in Civil and Sessions Judge in Bengal. Mr Fitzpatrick is a very patient and courteous judge. The residents of the C. and M. Station may be congratulated that they have a highly qualified appellate Judge.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB—The following notifications appear in a recent *Punjab Gazette Extraordinary*:—

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Umpha ston Aitchison, K C S I, C I E, L L D, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, will be sworn before the Calcutta Mint on the 31st ult, or, on Friday, the 1st April 1887. The ceremony will be a public one. A Guard of Honour of 1st and 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps will be in attendance. At the time fixed the station salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Fort, and the Guard of Honour will present arms.

Mr James Bolwell Lyall, Bengal Civil Service, who has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies by the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No 75, of the 16th of March 1887, is expected to assume charge of his Lieutenant-Governorship on the 2nd of April and to arrive at Lahore by the Delhi Mail Train at 5 P.M. on Monday, the 4th April. As Mr Lyall will arrive at Delhi at the night of Saturday, the 2nd April, in the morning of Sunday, the 3rd April, and will leave Delhi for Lahore on the night of the 3rd, a salute of 15 guns will be fired by the Military authorities at Delhi at day break on the morning of Monday, the 4th April.

Sir Charles Aitchison desires that the Civil officers of Ludhiana, Jullundur and Amritsar will be present to meet the Lieutenant Governor on the platforms of those stations as the train passes.

The arrival at Lahore will be public. All Civil Officers are requested to be on the platform. A Guard of Honour of the 1st and 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps will be in attendance. As he train reaches the station a salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Fort and the Guard of Honour will present arms.

MYSORE

"MYSORE KARNATAKA BHASHA WOJEEVANI SABHA"

An account of a meeting held in Mysore to revive and improve the Kanarese Language

A new movement was inaugurated on the 25th of March in favour of the revival and advancement of high class Canarese Literature in Mysore. A movement unique of its kind in the History of Canarese Literature in recent times. During the last century the Canarese country had the misfortune of falling under different rulers,—rulers who were more or less characterized by a cold sympathy towards learning and who squandered all their wealth in military operations and self-aggrandizement. In consequence of this indifference on the part of the rulers, the Canarese Language and Literature has suffered a good deal and the efforts made by the English Government to revive the English language, however praiseworthy, have proved to be spasmodic and not aimed at the root and for the *evil*. Mr Rai Bahadur A. Narasimah Iyengar's notice calling a meeting in the Ranga Chalu Memorial Hall on the Hindu New year's day was looked therefore with great deal of delight on the part of all the well wishers of the Canarese Language. By 11 A.M. the appointed hour a large number of people assembled and the meeting was the roughly representative in its character—lawyers, merchants, pundits, shastrees and officials being all present. A world lecture of the meeting was that the proceedings were all in Canarese. Great enthusiasm was shown throughout the meeting. Among those present, there were Messrs Rai Bahadur P Krishna Row and Subbaiah Mudaliar, Councillors to His Highness the Maharajah, Mr H J Bhabha, M A Head Master, Mr C Seshaiyan Iyengar Sub Judge, Mr B Chikkaballapur Iyer, Police Assistant Commissioner, Mr V Raghava Gowda, Mr V Ananda Rao, Advocates, Mr H Nanjunda Raja, Mr Lingaraja, Mr Dina Chandra, Merchants, &c. It was proposed by Mr Bhabha and seconded by Mr A Narasimah Iyengar, that Mr Rai Bahadur P Krishna Row be voted to the chair. Carried *nem con*.

Mr Krishna Rao thereupon took the chair and explained the object of the meeting. He said that this *project* was very unique one, and its success would in the History of the Kanarese Literature, depend and well directed efforts would be made to revive and improve it. He then called upon Mr Rangaswamy Rao, Assistant Master, Bangalore Central College, to read a lecture which he had prepared.

The lecturer, who on rising was greeted with cheers, began by saying that the present time was a most happy time to make any attempts to revive Kanarese literature and bring it to perfection. In England a Colonial and Imperial Institute, forming a repository of the choice productions of the different Colonies and dependencies was to be formed on a gigantic scale at least expenditure. Following this example, in India also enlightened princes had resolved recommend to the Jubilee or the Empress in some permanent manner. In Mysore a Technical Institute was to be established and in connection with it an oriental library also. Such a time therefore afforded favourable opportunity to trace the course of the decline of the Kanarese language with a view to put it on a more solid basis. What to do with the Jain kings began the decline of Kanarese literature. During the Jaina period there was some encouragement, as in the time of Chickadevarajah it had a *social patronage*. When Mysore, however, fell into the hands of the Mahomedans, the language was *totally neglected till the Missions of the Rev. Kittle and Mr B. L. Rice*, forced it into public notice. The lecturer then touched upon a few points of Kanarese literature. He said that the word "Kannada" was said to be derived from Karnata. Dr Gundert was of opinion that Karnata meant the country of the black soil, and this explanation seemed to the lecturer to be the correct one.

In a Sanskrit work of Visvagunadarsa, "Karnata" was explained to mean the language which reached the ears of many, or a language which was used by many. Mr Rice thought that the word implied what was pleasing to the ear. Next as to the relation between Kanarese and Sanskrit, the lecturer said that Nagavarma and other grammarians believed that Sanskrit was the parent of Kanarese. This opinion could not be received in its entirety, inasmuch as it were treat would follow that all the Kanarese words must have been derived from Sanskrit roots, and further that the Kanarese alphabet must be identical with that of Sanskrit. Besides, in the Kanarese Language there were several words which were cognate to the words of the Tamil and Telugu languages, and it could not be maintained that the words in those languages also were derived from Sanskrit. It must, however, be admitted that Kanarese was not wholly an independent language. The truth was that like the other Dravidian languages, Kanarese also was a language of its own, that when the Aryans penetrated to the South they mixed with the Kanarese speaking people and began to introduce Sanskrit words, that the absence of a pure Kanarese literature and the close resemblance between the grammars of Sanskrit and Kanarese rendered it probable that books came to be written after the contact between the Aryans and the Kanarese people took place. The probabilities were that there was a common language in Southern India before the appearance of the Aryans, that the Aryans must have come at different periods in different batches, and that after a time when the original immigrants and their descendants must have been cut off from the communication with one another and must have formed languages of their own which now existed in the shape of the Dravidian languages. Whatever differences of opinion on this was as regards the origin of the Kanarese language it must, however, be admitted that Kanarese flourished only by the help of Sanskrit. Thus Kanarese was one of the most important languages of India was plain from the fact that it was spoken by about [illegible] millions of people, and that it prevailed in the Mysore Province, in parts of the Bombay Presidency, and in the Hyderabad State, and in Mangalore. There were five dialects originating from the Kanarese language, Tulu, Kodagu, Tuda, Badaga and Kota, but these latter had no alphabets of their own, and till recently it not appears had been made to reduce them into writing. The lecturer went on to say that words in the classes for the [illegible] in Mangalore. Other languages inferior religious books written by native Christian converts with very imperfect knowledge of the language, they had but no literary productions in Mangalore. The language as spoken in Mysore having been used by the masters of sacred works in Jainism, Brahmin Chamaiahs and others, must be said to be the standard language. In Bangalore, for the four-teenth century, [illegible] was made in Kanarese to suit its origin, there were no great writers and with a [illegible] number of years absolutely none. There was no encouragement to Kanarese scholars in Mangalore and it was in Mysore, where Nana Rajas extended their patronage freely to them in the next phase several Tulu words had found their way into the language of Mangalore, and recently Christian Missions also had had a hand in marring the language purer. The differences that appeared to the lecturer between the Mangalore Kanarese and the Mysore-Kanarese were that there were several Tulu words in the former which were not found in the latter, in the former compounds between Sanskrit and Kanarese words were freely accepted and that there was hardly any distinction between the spoken and written language. Mr Rice had divided Kanarese into three periods,—(1) Old Kanarese of the earlier periods (2) Old Kanarese of the latter periods (3) Modern Kanarese, but it appeared to the lecturer that the first and the second were the same. Mr Rice had given a list in the *Mysore Gazetteer* of the Kanarese authors and their works. From it, it appeared that Kanarese was in a flourishing condition even before the era of Sankaracharya. The Jain Kanarese literature was specially interesting and several valuable works had also been produced by Linguists and Brahmins. There were works in the Kanarese language bearing upon History, Drama, Fiction, Religion, Poetry, &c. Not knowing the range of Kanarese literature, several people believed that Tamil and Telugu were superior languages, but before giving the palm to any of these, it was necessary that a glance should be had at the list of books given in the *Gazetteer*. The lecturer was of opinion that Kanarese was to play any part at all in the advancement of life it must rely on the help of Sanskrit and borrow from that language scientific and other technical words, where the Sanscrit Vocabulary could not furnish words, other languages should be freely drawn upon. Till the Kanarese Vocabulary was largely enriched by a large influx of new words, no [illegible] good could be derived, nor was the process of adding foreign words in any way derogatory to the dignity of a language, for had not the English language been a mixed one, and yet the most important language in the world? At present in official correspondence so many foreign words were being used that a stranger would be under the impression that Kanarese was quite inadequate for official purposes. The Madras University also were to blame to a certain extent in so much as their attention more importance to the English language and regard the vernacular as secondary objects to it. The newly formed Panjab University had, however, forsaken this defect and made provision to confer degrees for high attainments in the vernaculars. Great credit was due to Messrs. Rice and Kittle for their indefatigable and disinterested labours in the field of Kanarese literature. Within the last ten years, through the unparalleled exertions and devotion of Mr. Rai Bahadur Narsim Iyengar a girl's school had been started in Mysore which had become a model of its kind in India, a Sanskrit College had been established, a local vernacular examination had been introduced and several able literary works had been produced. Still, however, real Kanarese scholars were few in number, and there were several difficulties in their way. In the first place there was no good dictionary in the language, and at present the students had to commit a number of memorable verses to memory, which was a laborious and often a thankless task inasmuch as the verses did not give the meanings of all the words exhaustively, in the next place the students had no good library of all the Kanarese books, in the third place a knowledge of Sanskrit was necessary for acquiring proficiency in the Kanarese. Except in the Mysore town, there were few Kanarese scholars in other places, and unless some measures were devised to stimulate a study of Kanarese literature, the lecturer believed, that Kanarese would lose its rank as a literary language. What were wanted for the advancement of the Kanarese language were the following:—(1) a good library (2) an association of Kanarese scholars (3) a printing press attached to a library (4) a school to teach classical Kanarese (5) one or two literary tests. A library would stimulate the curiosity of students to examine the books in them and acquaint themselves with their contents, without a collection of all the books a history of the literature of the language can never be written. An association of scholars was necessary to revise the existing works to publish translations of English books. To achieve these objects it was necessary that few gentlemen acquainted with both the languages should be members of the association. Next as regards the school to teach the classics of Kanarese the lecturer believed that it could be easily started. There were already a Sanskrit College and a Girls' School, and His Highness the Maharajah would, no doubt, lend his support to the new institution also. Scholarships were to be provided to encourage students to join in the school, and previous to admission a certain knowledge of Sanskrit was to be insisted on. Provision was also to be made to employ the pupils of the school as Kanarese Pundits and in other capacities in the public service.

The lecturer sat down in the midst of great applause and Mr Mallappah Shastry, the Poet Laureate of Mysore, read a few stanzas from the famous Bharata of Kumara Vyasa. The following propositions were then put to the meeting and carried *nem con*:

(1) Proposed by Mr M. Shama Row, M A, and seconded by Mr. S. Ranganathaiyar that the Association now started be designated—"The Mysore Karnata Bhashoppivani Sabha." The chairman here announced that His Highness the Maharajah, who so well supports a large number of Sanskrit and Kanarese Pundits and gives a liberal encouragement to the study of literature of these languages, had graciously consented to become the patron of the Sabha.

(2) Proposed by Mr Venkata Krishna Iyya and seconded by Mr Raghunatha Rao, B.A, that Rai Bahadur P Krishna Rao and Mr. B. L Rice, C. I. E., be requested to become the Presidents of the Sabha.

(3) Proposed by Mr Raghunatha Rao and seconded by Mr Mallappah that Messrs Rai Bahadur A. Narasimah Iyengar and P Sreenivasa Iyengar be the Vice-Presidents.

(4) Proposed by Mr M Venkata Krishna Iyya and seconded by Mr C Sreenivasa Iyengar that Messrs. R. Raghunatha Rao, B.A, and M Shama Rao, M.A, be the Secretaries of the Sabha. Mr Sreenivasa Iyengar in seconding the proposition said that the Mysore Government had made some attempts in making a collection of Kanarese works and had called for a list of books available in the various taluks of the province. Sufficient encouragement had been given to English learning, and the time had therefore arrived when vigorous measures were to be adopted for the production of first class works in the vernacular languages and for the training of good Kanarese scholars. Regarding the two Secretaries selected he believed that both of them were well-read in Kanarese and he had no doubt that they would prove themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them.

(5) Proposed by Mr M Shama Rao, M.A, and seconded by Mr Rai Bahadur A Narsim Iyengar that the following gentle-

ion form the managing committee of the Sabha with power to add to their number, Messrs. S Ringachariar, D Subbaiya, B.A., S. Mathar Rao, B.A.; A Subba Rao, B.A., K. Venkata swamiyyer, B.A., V Raghavacharia, K Narasimachar, B.A.; M B Sreenivas Iyengar, B.A., M Venkatakrishnaiya, H Nanjunda Rajaurs, H Lingaraja Urs, H. V Nanjundayya, B.A., and H. M. S. Pattana, B.A., Bisappa Shastry, T Venkataramiyya, B.A., G Krishna Rao, B.A., S Sreenivas Rao, B.A., M Sreenivas Rao, B.A., Rev. C. H. Hocken; M C Ranga Iyengar, B.A., C. Subba Rao B.A., Dilvoy Devaraja Urs, C Mahadeva Shetty, Pappanna, K Ramaswamy Iyengar, B.A., H. Krishna Rao, A Ananda Rao, Siddalingaiah, Karibasappa, Chakravarty Iyengar; H Mallappa, Thimmappa and Dasachandraiah

Mr A Narasimah Iyengar in seconding said that the wisest men of different nations had striven to communicate to the masses the knowledge of the world and of morality by the medium of the vernacular of the country—and as long as this was not done, the knowledge however valuable and superior it may be—if arts, sciences, history, &c., possessed by the elite of the nation—would not be felt or enjoyed by the whole nation to any extent—and the gulf between the possessors of this knowledge and the masses would become wider and wider—and there would be no harmonious progress of the whole nation. He said that formerly when Kanarese was the only language of the country the best talents were available for the study of Kanarese literature, and this accounts for the progress Kanarese had made in old times. Now talents, superior, middling and even inferior, all, are engaged in the study of English—and the extensive study of the various branches of knowledge by the medium of that language absorbs all attention and the study of the Vernacular, not receiving its due attention, got into disuse, and if it continued like this would at no distant time become barbarous. Hence all the greater the need for great efforts being made to revive and enrich the vernacular languages. He therefore earnestly hoped that gentlemen of learning and influence would lend their hearty co-operation to the movement and he had not the slightest misgiving that the gentlemen named to form the committee would be behind hand in furthering the project now set on-foot

(6.) Proposed by Mr B Mallappa and seconded by Mr Raghunatha Rao, that a school be established and a curriculum of studies be devised

The Secretary Mr M Shama Rao then announced that the committee would meet, prepare a scheme of studies and give a practical shape to the resolutions passed, within a month

Mr Rai Bahadur P Krishna Rao in bringing the meeting to a close said that they were all pleased that the meeting had so happily terminated, and that it must be gratifying to all well-wishers of the Kanarese language and the literature that real and systematic efforts were to be made to infuse new life into the Kanarese literature which had been for so long a time in a state of suspended animation. He believed that while His Highness the Maharajah himself had manifested so deep an interest by consenting to become the patron of the Sabha, it was the bounden duty of His Highness' subjects to use every legitimate influence in their power in the improvement of their too long neglected national literature. He believed that the zeal and tact with which Mr Narasimah Iyengar had worked hitherto in every public movement would ensure success in this movement also

Votes of thanks were then proposed and seconded by Messrs. A Narasimah Iyengar, E Chidambaram Iyer, and A Ananda Rao, to the chairman for his courtesy in filling the Chair and for his able conduct thereon, and to Mr Raghunatha Rao for his interesting lecture.

General Summary

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts of the South Indian Railway, for the week ending 5th March 1886 were Rs 1,11,269 0 1 against Rs 98,347 14 2 in the corresponding week in 1885

HIGH COURT RECESS.—The High Court will be closed for the midsummer recess from Monday the 2nd May, to Saturday the 2nd July next, (both days inclusive) No applications for the admission of Civil appeals will be received during the recess except in cases where it is sought to obtain an injunction, or an attachment, or to stay proceedings—*Mail*

DEATH OF THE MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN, RAJAMUNDRY.—Mr Sundaraw, Rao Bahadur, First Assistant Lecturer at the Government College, and Chairman of the Municipality, died on the 28th March night from Paralysis, aged about forty four. His body was borne amidst hundreds of his friends and pupils, and cremated this morning near the river All schools have closed out of respect for his memory.—*Mail*

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—If any poison is swallowed, drink instantly half a glass of cool water, with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into it, this causes the poison to be instantly vomited, but for fear some of the poison may remain, swallow the white of one or two raw eggs, or drink a cup of very strong coffee, these two being antidotes for a great number of poisons If they are not at hand, a pint of sweet oil, or lamp oil, or "drippings" or melted butter, or lard, are good substitutes.

MR J B LYALL, with Mrs. Lyall, attended the distribution of Prizes at the Madras Christian College, on Friday last The meeting was presided over by the Governor of Madras, who alluded in his address to the pressure amongst them of the new Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab The Governor expressed a wish that Mr Lyall would carry away with him to the North a feeling that Madras is not so "benighted" as some people think it is The Northern man, we all know, 'put on side" to an enormous extent, and deal largely in gas Mr Lyall ought by the time to be well convinced that though things down south are conducted with less glitter and less clanging of kettles, Madras doesn't take a back seat when solid work is to be done, in the educational or any others line It is time that Governors and others dropped stale apologies for a "benighted" Presidency—*Mail*

WE hear that a certain District Munsiff in the neighbouring District of—has hit upon a very ingenious mode of extorting money from the people About three months back, he seems to have ordered his servants to take a bail to the houses of the principal inhabitants of the place who were told the Munsiff intended to tie into the bail to a well known gaol in the District and that he desired the bail to contribute towards the expenses he was to incur in connection with the ceremony of dedication, and that they should not contribute any thing less than a Rupee We do not know how much money was collected The very same officials, it seems, extorting money from the people in various other ways We are now making enquiries, and as soon as we are in possession of sufficient number of facts, we shall disclose them to the public—*Telugu Harp*

A SAD TRAGEDY.—A Hindu lady, the wife of a Baboo residing in Kisto Singhee's Lane, in Jorasanko, being near her confinement, was removed to the lower premises of the house, as is customary with the receptable classes of Natives, to obviate the 'pollution' (as it is termed) of the house, and the other members of the family Mother and infant did well until Tuesday night The next morning the other inmates of the upper floor, were roused by loud shrieks, and on going down, they found both woman and child had been fearfully hurt It would appear that during the night the woman discovered that the bedding which was spread on the ground, was all abloaze, as also her cloth and those in which her infant was wrapped She shrieked for aid but owing to the door of her small room being closed, her cries did not for some time reach those who were comfortably asleep upstairs The child died on the morning of the 17th The child died on the morning of the 17th instant (Thursday), but no information was given to the police of the occurrence, and they came to know of it only through the registrar at the cremation ground, when the body of the infant was conveyed there The mother has since been removed to hospital, and now has there insensible from the severe injuries received, and the shock to her system is so great that is a matter of grave doubt whether she will ever recover from it.

THE EDITOR OF THE *Mail*.—Everybody in Madras will, we feel sure join us in congratulating Mr C A Lawson most heartily, upon the signal, and throughly well deserved compliment, that has so gracefully been paid to him, at the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor, by the General Jubilee Committee of this Presidency, in recognition of his untiring labours as its Honorary Secretary Mr Lawson has had the great distinction conferred upon him of being selected to lay the casket, containing the Madras Jubilee Book, at the foot of the Throne, and all must admit, that he has most richly deserved his honors—especially as this book to quote His Excellency's speech, contains such a "very interesting amount of matter," and that it was so applied at the very happy suggestion of Mr LAWSON himself We question much if any other man, as the Editor for the *Madras Mail* must always necessarily be, could have been found, so willingly, and loyally to devote his time and energies—even we are sorry to say the detriment of his health—in carrying out so efficiently, the manifold and arduous duties of Honorary Secretary to the Madras General Jubilee Committee Mr Lawson, we understand, will shortly leave for England, to enjoy a well earned rest. He takes our hearty good wishes with him, and we hope that the bearer of the Madras Jubilee Casket, will benefit by the time-honoured custom on all similar and such-like occasions, and that when our Envoy-Extraordinary returns among us, he will only be the bearer of Her Majesty's most gracious thanks—but also the recipient of some substantial mark of his Sovereign's special favour.—*Times*

Extracts.

DADAJI *vs.* RAKHMABAI

The *Mahratta*.—If Dadaji and those who are his advisers are wise, let them recover the costs, but afterwards leave Rakhmabai to her fate They would not be wise in pressing matters further The English people are rather quixotic in the matter of the fair sex Among them chivalry of a certain type is not yet gone The chivalrous spirit of theirs can be mischievous It has been observed that in divorce cases the English Juries are generally inclined to give a verdict in favor of the wife The sentiment at the bottom is gallantry We can well understand how sober English men too fail to distinguish this case, as a case of the wife desiring separation on inadequate grounds The very fact that the wife stood up against her husband, was synonymous with them of the husband being a brute and deserving to be opposed It is no use arguing with such people It is hopeless to make a good wife Well like a bad bargain, he must give it up He has tried to induce her to come to the dutiful path but she refuses Let the consequence be on her own head He must not now make his conduct appear like persecution or he will not only spoil his own case, but lead the other party to unnecessary violence pregnant with mischief to the very marriage system among us Society ought to mark the disapprobation of such conduct by all legitimate means in their power This is all that can and should be done

The *Mahratta*.—Mr Hudson, a member of the Public Service Commission, has resolved himself in mental He has discharged himself of feelings the weight of which was oppressing his breast He has sprung a mine upon his brother commissioners and has given them to understand that the two and a half months labour in which they have engaged, has been all to naught In this most upright and worthy Judge's opinion, the question was not whether native natives should be admitted into the Public Service of their country He would like to more Anglicize it And he cites his experience of twenty two years as giving him a right to speak He declaims against the Commission having neglected the main issue, in the name of the royal Zemindar the European capitalist, trader and natives—in fact of all except those who hold Government appointments but native aspirants for a greater share in the Government of their country trouble in their souls The days of their glory are numbered A mighty saviour of the British rule is coming to trample them under foot But yet let them not despair Mr Hudson has to hold out to them a ray of hope There downward career is to have a limit "I go not the Commission, says this representative of the jealous Anglo Indian community who want to keep a monopoly of all the loaves and fishes penetrated with the humility of making the concession of the Statute 33 Vic a reality for natives of India" that this is not the time for it The above declaration of a desire is only a shield to ward off just censure, will be the comment of the majority

RUKHMABAI'S CASE

The *Indu Prakash*.—We understand that the object of those who have taken up the cause of Rukhmabai is no other than to rescue her and try to get the present anomaly as regards suits by a Hindu for restitution of conjugal rights removed in so far as that anomaly is a creation of and due to the British laws There is we believe, no desire whatever to interfere in any way with the Hindu marriage question Rukhmabai's sympathisers find that the British Courts have been exercising the jurisdiction of the courts by interfering in such matters and pronouncing six month's imprisonment in case of non obedience to their decrees All they seek is either to get the Legislature to say that the jurisdiction shall not be exercised by the Courts or the term of imprisonment shall be considerably reduced The question naturally arises, then—If the Courts give up the jurisdiction and leave such matters to castes, how will the castes exercise it? According to Strange, Manu "includes the wife among objects of domestic discipline, when conviction of to deserve it and the punishment provided by him is beating her "with a small switch or a cane" or "a rope," "the correction however, to be inflicted on the back part only of the body" But the present Indian Penal Code does not authorise a Hindu husband to assault a disobedient wife It may be urged by the Dadajis of the future that if the Courts will not give them relief, then the Government ought to enable them to take the law into their own hands and exercise the power given to Hindu husbands by Manu But an "authority deemed to be equivalent to that of Manu says beautifully—*Strike not, even with a blossom, a wife guilty of a hundred faults*" (Strange's Hindu law) Therefore, no Hindu husband would be, even according to Hindu law, justified in claiming the right to beat his wife Then arises the question—how shall such matters be settled, if neither by the Courts nor by the husband The fact is among us Hindus when a wife refused to go to her husband, society looked upon her as a perverse girl and usually left her to herself on the very sensible principle that it was no use obliging a woman to live with a man whom she disliked The Hindu idea of a wife is one who obeys her husband and old Hindus could not understand how a woman could live as a man's wife who had no regard for him They allowed her to go her own way Of course castes and *panchayets* would interfere in such matters and try to bring a out of mutual pressure to bear on the parties by remonstrating with the party that is unwilling to cast her or his lot with the other, but if they failed, they invariably let matters alone No one thought of making a case for the Court in the King out of it, because the man was regarded as foolish who wanted for his wife a woman who had disowned him and disliked him This was a very sensible way of managing such disputes and our people, he stand to their credit highly known it long before the European nation came in Are now the British law has made a jumble of the whole thing by bringing in some of its own curious provisions which were unknown to Hindu jurists because our ancestors never dreamed for them and could never understand what the policy was the principle of making a wife of a woman against her will

THE CHINGLEPUT CASE

On the 28th February last Mr Lutto M P, put the following questions to the Under Secretary of State—

Whether the Government of Madras is now making enquiries and collecting evidence with the view to report the Chinglepuut case which five years since created such intense excitement whether a detective officer has not for a month or two been employed to work up the case, whether the Collector of Chingleput did not in 1882 obtain the sanction of Government to prosecute certain villagers for complaining against a Magistrate, whether these villagers were not confined to impress against forty complainants whether one of them number aged and in ill health respectively, died not due to confinement, whether they are numerous witnesses were not made to travel over the district, to days and weeks together, with the escort of Chinglepuut and Sub Collector, whether at last the roughly expiated, the native community throughout South India did not combine in a manner without precedent under British rule, subject large sums of money and expose the the character of the Magistrate complained of whether he did not then also and dismiss his post, whether he was not subsequently brought to trial on charge of stealing and making away with official records, and sentenced a term of imprisonment, whether the Government did not then appeal against consentence of the Madras Court, which the High Court did not uphold the conviction whether the Collector did not then at public cost of bringing forward an immense amount of fresh evidence and induce Government to appeal a second time, when the High Court did not refuse to admit the evidence of any of this fresh evidence and did not again confirm the conviction whether the Collector did not then urge on the Government extraordinary course of overruling the adverse decisions of the Court of Justice whether the Magistrate was not thus deprived by a strained exercise of the Governor's prerogative, and whether the Collector is now acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department

In reply Sir J Gorst said—

The case relating to the Collector of Chingleput, began in May 1881 Certain ryots of the Chinglepuut district charged the Tahsildar who was a subordinate native revenue officer with extortion A variety of criminal proceedings took place but as the records are in India, are not sent to the India Office it is impossible to answer the questions generally Some of the complainants appeared to have been convicted of perjury and the Tahsildar himself of stealing and making away with official records The Tahsildar appealed twice to the Madras High Court On the last occasion, the sentence was reduced from two to one years rigorous imprisonment The High Court had no jurisdiction to entertain a second appeal, but, March 11, 1883, the Madras Government made an order stating that "the Governor in Council, after considering the further opinion expressed by the Judges of the High Court in this peculiar case, has come to the conclusion that it will be most consistent with justice, give the accused the benefit of the doubt raised by the subsequent evidence, and accordingly pardoned under section 401, Code of Criminal Procedure to remit the remainder of the sentence" Mr Price now Acting Secretary to Government, was Collector of Chinglepuut between 1878 and 1884 Secretary of State is not aware of any intention on the part of the Government of Madras to open this case

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MADURA

Mr Lutto asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Senior Member of the Madras Board of Revenue was last year engaged four months making a special report on the district administration of Madura, and what action would the Government take on the report

SIR J. GORST—Yes, the action to be taken on the report is still under the consideration of the Governor of Madras

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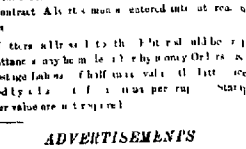

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Hubli, 25th March 1887

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Parnellites were determined to drag on the discussion, but finally Mr W H Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, and leader of the House, moved the Cloture, which was adopted by 361 against 253 votes

Upon the announcement of the result of the division, Mr Gladstone, with the whole of the Radicals and Parnellites who were present left the House in a body

London, 3rd April—Lord Randolph Churchill speaking at a meeting of the electors of South Paddington yesterday, said he strongly supported the Irish Crimes and Land Bills. In reference to his resigning his seat in the Cabinet, he said the step was justified, and that he would continue to insist on economy in the War Department and Admiralty, without in any way impairing the defence of the Empire

Constantinople, 3rd April—It is stated that the Porte is dissatisfied with Ahmed Mouktar Pacha's report because it does not deal with Sir Drummond Wolff's proposals, but only expresses views for the solution of Egypt based upon treaties and firmans

The Colonial Conference was opened yesterday, when Lord Salisbury made a speech in which he said that the defence of the Empire was of common interest to England and the Colonies The European nations, his Lordship said, were showing an increasing desire to acquire colonial possessions, and it behoved the Colonies to take a fair share in the mutual defence by furnishing men as well as means

London 6th April—In the House of Commons last night, Sir J Gorst, in reply to a question, said that the submission of Burmah was now complete, and that the country was accessible to British trade, though, naturally, disorder there was again possible

In the House of Commons last night, Sir B Samuelson, Liberal Member for North Oxfordshire, moved the rejection of the Crimes Bill, on the ground that it would increase disorder in Ireland and endanger the Union

Her Majesty the Queen has gone to Aixles-Bains.

London, 7th April—Crowded meetings were held yesterday evening in different parts of London to protest against the proposed coercive measures in Ireland Mr John Morley and other leading Radicals addressed the meetings.

London, 8th April—The House of Commons has adjourned for the Easter holidays, and will reassemble on Tuesday, the 12th instant

Colonel Sir Joseph West Ridgeway and Captain Barrow have started for St Petersburg, for the purpose of commencing negotiations with respect to points which are still undecided relative to the Russo-Afghan Frontier at Kushk and Khoja Saleh

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1887

THE CASE OF MOONI VENCATI—THE CHILD-MURDERESS OF A CHILD

It is the first time, we believe, in the history of crime in the Mysore Province, that a Court of Sessions, assisted (as in the case we are about to note) by a jury, has been called upon to try a child murderess of that sex such is the unique fact in the case of the girl Moonl Vencati, who was tried by Mr Thumboo Chetty and a jury, at the last Criminal Sessions of the Chief Court of Mysore The girl is hardly thirteen years of age, physically quite undeveloped, and has not attained her puberty yet On the other hand, the mental qualities of design, deliberation, and promptitude in actions appear to be abnormally developed, and her moral sense of right and wrong seems also to have been displayed by her, and fear, not moral fear at the evil nature of her act in taking the life of a fellow creature but physical fear at the consequences of her act which she knew (as she said in her confession) would entail bodily punishment on herself The story of her crime is soon told She went with a child six years old her subsequent victim, out of the village bound towards an unfrequented well The child wore a gold necklace, of which the young girl desired to possess herself, no doubt led by that innate love of finery, which is characteristic of woman at all ages and also by that feeling of jealousy which influences women when she thinks herself, or is thought, to be inferior, in any way to others of her sex Her plan to possess herself of the coveted trinket was very direct and prompt—as simple as the action of Rob Roy Macgregor and all other freebooters of the romantic kind, who followed

The good old rule the simple plan,
That they may take who have the power,
And they may keep who can——

and so Moonl Vencati practically but uncommonly following this elementary but potent principle, quietly dispossessed her child companion of her ornament, and when the latter began crying and threatened to report the theft to her people in the village, Moonl Vencati acted with the promptitude of any great general on the field of battle, or any great statesman, of whom history has any record to the effect that he acted with decision and promptitude on an emergency She simply showed her victim over the brink of the well into the depths below, and then went quickly away from the spot, having formed the deliberate resolution in her mind not to disclose her murderous act and her act of theft by not only wearing the stolen property, but concealing it about her person It was not till the murdered child had been missed and search had been made for her for three days and her body discovered in the well, and the fact that she was last seen with her murderess, that Moonl Vencati made a full confession of her act and produced the necklace Otherwise put upon her trial before the committing magistrate, and again before the Chief Court Sessions Moonl Vencati made the same statement, adhering to the details and not faltering in her voice or manner, and giving as her reason for the murder, that she was afraid she would be punished at home, if her victim had disclosed her theft of the necklace, as she threatened to do The curious point in the case, or, rather, we should say, the extraordinary feature in the girl's character is, that though she was conscious of wrong doing, in stealing the necklace, pushing the little child into the well, and concealing these facts for three days, she does not appear to realise, indeed, we may state it as a fact, that she actually does not realise, the enormity and heinousness of her act, in taking the life of the child, which she confessed she knew must follow, in pushed her victim into the well, but she does not, even now, realise her act as murder, and still less, did she realise that her own life would be forfeited, and curiously enough, the expression of her face habitual expression, not put on for the moment, is that of an ordinary Hindu child of her age and station in life, and does not reveal any special vice or moral turpitude

Mr Justice Thumboo Chetty and the jury could not but find the girl guilty of murder, her acts (according to her own confession) showing design, deliberation, promptitude, and judgment and prudence in conceiving these acts, and equal promptitude in confessing her crime when she found concealment no longer of any use in saving her from punishment punishment not such as the law awards for deliberate murder but (as she thought) bodily chastisement Mr Thumboo Chetty had no alternative but to pass sentence of death leaving its commutation to the Full Bench, because, as is evident, the learned judge was placed in a very difficult and delicate position Though it was undoubtedly guilty of Hindu murder, though she had no notion what were the future consequences to herself and still less had she any idea what was the legal punishment for her act Mr Thumboo Chetty, then did right in passing the capital sentence feeling assured that his colleagues on the bench, to appeal to them would commute it, as indeed they did, and in which Mr Thumboo Chetty cordially concurred It is due to Messrs Plumer and Rumachandra to record that they went down to the Central Jail and saw the girl there and were quite satisfied that her case was one which called for commutation of sentence

Such are the facts of this very unique case of murder, by one who knew she was doing a wrong act, which would bring some extent of physical discomfort to herself but not of punishment by her own death who displayed all the calmness, deliberation, and ingenuity of a practised hand, in the inception, performance, and concealment of her act It is a case sui generis so far as our personal experience goes this is the first time we had personal knowledge of a criminal of this kind who is guilty of murder, and is yet innocent of its enormity and the fatal consequences to herself Can any student of moral and mental philosophy—any student of Psychology unravel this riddle for us?

A TEMPEST IN A TEA POT

The City Fathers who represent the rate payers of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are put now and exercised in mind as to the amount of recognition due to their dignity, and to which they are legally entitled, by virtue of the position they hold as spokesmen for the people, among whom the live, move, and have their being All this agitation is said to have been brought about by a circular that was sent by the Private Secretary of their Board, enquiring at the request of the Resident, if they, in common with the members of the City Municipal Board would care to receive invitations to be present at all ceremonies such as at the arrival and departure of the British Resident and H H the Maharajah of Mysore This has completely upset them They have put in the clothes of the Resident's dinners—in order to work the better, probably—and to walk about his grounds on a moonlight night, under the light of chinese lanterns, indulge in choice liquors and light refreshments, while they chat "very nothings" to each other, and, in short, make themselves completely "at Home" at the Residency on divers occasions One of these gentlemen puts forward his pretensions to recognition thus He assures the President, for the information of Mr Fitzpatrick presumably, that as a "Gazetted officer" of the British Uncovenanted Service, he invariably received invitations to attend Government House, Madras, as well as to all breakfasts, public Balls, and other entertainments He further States that since taking his pension and retiring to Bangalore,"—

"I have had invite (sic) to a garden Party or two and my wife and I have been to the Residency and to the dinner given by Mr Lyall before his departure" This "very superior person" is not satisfied with all the court paid to him, and the good things he has enjoyed with his wife, but says—"I believe it (sic) still to be due to me" Not only does he say what he has received and what is still due to him, but he refuses en fete to go anywhere without his wife This display of conjugal affection is at times a little inconvenient After exhausting himself to the extent when others look like pygmies, in his estimation, he begins to deplore the lowering of the elective franchise, which compels him to sit at the same Board at which certain native gentlemen of no status whatever, sit and dispose of the public funds, clearly such a gentleman should be an acquisition to the Station Municipal Board He says in his own peculiar style,—"But they franchise for election of Municipal Commissioners has been so lowered, that it may be difficult to make it the criterion of being (sic) entitled to more than public ceremonial invitations It is after this outpouring, that he goes on abusing the native members of the Board Another gentleman—a Mahomedan, by the way—also expresses a desire to be present at the dinners of the Resident It does not seem clear what place this gentleman is prepared to take at the festive Board' A bull in a China shop will not be more out of place than this follower of the prophet will be where he wishes to go What may be present at such a feast you dare not eat, putting those to the blush who can eat, watching the spoon travel from the plate to the mouth, and back again from the mouth to the plate It will be difficult to imagine a more irksome position than to be present at a dinner, you cannot, for reasons of caste, take part in A third "concurs in the view" taken by the above Mahomedan gentleman It looks as if the gentleman who seconds the above got him to 'break the ice,' to escape the censure of having, as it were, invited himself to a dinner to which he was not asked It passes comprehension why the gentlemen here not confined themselves to the question put It was quite within their power to refuse the 'empty honor,' if honor it is to welcome a coming or speed a parting guest without like Oliver Twist asking for 'more' In fact, we do not see what necessity there was at all for the British Resident to have asked if the Commissioners would care to do so as if the latter were doing to be recognised in any way what ever As a matter of fact the Commissioners are treated with very scant courtesy indeed They give their service gratuitously, and it is only right and proper they should be treated courteously by the Government But the Commissioners are certainly not going the right way to obtain official recognition that is by begging the question They could well have maintained established precedent, instead of letting it lapse by waving their claims, and thus becoming clamorous for its re-establishment If in addition to the British Resident's entertainments, they obtain the privilege of being present at the Maharajah's public entertainments also, it will be only their right We hope they would make a successful fight for it any how

Occasional Notes

The Nawab Bashir ud Dowlah Bahadur, has been appointed by the Nizam of Hyderabad to represent His highness on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee in London

An Allahabad paper is informed, on what it describes as very good authority, that disquieting intelligence from Afghanistan reached the Viceroy during his stay at Allahabad

The Ameer has secured the bulk of his treasure at Fyzabad, the capital of Badakshan in Afghan Turkistan, to which place he is fully resolved to retire in the event of a serious reverse and disaster

The Right Hon'ble M E Grant Duff, c s i, late Governor of Madras, was invested by Her Majesty the Queen with the insignia of the Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India on the 14th ultimo.

Sir William Wedderburn, we are glad to learn, has an intention to enter Parliament after his retirement We have no doubt India will have in him a staunch friend in the House of Commons, where, we hope, he will succeed in obtaining a seat

The crop and weather report from the Punjab districts, for the week ending Wednesday last, is again most unfavourable There has been no rain to speak of, anywhere, and prices are rising In some districts, special measures in view of a probable scarcity, are, it is stated, already in contemplation

Sir Charles Aitchison left Lahore on the 1st instant for Delhi and delivered over charge of the province to Mr J B Lyall on the 2nd idem The transfer of the Punjab Government, to the new Lieutenant Governor was signalized by the firing of a salute, and was notified to the public by the issue of a Gazette Extraordinary

The Bombay Presidency Association is preparing a memorial to the Supreme Government on the subject of the policy of retrenchment on educational endowments strongly protesting against the transfer of Government Colleges to private agencies, and against the proposed reductions of grants in aid The memorial has not yet been sent in to Government

On the 17th February, a party of Nihilists, condemned to exile in Siberia, attacked the Imperial mail after it had left the town of Tschita, shot two coachmen and two guards, and took possession of 147,000 roubles in paper and 10,000 in gold One of them was captured, and revealed the names of his accomplices Amongst them was one of the postal officials of Tschita

According to the Lahore paper, which vouches for the trustworthiness of the information, the Amir of Afghanistan has failed in an attempt to raise Durani regiments by voluntary enlistment and has determined to resort to a conscription Much excitement is said to prevail in Candahar on account of the reported troublous relations between the Ghilzais and the Government

Mr R Sewell, Collector of Kistna, has reported to Government of a new and important antiquarian discovery of much archæological interest at Guntapalle, Godavari district The find consists of a series of rock cut sculptured caves in the side of a hill forming the western boundary of a small valley which runs into a tract of thick forest from the cultivated country

The Statesman suggests as a Jubilee concession that a year's service be granted to Government servants of all orders and ranks, so that those who wish may retire a year sooner from their labours 'The boon' it says 'would be inexpensive, because a proportion only would take advantage of it, while it would be very much appreciated because every man would feel he had in reserve an option which he could use in case he needed to do so.'

Mr Hugh P Maxwell, writing to the Weekly Times and Echo, of London, on the "Future of India," expresses his gratification at the growing strength of public opinion in England, and rejoicingly observes that "If India's teeming millions are awakening to new life and thought, the age of violence and wrong is hastening to a close, and the yoke of the oppressor will assuredly be broken" Mr Maxwell is evidently a sincere friend of India.

The address that has just been presented to Sir Dinshaw Manackjee Petit in Bombay, was printed in gold in a highly ornamental style It is to be enclosed in a

silver casket, mounted on a stand, having at each end two elephants which support it. On the sides of the casket will be placed a silver horse and a silver bull, and at each end the monogram and coat of arms of Sir Dinshaw The whole will be surmounted by a silver ship

A SOMEWHAT novel objection to taking oath was lately made by a witness in a Court in Melbourne not on conscientious grounds, but because the Bible offered to him was so dirty from having been kissed by thousands of persons that he feared to catch some infectious disease The Court agreed with the witness that the book was in a very filthy state and the difficulty was got over by sending for another Bible, which witness duly kissed and then gave his evidence

A CURIOUS lawsuit is in progress in a small town in Saxony A man caught a rat, tied a small bell round its neck, and let it go again, as he had found that no rat would scare every other rat for the hour The plan succeeded and for a few days was clear of the place A few nights later however a neighbour was finally relieved of the rat by hearing the usual noises of a bell in various parts of the house He came to the conclusion that the rat was haunted, until the strange bell was found in the mouth of a hole, to which it had fled for refuge, but not before it had bitten the rat to death

A TELEGRAM to a Madras paper states that reliable news from Cabul describe the American being secretly alarmed at the coalition formed against them by the most powerful and warlike clans of the great Ghilzai tribe, who muster strong in North in Afghanistan The Ameer has applied to the Government of India for help and advice, and it has been told in reply that it is not in accordance with the orders of the Home Government to proceed against the Ameer, but very strong and the Indian Government against him is successful in stirring up popular hatred and keeping alive the belief that he has secretly sold his country and people to the British Government, and has privately consented to the construction of a railway to Kandahar in order to facilitate the advance into Afghanistan

A WELL MERITED RECOGNITION

We have very great pleasure we publish below the Government of India Notification and the Sanad conferring upon our well known and public spirited citizen, Mr A Srinivasa Charlu the popular Vice President of the City Municipal Commission the title of Rai Bahadur, which he justly deserves —

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Fort William, the 16th February 1887
No 823 I

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned gentleman the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction

* * * *

Mr Srinivasachari, Vice President of the Bangalore City Municipality

* * * *

(Sd) W J CUNNINGHAM
Offg Secy to the Government of India

SANAD

To

MR. SRINIVASACHARI,

Vice-President of the Bangalore City Municipality.

I hereby confer upon you the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction

DUFFERIN,
Viceroy and Governor General of India

FORT WILLIAM,
The 16th February 1887

Local and Provincial.

FOREST DEPARTMENT —We understand that certain proposals made by the Inspector General of Forests regarding extra Establishment have been sanctioned by the Durbar, at a cost not exceeding 6,000 Rs. per annum on the present establishment — *B S*

MR O G PLUMER, Chief Judge of the Mysore Chief Court, availing himself of the recess, has taken a month's trip to Colombo He was accompanied by Mrs Plumer and left Madras by the s s "Khedive," which sailed on the 7th instant — *B S*

PETTAH DISPENSARY —We regret to say that complaints are still made against the indifference and unconscionable delay on the part of the fine hospital assistants employed in the Pettah Dispensary to dispense prescriptions to the out door patients, who attend the Dispensary at 7 A M and seldom leave before 11 o'clock, on account of the delay

SCHOOL VACATIONS —We note that many of the College and Schools in Bangalore which were closed for the Easter Holidays, have hitherto had holidays continued for a month on account of the unusual and summer heats in April and May are the hottest months of the year in Mysore, in fact June and July, is also where in South India With June begins our pleasant season

EASTER HOLIDAYS —The Easter Holidays for the offices and Magistrate Courts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore which commenced on the 12th instant Friday through the offices and courts in the Mysore Government (which is not Christian) were closed a day earlier (last Thursday) and will remain closed till Tuesday next Can any one explain this unions fact?

AN OLD MEDICAL HAND —Mr L Poonoosawmy Pillay, first class Hospital Assistant for many years doing duty at the Bowring Civil Hospital, retired from the service on 31st instant He first joined the service as a 1st Assistant He has a testimonial for his long and faithful service from Dr Dobson in charge of the Bowring Hospital to the Committee of the Friend in Need Society, to be appointed to the charge of the hospital attached to that institution, on a small allowance

THE CHAMRAJNGHAR RIOT CASE —During the Dasarah last year an alarming riot occurred in the above village, between the Dasthas and Panchas people The Amildar and the Police Inspector were both, it was said, severely assaulted by the former people as they were suspected of helping the latter to go in procession contrary to immemorial, that is beyond a certain limit or boundary mark So general was the outbreak that Sheriffs were sent down from here to restore peace Many people were arrested and tried The Amildar and Police Inspector are both suspended and are upon their trial for their work Of the rioters who were tried some were sentenced and others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment The case was heard and by the Magistrate as yet the records were sent, and disposed of the complaint against the accused officers Both of them have been dismissed from the Service But the crux of the whole thing is this Dasarah night bell fund and assaults on the two men, and in the same breath saying will be how to draw the inferences Hence the question is what did such an Engineer mean? That the charge should be brought against him is in many minds probable from the fact that the Dewan was compelled to let their dismissal But it is hoped have come to that they are to draw their inferences such as nothing had happened? It is long or very much to see why the right that such a case should be brought in a large Justice for that matter might be very tempted with mercy by the giving of a fine only But the absolute dismissal with the five fingers is like giving a stroke with one hand and a sugar plum with the other The Government of Hyderabad must adopt be over boiling with the milk of human kindness! No official delinquents need fear hereafter Their pensions they may always hope for But what about others who may perhaps be dismissed on very indequate grounds or no grounds at all, but without pensions? May not they hope too? This is another case of 'Silver spoons' —*Correspondent of the Daily Post*

News Letter.

MYSORE, 7TH APRIL, 1887 —I am sure you are very much annoyed at my long silence Mysore is a dull place, notwithstanding its being the capital of the Province, and the only things that break this monotonous dull life are some official freaks or some scandals, now and then.

His Highness left this for the Blue Hills on Sunday evening He was accompanied by the Dewan, Mr Basappajee Urs, Chief Secretary and the Durbar Bukshee I hear that the Dewan has taken a larger number of officials with him this time than is usual Perhaps this is done with a view to dispose of the heavy arrears The delightful cool breeze of the Sanitarium will help him not only to clear the arrears but to make appointments according to his own style

Our beloved Maharajah has been from his infancy accustomed to spend the summer on the Hills, and it is therefore quite necessary perhaps for him to go there, though at a great expense, although his loyal subjects would be greatly pleased if His Highness could spend the hot months in one of the many sanitaria within his own kingdom Why the Dewan, who is a native of that place like Kumunpuram, and who has all long been accustomed to spend his time in hot place should go to the Nilgiries at such great expense to the country no one can imagine It cannot be that he should desire be with the Maharajah for the dispatch of public business Any important matter which requires being mentioned to His Highness, may be communicated by the Dewan from Mysore or Bangalore through His Highness's Private Secretary as he has obtained The Hill for the coolest the Hills must be a luxury enjoyed to the state with all the battas and double Railway fares and Tonga charges &c, &c, which the officers and officials are entitled to What have Mr K Sheshadri Iyer's countrymen, who assembled monster meetings and sent up memorials to the Imperial Parliament against the Madras Government going annually to the Hills, on the ground of waste of public revenue, to say to their own countrymen and going himself in such expense to this poor impoverished country

No orders have been as yet issued from the Government in the matter of the childish and yet high handed proceedings of the Police Superintendent in connection with the withdrawal of the Police constables from the Municipal Office The Government has been wisely trying a very useful experiment of late, and if this eventually proves a success it will undoubtedly lead the State much I refer to the experiment of entrusting vacancies for two or three months, and seeing whether public business would suffer thereby The Mysore Munsiff's Court was first closed for about seven weeks, and no one was sent for, thereby effecting a saving of the pay of the Munsiff, although put the suitors and witnesses to a world of trouble and expense Next in turn came the Chickballapur Munsiff's Court, and after that the Public Prosecutorship of the Nundydoorg Division The most important experiment now being made with the Deputy Commissionership of this District It is now over a month since Mr Abdul Khalik went over to the Great Majority, and yet none is appointed in his place The numerous papers are disposed of by Mr Malloy, while Sub Division officer Mr Venkatarangaiya is kept to the disposal of English correspondence and magisterial work This *trial* control is anything but desirable as two officers must necessarily come in clash with each other Even before Mr Abdul Khalik's death it was strongly rumoured that Mr Madhava Row was coming here Why he has not as yet been posted surpasses all imagination

There are only three gentlemen who can be brought here, viz Messrs Ananda Row Krishna Murti and Madhava Row Of these Mr Krishna Murti is not likely to be posted to this District seeing that it is the persistent policy of the Dewan to keep away Mysoreans holding high appointments from Mysore An ostensible reason will also be assigned for this, viz, the fact of that gentleman having a Jagheer here, although every one is convinced of the absurdity of that ground Of the remaining two Mr Madhava Row would be more to the taste of the Dewan But unfortunately some correspondent having mentioned this fact it seems to have annoyed Mr S who is, I hear determined not to appoint any one until and unless the papers have ceased to make appointments. This is a pretty way of wreaking vengeance on the people. But as an experiment it will be very useful and instructive to see whether the District can go on or not without a Deputy

In some circles it is said that, as an easy solution of the fix in which Mr Sheshadri Iyer is placed, he will appoint an European for this place Mr Clerke's name is mentioned Under purely English Government there were two Native Deputy Commissioners, but under Native Raj there will be three European Deputy Commissioners out of eight

General Summary

MUCK RUPEES —The Government of India has prohibited the bringing into British India, from the 1st June next, by sea or by land, pieces of metal resembling in shape and in size and stamped either on the obverse or on the reverse, in imitation of rupees, half-rupees, quarter rupees, and eighth-rupees (*Standard*)

We are glad to notice the munificent endowment of a respectable Brahmin lady, the widow of Rai Ananda Prasad Rai Bahadur of Cossimbazar, Murshidabad for the cultivation of Sanscrit learning This lady has come forward to commemorate the Jubilee, with a proposal of paying annually 2,000 Rs. for the establishment of a school at Zeshar-pore for the study of Vedas, Vedanta Nyaya and Smriti —*Hindu*

YESTERDAY'S *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr Mangesha Row, of the Presidency College to the Canarese Translatorship during the absence of Mr Laffan The educated natives have always considered the appointment of such gentlemen as Messrs Maclean, Laffan and Cynert as Government Translators as an anomaly When every year numbers of native graduates are turned out by our University is it not a piece of jobbery pure and simple to appoint men, who with all their assumed transcendental virtues, may be said, without disparagement to be inferior to natives in their knowledge of vernaculars? However the present move is in the right direction and we hope that it is the first step towards the total removal of the anomaly we have pointed out —*Hindu*

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE —A number of ladies and gentlemen taking an interest in the case for the restitution of conjugal rights known as the Rukhmabai case met last Wednesday to consider the advisability of setting on foot a movement for the removal of the anomaly which applies a coercive English provision for the enforcement of a decree based on Hindoo matrimonial law. There were present at the meeting Mr W Wordsworth C I E, the Hon Mrs Lyttelton, Mrs Grattan Geary, Dr Edith Pechey, Mr Portman Mr and Mrs Jehangeer Cowasjee Jehangeer, Mr John Fleming, C S I, Mr M M Bhownaggree, C I E, Mr W A Malak and others Mr Wordsworth having been voted to the chair, it was decided unanimously that no attack on Hindoo law or custom was within the objects of the committee, but that action should be mainly directed to the removal of the anomaly above alluded to There is no warrant in Hindoo law for punishing disobedience of an order for the restitution or institution of conjugal rights by imprisonment, and the application of English law for the purpose leads to unforeseen hardships and complications which in the opinion of those present had best be avoided It was resolved—That a committee be formed entitled The Rukhmabai Defence Committee, having for its objects The protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband (Dadaji Bhikaji Rukhmabai) for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure That the public be invited to subscribe to a fund (opened in the Bank of Bombay) to defray the expenses necessary for securing the objects named in Resolution I A Votes of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the meeting separated —*T I*

Extracts.

THE RUKHMIBAI CASE

"The *Pioneer*.—The Hindu Lady, Rukhmibai, has refused to live with a man she loathes merely because as a child she went through an absurd and unintelligible ceremonial, and for her courage she will have to go to prison, if the judgment against her is upheld on appeal, but her case has at least made it clear that the law—if the judgment against her was legal—can scarcely be left in its present state. In the Government Resolution issued last October it was stated that the test applicable in a particular case, to determine whether Government interference was expedient or not, was the question "Can the State give effect to its commands by the ordinary machinery at its disposal?" and this machinery was explained as working either negatively or positively. For instance, when caste or custom enjoins a practice involving a breach of the ordinary Criminal Law, the State will enforce the law and when it enjoins a practice which is of its nature enforceable in the Civil Courts, but is clearly opposed to morality or public policy, the State will decline to enforce it. The Resolution has been condemned as being inadequate, because, and bad Indian Government always followed the policy it formulates, *mite*, which was not a breach of the Criminal Law before the days of Ben tinck, would have been in vogue still. Even this extremely guarded policy, however, had it been liberally interpreted, ought to have saved Rukhmibai from her fate. If to force a woman to live with a man against her will because she was made to go through a form she did not understand when a little girl, be not opposed to "morality and public policy," we do not know what is. The Government nevertheless have thought otherwise they have not felt themselves compelled to interfere under the Resolution of October. The consequence is that the public voice is crying aloud for further action on the part of Government, and even high officials are beginning to recognise openly that the cry must have a response. Speaking on Tuesday at Indore, Sir Lepel Griffin denounced the law that compelled Rukhmibai to go to prison, or to her so called husband, as "a vile and shameful law," and went on to argue for reform on lines widely different from those laid down in the Government Resolution. The Indian Government have hitherto refused to recognise that Hindu marriage customs are on the same plane as a matter of respect of Government interference, but Sir Lepel and many of his audience distinctly implied that they are, and declared such interference to be absolutely necessary. Finally, he advocated the plan suggested by the Dowan Bahadur Raghunath Row, to wit, the appointment of a Commission composed of people of all shades of opinion on the report of which Government might redraft the Hindu law of marriage. No official of Sir Lepel Griffin's repute and standing has spoken so clearly and energetically upon the subject the demand for a Commission might well be formally put before the government.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON

RAJAPORE, *March 26*.—I had hoped to be able to arrive here in time to witness the flowing of the Ganga, and to give you an account of it, but as luck would have it, I was too late to see the phenomenon, the waters ceasing to flow at 3 p. m. on the 21st instant. Some of your readers, however, will be interested to know what this wonderful freak of nature is, to witness which thousands upon thousands of natives come from miles around. It is a spring whose water flows at uncertain times, and never more than once in two years and then also always during the hot months and not during the rain. It continues to flow for two or three months and then dries up without any premonitory symptom. The Brahmins and the religiously inclined declare it to be a tributary of the sacred Ganga, and thus it is held in much veneration by the people. Whenever the water begins to flow it becomes the object of the greatest adoration to the natives, who flock in thousands to bathe in it. Of course such a place as this could not be lost sight of by the sacerdotal caste, and accordingly a temple was built (in the time of the Peshwas I believe) and the place enclosed within it being a number of small wells or tanks, constructed one over the other. Near the walls are several cells which seem to be of Bhuddistic origin and which are now utilized by the bathers as dressing rooms. In former times, money was lavishly distributed by the princes and wealthy nobles and even now I hear many of the princes and rich natives depute their agents to distribute largess to the poor and needy. The temple is built on a lofty hill, which is ascended by a series of steps hewn out of the rock. At the foot of these steps there is a constantly flowing hot spring, which is reputed to have strong medicinal properties, specially in case of rheumatism and skin diseases. Last year all these wells were perfectly dry, and there was hardly any one present save a few Brahmins in charge of the temple, while the hot spring at the foot of the hill was only resorted to by people of the neighbourhood. This year during the continuance of the Ganga, thousands upon thousands have visited the place, which from a deserted village grew into a thriving and populous city. It has been visited by both the Commissioner and the Collector. Rajapur is an interesting place, and is of some historical fame. It was one of the early settlements of the East India Company. The English and French both had factories here. The English factory seems to have passed through great vicissitudes. It was sacked by Shivaji 1661, in 1668 it was re-established, but after two years it was again plundered by Shivaji. It was restored again in 1674, and again closed in 1681. It was for a fourth time opened in 1702, but after 10 years was finally closed. The building has now been converted into the mamlatdar's cutcherry. Of the French factory little is known, doubtless it suffered quite as much as the English factory. It is now a ruin.

Rajapur is at all a thriving place of business with all the adjuncts of the 19th century civilization, viz a municipality, telegraph post office, dispensary, a library and last though not least, thanks to the energy and genius of Mr Arthur Crawford a plentiful supply of drinking water. The water works were opened with a great flourish of trumpets by Sir Richard Temple during his visit to this District and have been a great boon to the people.—*Correspondent of the Bombay Gazette*.

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS

The Swadesa Mitran.—We invite the attention of the Government to following the suggestions of the *Swadesa Mitran*, anent the Bill for the better management of Devastanams:—

"Though the Dharmakartas squander the incomes of the Temples as they like the Government never awards them any the least punishment. The people have no power whatever to control the actions of the Temple managers. Though the public has protested times without number against this culpable indifference of the Government the legislature is silent and no steps are taken to prevent the disgraceful waste of Temple funds. The Government of the Duke of Buckingham prepared a bill but it was consigned to the waste paper basket by the Government of India. The Government ought not to mistake interference with temple funds for interference with the Hindu religion. The Committee appointed by the Madras Government last year have drawn up a bill. Though it was submitted long ago by the Committee, the Government have not yet given it due publicity. Our Sabhas and the public in general should hold meetings in their respective localities and petition the Government to pass an Act at the earliest possible date. As days roll on the little remnants of wealth that yet remain in our temples rapidly disappear. Of what use is it to shut the stable after the horse is stolen? As long as the British govern this country, it is their duty to guard all public funds be it the capital of the Christian missionary, the property of the Mahomedan Fakir, or the gift of a Buddhist Monk. In the bill to provide for the better management of Devastanams, three points are worth minute consideration. First whether the Act of the Government should necessarily be binding upon the Matathipathies or heads of Mutts and Dharmakartas or of such a character as would merely conduce to the well being of the temples? Secondly, whether the Committee whose duty it will be to supervise all the details of the Temple management should consist of paid or honorary members. Thirdly, whether or not the funds of Temples could be utilised in the promotion and furtherance of Sanscrit literature. As to the first question, it strikes us after a deep consideration that the heads of Mutts must be brought within the provisions of the Act and be compelled to submit their accounts. But the Government hesitate to adopt such a course and there are practical difficulties in the way of its accomplishment. The Matathipathies receive contributions from their disciples and if they refuse to render an account of their income, how could the Committee compel them to do so? The Committee have nothing to do either with their appointment or their removal, which entirely rests with the sectarian disciples. The Matathipathies are mostly the managers of big temples. If the temple accounts see the light of day, much good would ensue and most of them have little or nothing so to speak, nor do they command much of influence. This being so, why should we forego the benefit of an Act to improve the Devastanam management by attempting to include the Matathipathies. As regards the second question, a Secretary on 500 Rs with a small establishment will suffice, and the members of the committee must be elected by the community at large. As regards the third, instead of throwing money uselessly on tom foleries of all sorts, on fireworks and idlers, why not schools be established in temples and Sanscrit literature encouraged? If the Sanscrit language and puranas are forgotten, the Hindu religion will be destroyed. If the religion decays the temples must be shut. The Conference that meets at Combaconum should consider the above and appeal to Government. If our new Governor but condescends to make the necessary legal provisions, he will ever live by the affections of the people of this Presidency."

THE SINS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE—SOME OF THE RECENT CASES

The *Indian Mirror*.—At length the sins of the Covenanted Civil Service are being visited with the only punishment, to which its constitution has made its members liable, namely, public exposure and public condemnation. It seems that Indian wrongs coming under the special care of Providence, injustice and wrong cannot long last, and must come to an end sooner or later. Thus, only by one the delinquent members of the Civil Service are being brought up for trial before the bar of public opinion to answer for their misdeeds. By a variety of fate these delinquencies have been cropping up to the surface while the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, evidently under the influence of the Civil Service itself, has been so strongly urging the necessity of maintaining the administration of Indian affairs strictly under European supervision. We have made mention of the Sitaram scandal in Madras. This has be quickly followed by the Rampore Dacoity case, and the still worse Cawnpore case. All these cases we do not, we are sure, have never come to light but for the one circumstance that in one and all of them it was Native gentlemen of position and influence who were in a great measure aggrieved by the action of the offending Civil Servants. We believe we are not exaggerating the truth when we say we have suspicion that similar cases are not so rare, as they may be supposed to be, in the Mofussil Districts, but the aggrieved parties in such cases are generally poor men without any interest, who feel that their complaints would be as hopeless as the loudest crying in the wilderness. We need not allude here to the Ludhiana-Hissar case and some other cases of a similar type, and of a recent date. They are occurring every now and then, shows to what lengths the Civil Service would sometimes go to establish its character for official high handedness. We would ask all the conductors of all our Native newspapers and all Native public bodies to note these cases, and to make a careful collection of them every year with a view to their circulation for the information and benefit of all our friends in England. No arguments would be half as strong against the present constitution of the Civil Service, and against the special pleading employed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in favor of that service, as the bare facts disclosed in these cases. Some of the recent cases were so flagrant that the Government could not decently avoid taking action in regard to them. Of late, the Civil Service has been getting so defiant in its attitude—in saying this, we do not of course, mean to include the honorable exceptions to the body—that it has apparently begun to think that it can do almost anything with impunity. The system under which a country is governed, is, it is only fair to say, responsible in a great measure for the existence and continuance of the spirit which is now found to be animating the Civil Service. The Civilian element is so strong everywhere, from the India Office downwards, that the members of the Civil Service, so long as they are assured of each other's unstinted support, feel themselves to be impregnable in their position in India. The Civil Service was too powerful even for the late Viceroy to enable him to govern the country in its best interests. It is high time, therefore, that the system of Government of India should be changed and modified in order that the evils, resulting chiefly from the Civilian administration may not be perpetuated. In combating with the Civil Service, we have got a most difficult work before us. Not only that the Civil Service itself is a strong and compact body, but recently this body has been identifying itself closely with the non official European community, and thus add immeasurably to its strength. It is rightly believed that the recent Memorandum of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Public Service Commission and on the employment of Native Agency in this country is the work of some distinguished members of the Civil Service rather than of the mercantile firms whose names it bears. Another danger is that whenever a member of the Civil Service is convicted of an offence and punished, however lightly and inadequately, by the Government, the Anglo-Indian papers, as a rule, take up his cause, and try to prove him guiltless in spite of the most overwhelming evidence. These papers hardly range themselves on the side of truth and justice. Whenever a European, that is the offending party, be he a Civilian or otherwise. They always blindly defend a European simply because he is a European, how vile he may be his offence. It is this that gives such a partisan character to the writings in the Anglo-Indian papers. Both Mr Newbery of Rangapore and Mr Wilson of Cawnpore are, on the clearest evidence possible, found guilty by their own colleagues in the service, and yet our Anglo-Indian contemporaries are not satisfied with their verdicts, and announce that both Mr Newbery and Wilson will appeal to the Secretary of State against the decisions of the Local Government in these cases. It would seem as if they think that the Civilian element in the India Office would come to the rescue of their clients. If the Anglo-Indian papers have their *bellum* they should as a rule for every European offender in this country the sooner such parties cease to exist, the better, perhaps, for the good name of England and for the order and good Government of India. A few more such cases like the *Sitaram causes célèbre*, and the Civil Service will stand self condemned, and will furnish a conclusive argument for the entire remodelment of the Service, on which we have so often insisted in these columns. The impression now seems to be getting pretty general that the Civil Service is proving itself to be the Upas tree of India. Mr John Bames praises up the European members of his own Service, and abuses to his heart's content all Natives and Native officials, and by implication his Native colleagues. He is probably, as a reward for such testimony before the Commission, appointed by Sir Rivers Thompson on the eve of his retirement to officiate as a member of the Board of Revenue during Mr H. Reynolds's absence, on leave. Mr Beames is known so he as unpopular among the members of his own Service, as among the Native community. We take leave to express no doubt whether Mr Beames is perfectly eligible to be placed in such a high and responsible office as a seat in the Board of Revenue, where his action and decisions will in a great measure be practically independent of any real supervision and control. Is the old form of a form declaration, prescribed for members of the Board before taking their seats, still in force? A Civilian Government, which can appoint Mr John Beames as soon after the display of his decidedly anti Native feelings, cannot command much the confidence of the people.

The case of Mr Newbery and Mr Wilson are of a most gross character. But grave as was Mr Newbery's offence, it becomes positively insignificant before the offence of which Mr Wilson has been found guilty by a Commission composed of two members of his own Service, who must have deeply sympathised with him, and who would no doubt, have strained a point in his favor if they could have done it from a due regard to their own consciences and their sense of justice. Mr Wilson's offence is of a character, such as it has not been our lot to remember in the whole history of British rule, and though he has been condemned by his own colleagues, some Anglo Indian journals still support his determination to appeal to a higher tribunal.

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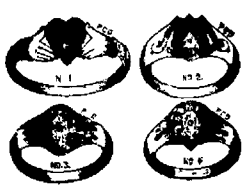

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

St Petersburg, 10th April—On Wednesday last a man and a girl, with bombs in their possession, were arrested while promenading one of the streets here through which the Imperial carriage containing the Czar and Czarina was about to pass

Assouan 16th April—News has been received here that the Dervishes tribe had an engagement with the dervishes near Dongola and after severe fighting completely defeated the latter It is expected that, in consequence of this reverse, the dervishes will shortly evacuate Dongola, and will retire to Khartoum

Constantinople, 10th April—Sir H D Wolff's proposals are now better appreciated by the Turks and moreover, the opposition of some of the Powers thereto has been lessened

London, 12th April—A Monster Demonstration to protest against the adoption of coercive measures for Ireland took place in Hyde Park yesterday and the crowd assembled was generally estimated to be between 100 000 and 200 000 persons many being indifferent sight seers A number of speeches bearing on the question were made, and amongst the speakers were Messrs Davitt, Sexton, Labouchere and others. The proceedings throughout were of an orderly character, and a procession which was formed enthusiastically cheered Mr Gladstone who was standing at a window of one of the Clubs in Piccadilly

England and Russia have agreed in principle regarding the Russo Afghan Frontier, England has conceded to Russia her claim on the Oxus, as the latter will compensate the Afghans by rectifying the frontier line which had been already arranged. Negotiations have now commenced with a view to settle details in respect to the rectification according to the foregoing arrangement

Wady Halfa 12th April—Four envoys from the Mahdi's successor have passed through here, *en route* to Cairo bearing letters to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Khedive, and the Sultan The object of their mission is as yet unknown

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY APRIL 18, 1887

THE INDIAN UNCOVENANTED SERVICE

WE commend to the perusal and careful attention of our readers—particularly those employed or interested in, the uncovenanted civil service—an article we extract below from the *Madras Mail*, regarding "the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service Defence Association." Let this institution not be confounded for a moment with the notorious "Anglo-Indian Defence Association, which was brought into existence in Calcutta during the famous agitation over the Ilbert Bill, four years ago during Lord Ripon's administration,—an Association which wrought incalculable mischief, and did so much to promote race antagonism between Englishmen and their fellow Indian subjects The Association we now refer to has been recently started in London, with the object of promoting the interests of the Uncovenanted Civil Services generally, and of having their grievances redressed. The Association is strictly a defensive one in its aims, and has been formed with the view of bringing forcibly to the direct notice of Parliament, and to the public through the medium of the press the grievances of the Uncovenanted services generally Experience having shown the futility of individual action, the aggrieved officers have now wisely resolved to enforce a hearing by means of co-operation None of the services in India have been so deliberately harshly, unfairly treated as

the Uncovenanted, and we may safely aver without fear of contradiction, that the Native portion have shared the worst Individual petitions after petitions, setting forth grievances and crying for redress, have been drawn up and despatched in vain, for they have invariably been consigned to the dusty pigeon-holes in the secretariat at Calcutta and Simla, and India House, Downing Street, London, and there they have repeated snugly since (unless burnt up periodically to make room for fresh ones) unheeded and unattended to as if they had never been penned, never forwarded and received, and never read by those to whom they were addressed (the latter is by no means improbable contingency) Combined petitions or Memorials from members of the Uncovenanted Service are, on the other hand, positively prohibited, for it will doubtless be remembered that a couple of years ago when it was proposed to address a petition of the kind from Madras to the Government of India or the Secretary of State, intimation was officially conveyed to Uncovenanted Servants that petitions signed by them in bodies would be treated as insubordinate, and would render offenders liable to dismissal from the service. So serious has the situation become, to so low a level has the service been reduced, so gagged are they by Government censorship, that they dare not represent their reasonable wants and grievances in a body, lest the general and overpowering, though respectful, clamour for redress that would be the result of such indulgence (save the mark!), would be too much for the powers that be, and extort from them what they now withhold to the members of the down-trodden Uncovenanted Civil Service of India. It is clear therefore that nothing practical can be effected but by some such Association of the kind under reference, whose object it will be to enlist the general sympathies and powerful influence of the Press and Parliament in England, and should therefore receive the hearty and substantial support of all members of the Uncovenanted Civil Services in this country It will be seen from the extract from the *Madras Mail* we refer to, that the Association is preparing a pamphlet, giving an exhaustive history of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, which is to be circulated among members of Parliament and the Press —" The pamphlet takes up every question regarding the Uncovenanted Civil Service pensions, furlough, pay allowances, leave rules, &c., &., and sets forth all the reasons for complaint most clearly and concisely, and the Association is prepared to prove every fact mentioned before any committee appointed by either House as we take good care to let the authorities know " The Association is evidently established on good lines and a firm basis, and ought to effect much good. The names of the committee are not given, except those of Mr H. S. King, M. P., for Hull, of the well-known firm of Messrs. King and Co., 45, Pall Mall, London (the Indian Agents), and Mr. Jenkins, the Editor of the *Overland Mail*. It is to be taken for granted that it includes native gentlemen of light, leading, and influence, who would champion the interests of the native section of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India, for otherwise the Association would certainly not be a representative one, nor could the native members of the service be expected to co-operate in the movement. We feel confident, however, that all classes are well represented, and we wish the Association all the success it deserves. The following is the extract from the *Mail* —

The following is an extract from a letter, dated London, the 25th February 1887 " The report of the Sub-Committee is printed, and has been sent to each member of the Committee, and we are now sitting daily in full Committee examining each statement, correcting and revising the whole most carefully. The contents of the pamphlet are to be considered private at present, as we do not wish to show our hands too soon, but when all is ready, I will send you one and one will go to every member of Parliament in both Houses I can however, tell you that the pamphlet is a splendid one, and cons it fails in its object

It commences with a History of the Uncovenanted Service under the following heads —

History of the Uncovenanted Service Portion
I The Uncovenanted Service
II Classes of Uncovenanted Civil Servants in India
III Case of the Uncovenanted Civil Service generally
IV General Grievances
V Special Grievances

The whole affair when revised will be edited by Jenkins (late M P for Dundee and now Editor of the Overland Mail) and Mr ——— two better men for the work cannot hardly be found The latter is writing a book about the Uncovenanted Service in India, which will be shortly in the Overland Mail the object being to give the public an insight into the whole business in a light and taking style It will be printed and sold at a small cost as a book or pamphlet also, and will be criticised by several of the leading papers The pamphlet takes up every question regarding the U C S pensions, furlough, pay allowances, leave rules &c and sets forth all the reasons for complaint most clearly and concisely and the Association is prepared to prove every fact mentioned before any Committee appointed by either House, as we take good care to let the authorities know "

In a letter dated the 4th instant the same writer says —" the pamphlet has been carefully gone through by the Committee and was passed with many corrections and additions yesterday Mr King will interview Sir J Gorst with a copy by him to refer to when necessary The question I asked Mr King to put in the House at your suggestion regarding pensions was put on Friday the 24th ultimo As was anticipated, the reply plaster its in possession of a strong argument in favor of pensions in sterling to all In 1868 the Treasury rate of exchange was 1s 7½d The total of pensions paid in Rupees was 9,20,000 If this had been given at par it would have been equal to £92,000, but being given at 1s 7½d per rupee was equal to £71,792 only The Government saved thus only £22,000 £71,792= £18,208 only by paying non rupees instead of sterling, and as the total of all pensions is over £2,000,000, the gain to Government is less than one per cent This fact has been placed before Mr Jenkins who is writing the Pensions portion of our pamphlet and will be brought prominently forward So we want money to print the pamphlet, &c &, it would be a good move if you started up a fund in Calcutta and let them to set them Rs 10 to the Hon Secretary and as many as possible It will probably be a fortnight before Mr King returns to Gorst after which event we shall certainly want all the funds possible

A WELL-KNOWN BANGALOREAN

It was announced that General Sankey, Chairman of the Irish Board of Works, was to be appointed Under-Secretary for Ireland in succession to General Sir Rodwers Buller General Sankey is a Tipperary man, and served through the Indian Mutiny, being recommended for the Victoria Cross, and was Commanding Engineer for the Afghan Force. He had long experience as Under-Secretary, Indian Government, Public Works Department, and Bangalore is greatly indebted to him. He was succeeded as Secretary, Madras Public Works Department, by Colonel Shaw-Stewart General (then Colonel) Sankey, was one of the most skilled Engineers who ever served in Mysore, where, it will be remembered, he was Chief Engineer for some years. He differed from Sir Richard Temple (Famine Commissioner to Mysore), and Lord Lytton, on the occasion of the latter's visit to Mysore, in the memorable year, 1877, as to the construction of the Mysore State Railway as a Famine Relief Work General Sankey urged that a work of such importance should be constructed by skilled, able-bodied labor, and not by poor, emaciated wretches, being rescued from starvation, and hardly able to drag their fleshless bones along, much less use a crow bar or "pick," or carry heavy loads of earth and masonry General Sankey refused to be responsible for any work undertaken under such very unsatisfactory auspices, and Lord Lytton being as determined, on the other hand, that the railway should be a relief work and thus solve the problem as to how to employ some hundreds of thousand perishing wretches profitably, or at least without much loss to the State, got him out of the way in a few hours, by despatching him to Simla as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, and replacing him by a junior officer, imported from Calcutta, more amenable to the wishes of Government Time has, however, proved General Sankey to be in the right, for the railway was run up in such a hasty, unsatisfactory fashion, that a great deal of money has had to be spent on it, since its completion in constant repairs to embankments, culverts, bridges, cuttings, &c., while to this day the line is certainly not one of which Mysore can well be proud It is always better and cheaper in the end, to do a thing well, than in the "cheap and nasty style." The Famine labor might have been profitably employed on such useful works not requiring skilled labor, as the deepening and enlarging tanks and wells, and on other irrigation works, which have vastly benefitted the State and people, while the railway, if constructed on the lines laid down by General Sankey, would doubtless have been something of which we could be proud of, and have, proved a valuable acquisition to the Government. The Mayo Hall and Government Museum in Bangalore were designed by General Sankey, while Chief Engineer of Mysore, and the beautiful Cubbon Park was laid out by him. Lord Dufferin was so much pleased with the handsome architecture and roomy proportions of the Mayo Hall, during his recent visit to Bangalore, that it will be remembered he took away with him the dimensions, design, &c , of the large upper hall, for the purpose of having his state reception at Simla constructed similarly All Bangaloreans must be proud to hear of General Sankey's advancement

MR A M CORNER

This gentleman, well-known to the Bar and Press in Southern India, and who has resided in Bangalore for the past twelve years, proceeded on Tuesday night to Mandalay, to take up the Editorship of the *Mandalay Herald*, a newspaper recently started in that city Mr Corner was for some years Editor of the *Madras Standard*, which he edited with great ability, also practised as a Pleader in some of the Madras Courts Mr Corner was afterwards Editor of the *South India Times* at Trichinopoly, and came to Bangalore, in 1875, as Editor of the *Bangalore Examiner*, and practised as an Advocate of the local courts. In 1880, Mr. Corner severed his connection with the *Examiner*, but continued his legal practice, and employed his pen frequently on the Local and Madras Press as a contributor Mr Corner was also the Editor of our own paper for the past seven years, and we deeply regret his departure and wish him heartily all the success in his new field of action which he deserves. Upper Burmah is, we notice, attracting many men from India (not a few have proceeded there from Bangalore besides Mr. Corner), to try their fortunes there, and there are plenty of good openings, we are assured, for steady, enterprising, active, intelligent men, who find it hard to get suitable employment in India

Occasional Notes

It is stated that the Gaekwar of Baroda will visit Europe in the early part of October next.

A portrait of Lord Ripon, costing £310, has been sent out by the Secretary of State for India to Government House, Calcutta

On the morning of the 13th instant, the Maharajah of Mysore, attended by Major Martin, his Private Secretary, paid a visit to H E the Governor at Ootacamund

Several captured Burmese guns, which have been presented to the Queen, have arrived at Windsor Castle The trophies will be placed, it is expected, in the State apartments

Colonel Mirza Ataullah Khan, British envoy at Kabul, who was on short leave in India, has now started to rejoin his post He had an interview with the Viceroy at Saharanpur before leaving for Peshawur

Mr. Framjee Jamsedjee has been confirmed in the appointment of Private Secretary to the Minister, Sir Salar Jung, which post he has held during the past two years His incumbency of the office has, says a contemporary, been marked by tact and unfailing courtesy combined with a careful regard for the interests of the State

The amount of Indian salt revenue for the first eleven months of the current financial year was Rs. 5,72,80,000 on 29,833,000 maunds, as compared with Rs. 5,45,52,000 on 28,257,000 maunds during the corresponding period of the last financial year.

The Government of India has decided that a native officer or non-commissioned officer who is seconded on appointment to the Burmah Military Police shall receive regimental promotion, as is done in the case of British officers seconded in their regiments This ruling applies to all such transfers already made.

The *Rangoon Times* believes that a Claims Court will be constituted and will be composed of a Barrister, a civilian, and a Burmese official Those mentioned as likely to be appointed Judges or Commissioners of the Court are Mr. Egerton Allen, Barrister-at-Law, Mr Howetson, Civil Judge of Mandalay, and the Kind Mengyi

A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg to the *Times of India* says " Military life here has been very lively lately, there having been two parades a week, of about 20,000 men each time, the Czar himself reviewing There is not much to see, as the regiments simply march past go home The review takes place in a large square in front of the Winter Palace, and very few of the public can get in "

It is asserted that either Sir C Elliott or Mr Barbour will succeed Sir Auckland Colvin, who goes to the North-West Provinces Sir P Hope's appointment in connection with the Public Works Department will terminate in December " It is possible," writes a London correspondent, " that this post may then be abolished, though it is quite on the cards, according to gossip here, that, if Sir Charles Elliott succeed Sir A Colvin, Mr Barbour would go to the Public Works "

It is stated that the latest idea in the way of destructive novelties is the invention, by a German chemist, of an anæsthetic bullet which breaking on coming in contact with any part of a person, diffuses what it contains into the system, by which the individual is thrown into a deep sleep for twelve hours. It is not stated, however, whether there is any likelihood of the happy individual waking up at the end of this period

A writer in the *Indian Mirror* says that Tantia Bhil is the one romantic character left in India, and where would be the poetry of the Central Provinces without its Rob Roy "Tantia Bhil was a model zemindar, a good citizen, and an upright man till he was driven to the woods and forests by official oppression The only people that hate and fear him are oppressive and unjust officials, tyrannical and impious landlords, and miserly and usurious bunnias "

A hundred of the French steel shells, which have done unexampled work against the targets in France, were landed at Woolwhich last month, together with a small quantity of ammunition, having been purchased in France at considerable cost by the British Government. The secret of their construction is unknown beyond the firm which produces them, but they are known to be of intensely hard steel, and some few which preceded the present batch, split under the influence of the internal tension.

It is understood that the subject of reductions in the amount of the money applicable to education in the Bombay Presidency is still under the consideration of Government, and meanwhile no changes will be effected futher than those actually made. The contemplated reduction was estimated at some two lakhs, a saving in itself too inconsiderable—in the opinion of most people—to justify a somewhat precipitate change in the attitude of Government towards the higher education of the Presidency

The latest method of identifying prisoners which has been introduced into France is as follows —The waist, the length and width of the head, the left middle finger, the left foot, the outstretched arms, the three other fingers of the left hand, the left arm from the elbow to the wrist, and the length

and width of the ears are measured, and the colour of the eyes and any peculiarities are noted down A photograph is also immediately taken, and by these means the many mistakes which have been made by trusting to a photographer only are avoided The success attending this system of indentification has been immense

The Mahajanah Sabah Conference at Combaconum, embracing more than one hundred delegates from Calicut, Trichinopoly Tanjore, Mayaveram, Shoally, Mannargudy, Nagapatam, Mangalore, Bellary, North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, Madura, Dindigul, South Arcot, and other places had concluded its debate Mr P Rangiah Naidu presided Resolutions urging the necessary reform in Legislative Councils and the separation of Magisterial from revenue functions were reaffirmed, and it was resolved to memorialise Government to appoint a Commission on forest The adoption of the memorial on the Purambokeyghts is Government interference creates great hardship to ryots, was proposed The Jammabandy question was considered and further considerations were adjourned to the next Conference Government has been prayed to expedite legislation on Hindu religious endowments, and it was resolved that Village Munsiffs be assisted by two elected Panchayets in the disposal of criminal and civil cases The Conference closed with enthusiastic cheers for the Queen Empress The delegates were commodated and most hospitably entertained by Mr S A Sumbaiah Iyer, at his quarters, during their sojourn On the last day a dinner was given to the delegates and to the Coimbatore country by the host and a musical party After the entertainment Mr Sundaram Sastriar delivered an interesting speech on the social advantages of such dinners and conferences, and thanked the host on behalf of all the delegates assembled for his cordial and splendid hospitality

Local and Provincial

The Mysore Gold Mining Company (Limited) have sold through Messrs Johnson, Matthey, and Co the gold obtained in the month of January which realised £1647 11s 3d

The Gubbi Railway Line —We are informed that everything was in readiness for the commencement of the construction of the Gubbi Harihar Section of the Mysore Railway, and that the work was to be started on the 15th instant The lay of the country is level, and presents no sensations engineering difficulties so that it is estimated that the line will be finished up to Kadur within eight months

Departure of the Resident —Mr D Fitzpatrick, C S I, Officiating Resident of Mysore, and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, left Bangalore by Mail Train on Saturday night for Ootacamund for the season, accompanied by his Aide de Camp The leading officials of the City and Station, and Municipal Commissioners, besides Military officers and others, were present on the platform to see the party off

25th Madras Infantry —The following officers arrived with this Regiment on Tuesday morning, viz,—Colonel H C B Barnett, Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel T J Cotton, 2nd in Command, also lieutenants W F Bunbury and W N Campbell Surgeon Major F H Bleakmsop was in medical charge of the Regiment The total strength of the regiment marching in was five British Officers, 11 Native Officers, 611 Rank and File (including Havildars), and 67 followers

Our Officiating Resident —Mr Fitzpatrick bids fair to be popular here He goes about everywhere, and sees things for himself, while his manners are most gracious and unassuming He has even requested that the usual escort which has invariably accompanied the Resident of Mysore when he takes his drives abroad, be discontinued, except on state occasions Says the local *Spectator* —

Mr D Fitzpatrick, C S I, our efficient Resident, exhibits a commendable interest in the Civil and Military Station He moves about, unostentatiously, and takes mental notes of actualities Bangalore gives plenty of scope for the use of the 'weather eye' Mr Fitzpatrick yesterday took stock of the Bazaar, Poor House, St John's Hill, &c He the other day visited St Martha's Hospital In a short time, we doubt not, he will get the lay of the land, and be able to distinguish the several hidden springs of Bangalore public life A study of the latter is an interesting and curious one

The Late Resident of Mysore —We note that Mr James Broadwood Lyall, B C S, the new Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, arrived at Lahore punctually by the Bombay mail train on Monday evening, April 4th His Honor was accompanied by Mrs Lyall Miss Lyall, Mr Mackworth Young, Secretary to Government, Captain Davies, Private Secretary and Lieutenant Johnson, B A, Aide de Camp A large gathering of European and native gentlemen, and a strong Guard of Honor of the 1st and 3rd Punjab Volunteers were on the platform to receive His Honor who as he alighted from his carriage was received by Colonel Sir W G Davies His Honor first inspected the Volunteers being introduced to Colonel Higgins Honorary Aide de Camp, to whom he observed that the numbers had increased since he last saw the two regiments turn out in grand and that for his part he was afraid he had been but a poor Volunteer Mr Lyall was next introduced to the European and native gentlemen present Among the native gentlemen were the Nawab of Bhawalpur and the Raja of Faridkot with both of whom His Honor held a short conversation

Forgery —A sad case was tried in the Station Criminal Sessions before Colonel W Hill, in which a young and very respectable youth was tried for forgery under the following circumstances In June last Mr J M P Smith, the complainant came to Bangalore, and set up the Reliance Photographic Studio Accused told him in the same month that Mr St John Shaw had a camera and some dry plates for sale at Rs 220 Mr Smith, knowing MacKay had experience as a photographer, gave him the money to purchase the articles and MacKay brought them to him He gave Mr Smith no receipt from Mr Shaw, but a couple of days afterwards he asked him for one, when accused gave him a receipt purporting to be signed by Mr 'R St John Shaw, for Rs 220 The following month accused took employment under Mr Smith as an Assistant In March last accused was dismissed, as he was not working satisfactorily Mr Shaw afterwards applied to Mr Smith for a balance of Rs 20, which he said MacKay had left unpaid for the camera and plates, stating that he would pay when he got employment Mr Smith then produced the receipt which MacKay had given him, but this Mr Shaw pronounced to be a forgery The Assessors found the accused not guilty, on the ground that there was no intention to commit fraud, nor any actual fraud perpetrated The Judge differing, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to suffer three years' rigorous imprisonment

Extracts.

THE AMEER

The *Bombay Gazette* —The prophets of evil have been so busy in foretelling disaster and trouble for the Ameer that it is necessary to put on record the fact that the feast of Nowroz has passed without the rising of Ghilzais which, it was foretold would begin on that day and would shake to its foundations the power of Abdur Rahman Rumour was never more busy and never more sinister in regard to the Ameer's prospects than it has been of late, but there has really been very little to justify the unpleasant anticipations of which the Ameer has been the subject He has no doubt made for himself a host of enemies His rule has almost invariably been harsh and often cruel so cruel indeed that we hear that his neighbour, the Akhound of Swat taking the high stand point of a believer, has in a friendly way remonstrated with him upon the discredit in which he is bringing the Mussulman creed by his manner of applying the principles of coercion *a outrance* to a people slow to conform to his ideal of law and order Nevertheless recent arrivals from Afghanistan some of them members of the Boundary Commission, have avowed the belief that Abdur Rahman has immensely strengthened his position and consolidated his power, and that he is stronger than Shere Ali was at the time of his greatest strength The liberal contributions that the Government of India have made to him in arms and money have had much to do with this Certainly no Ameer had the sinews and the appetites of war more largely bestowed upon him and for all we hear he has made the best use of them and of the power of the Cabul gadi Abdur Rahman no doubt has his difficulties, and he has to reckon upon dangers from without and within But we have heard a little too much of late of a coming disruption of the Afghan Kingdom which has been coming long enough to make even the less sceptical ask when it will come

EDUCATION OF INDIANS IN ENGLAND

The *Bombay Gazette* —At the recent annual meeting in London of the National Indian Association special prominence was given to a branch of the Associations work in which it is beginning to do valuable service to India For about a year past arrangements have been at work for superintending the education of young Indian students sent to England The Committee of the Association indeed endeavour to stand *in loco parentis* giving through the agency of an Oxford gentleman and a barrister at law who has had special experience in the training of youth a counsel and assistance to students coming from this country, and providing for them a system of friendly supervision under which it is believed, many of the evils to which they are at present exposed may be avoided, and many advantages placed within their reach Lord Hobhouse gave an outline of this branch of the Association's work which will be easily understood in India when he said 'I conceive that no action can be more benevolent than an action can be more efficacious in the interests of good relations between Hindus and Englishmen than the action of those who make it their business to look after the welfare of these young strangers to take them by the hand in the first instance to greet them with a kindly welcome to place them with good people, to guide them to the particular objects they came for to surround them with good influences to tend them if they are sick, to aid them with advice and succour in those temptations and scrapes which all of us are exposed to in youth' These are the objects which the Association has set before itself in this branch of its work and considering the yearly increase in the number of young Indians who go to England, and the multiplication of native scholarships for European study there is an increasing need for the kindly and useful offices which it undertakes to perform for those whom Mr Ilbert sympathetically referred to as "the strangers within our gates

BRAHMINS AND VEGETARIANS

The *Mahratta* —A mutual interchange of ideas and customs and personal habits is going on about us In the Hindu community itself there is a growing tendency in a certain section of the Brahmin community to give up some of their religious rites, while a part of the Maratha community evince an equally eager desire to perform the rites peculiar to the Brahmin A similar interchange of customs is observable among Europeans and natives For centuries past the Brahmins have left off eating animal flesh but latterly a few of them have begun to feel that the salvation of themselves and their race depends upon acting at nought what they have come to look upon as a most mischievous prohibition On the other hand the carnivorous of the West have begun to think that there is a peculiar charm in vegetable diet Mr D Gostling has been fighting the battle of vegetarianism in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* He gives it as his personal experience that vegetable diet has enabled him to keep up his strength most marvellously He has also devised a system of simple remedies for common ailments Application of hot and cold water is all that he makes use of—in other respects leaving the cure to Nature Another remarkable fact that he mentions is that he has left off wearing woollen garments Cotton fabrics supply him with the necessary clothing, and yet he has preserved his health admirably As a measure of the correspondent's health we may mention that he can take a journey of 40 miles on bicycle in the hot sun without discovering any weak effects afterwards The secret of this is that this gentleman is very fond of exercise He says that 'much of the dyspepsia of Hindu vegetarians is due to their disregard of the supreme importance of exercise, and their indulgence, in many cases, in vicious habits Whoever heard of a Native of India taking exercise for the love of it or for the benefit which would thus accrue to him' Mr Gostling is right We have not yet understood the full benefit to be derived from physical exercise When shall we do so is rather a very difficult question to answer Our rising generation shows as much indifference to exercise as the most orthodox among us Except in places where children are specially encouraged to play and give exercise to their limbs in other ways they generally will be found to be passing their evening most idly Will our people more to amend this state of matters?

INDIAN ART

The *Englishman* —The thought has struck a good many people who have given their attention to the subject that a considerable impulse might be given to the promotion of art in India if the authorities would completely overrun their way of encouraging it One effect of the caste system has been to preserve the genius for art in certain groups of families and to extinguish all tastes for it in the rest of the population Hence have been handed down for generations the secrets of those marvellous productions in clay, wood, metal, and cotton which are the wonder of Europe but which are fast dying out under the levelling influence of modern civilization Now our 'Departments' go to work to develope art by taking a youth whose forefathers have been accountants since the Aryan invasion, and offering him a grand prize to take lessons in modelling He can give the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter in decimals but the exact difference in shape between a cube and a globe does not strike his eye However, he is infinitely encouraged and at length produces a shape which is submitted to a distinguished architect or engineer A year or two afterwards, this official, rendered amiable by a notice in the *Gazette* reports that the specimen is better than the average work of the beginner in some art schools in England but not as good as that in others The boy gets his prize and is promoted Meanwhile another boy presents himself and asks for *bakhshish* showing a curious thing he has made of mud under a tree in his village He is persuaded with offers of *bakhshish* to stay, in the art school and study He stays but soon gives it up, and is pronounced incapable He can do wonders in spherical geometry and conic sections with a lump of clay, but cannot take in the simplest idea of straight lines and angles He has begun with curved lines. He also prefers using his eyes on the lump in his hands to taking lessons in measurement, so he is offered good wages for the work he does, but is told he cannot be advanced in his art unless he qualifies for the Entrance Examination He lives to an old age, drawing ten rupees a month to the last, and blessing the Government for setting up art schools in his country The attempt has been made times without number to induce Indian artisans to impart their secret to a class of students, but they will not do so They are so proud of their caste as a Brahman is of his, and money cannot tempt them to make it common But if a plan were devised for stealing an intellectual march on the sons of these geniuses in art, so as to expand their minds without taking them away from the hut which comprises their father's studio, it seems to us that more than one valuable secret, which are in danger of dying with the next generation might be secured to civilization

THE INCOMES OF PRINCES.

The *Madras Mail*—The incomes of the royal families of Europe amount to close upon thirteen millions sterling a year Germany stands at the head of all European nations in the matter of royal incomes The empire, with a population of more than forty-five millions, supports twenty two royal, princely and ducal families, and the direct cost of their maintenance is £3,300,000 In Prussia and several of the other German States the reigning family, besides its public income, possesses very large private estates, and, indeed, in some of the States the princes are the chief landowners In Mecklenburg Strelitz, for instance, the reigning family owns three-fifths of the land the Grand Duke governs without the aid of any representative institutions whatever Turkey comes next to Germany in its royal expenditures, the total amount absorbed by the Sultan and his family being about £3,200,000 The imperial family of Russia costs that country £2,450,000, the greater part of which comes in the shape of rents from the crown domains, which consist of more than a million square miles of land, besides gold and silver mines The Austrian imperial family is tolerably well off, having a revenue of £920,000, all of which comes directly from the public revenue of the country The British royal family comes next with a cost to the country of about £900,000 The sum includes the revenue derived from the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, which amounts to £111,000 The old Duchess of Cambridge, now eighty-eight years of age, continues to draw from the British Treasury £6,000 a year, besides enjoying the royal palaces of St James and Kew as her residence. Italy pays her royal family £660 000, which is a very large sum in proportion to the means of the country while Spain disburses on the same account £400 000 This ends the list of European monarchies of large population But the minor monarchies also pay their royal families very large sums Belgium pays £134 500 a year to her king, and Portugal, with three quarters of a million less population, pays £127,000 Monarchy costs Sweden and Norway £117,500 annually; Denmark, £62 000 Holland £61 000, Roumania, £40,800 and Greece, £42 000 But £12,000 of this last sum is paid by England, France, and Russia Republican France gives her president £36,000, two-thirds of which is in the form of salary, and one third for household expenses The Swiss Republic pays its president £600 a year, which is probably the smallest sum that the head of any civilized nation in the world receives All the expenditure of Switzerland are on a corresponding low scale The expenditure of the Confederation does not reach £2,000,000 annually.

THE ARREST OF A NOTED MEKRANI OUTLAW

The *Sind Gazette* of the 29th ultimo gives the following account of the arrest of the noted Mekrani outlaw at Karachee —Yesterday evening about 4 o'clock a most notorious outlaw, named Kadurbux Noor Mahomed, for whose capture the Joonaghur State has offered a reward of Rs 3 000, dead or alive, was arrested near the Municipal *nake*, Bagdadi Lines. It appears that the outlaw arrived at Mulleer by train yesterday morning and there he engaged a camel to take him to Nani in Mekran. He arrived in Karachee about 4 P M, when he gave the camel man Rs 4 to procure some food for the journey, which was obtained, and they were just about to start, when Constable Omodalli, of the Karachee Police, accosted the Camel man and enquired who the other man was. The Camel man replied that he was a Hindoo Fakir, and that he was taking him to Nani for a pilgrimage The Constable then asked the supposed Hindu Fakir the same question, and he answered that his name was Jewa. The constable remarked that he did not resemble a Hindoo and would therefore take him to his superior officer on suspicion He then took him to the Bagdadi Police Station, where he saw Head Constable Khair Mahomed and informed him that the supposed Hindoo Fakir was one of the outlaws wanted in Joonaghur The Head Constable examined the man and found that he answered to the description given of Kadurbux Noor Mahomed, and accused him of being the same man, and told another constable who was standing by to handcuff him. On hearing this Kadurbux threw of a blanket he had on his shoulders and drew out a long dagger which he had concealed in his clothes, and stabbed the Constable Omodalli in the right shoulder, inflicting a severe wound, the point of the dagger emerging at the back He then stabbed the Head Constable Khair Mahomed in the heart, killing him instantaneously, and also stabbed another constable in the left shoulder, and would have inflicted other injuries had not Constable Seedick taken up a stone, striking Kadurbux on the head, and stunning him, upon which he was overpowered and secured The miscreant has been recognised by a number of the Joonaghur police who have been sent here in disguise for the purpose of arresting him and he has admitted that he is the outlaw Kadurbux He takes a pleasure in recounting his deeds of rapine and murder which he committed in Joonaghur, and states that he is extremely pleased that the English *raj* will now hang him, and that he will never return to the Joonaghur State again Kadurbux is a man of a powerful build and of a sinister cast of countenance and bears the marks of three gun shot wounds, two on the back of his neck and one on his left shoulder, and his a bullet still embedded in his neck The Karachee police are to be congratulated on effecting this important capture

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

The *Hindu*—The following is from an interesting lecture delivered by Dr G Watt, C I E, before the Society of Arts —

India is essentially an agricultural country, the development of its economic resources must to a large extent rest on the improvement and extension of its trade in the annual crops moved from its rich alluvial plains. It is to we old the sum what a sixty supply which it possesses of mineral ores and *the unimportant oil seed* for *so products* which we have already discussed, we shall have provided some statement of the economic resources of the Empire The prosperity of Great Britain centres around or remarks no wealth of minerals and is far more than her rich agricultural fields and industrious farmers Coal and iron, through steam power have advanced England into her proud position as the greatest manufacturing nation in the world Forced by adverse competition with the more productive industries cultivation has in England given place to sheep farming and cattle rearing, but it is hard to say for even this will in the future prove conservative It is quite otherwise with India Coal and iron occur in many isolated regions but the vast interveening expanses of rich agricultural lands are absolutely more valuable and so much is this the case that the wealth of India may, with a degree of assurance, be announced but agricultural produce, just as the *workness of India may be said to be her indubitable* loss to other countries to work up and utilise her raw products

The total area of India has been determined as 1 782 634 square miles and the population as 253,894 521 Although immense tracts of country are annually cultivated, according to the more recent survey 190 000 000 acres of land suitable for cultivation have not as yet been ploughed At the same time 120,000,000 acres are returned as waste lands There is thus plenty of space for greatly increased cultivation, and should the demand continue for India's agricultural produce, there can be little doubt but that this can be met without narrowing the space required for the food stuffs of the people

In my lecture at the Royal Colonial Institute I endeavoured to show that the wheat export trade of India was a perfectly natural and sound one, and that there was every chance of its extending still further Wheat has not displaced the crops formerly grown as food for the people of the soil, since at the same time that wheat has developed into an important article of trade, the oil seeds have increased 78½ per cent in quantity and 69½ *per cent in value* This remarkable fact can alone be accounted for by a greatly increased cultivation. But when it is recollected that this increased cultivation of oil seeds was coincident with the growth of the wheat trade, because evident that immense tracts of land which it formerly lay waste must have been thrown under cultivation. Everything points to the possibility that, with increased demands, the plough man will leave the crowded centres into which the Indian people are grouped and spread into the unpeopled tracts until the 190,000,000 acres of rich uncultivated land become gradually diminished There is, perhaps, no problem that has troubled the Government more than the prejudices of the people to leave their villages and take up new lands A solution of this difficulty is doubtless, however, not far distant, for the remunerative export produce trade will tempt them to the regions where money can be most readily obtained, the more so since the prosperity of certain communities will increase the prices to others less fortunate Where lucrative employment may fail to tempt, comparative poverty will force migration from one part of the country to another In this way poverty and privation from overcrowding will be mitigated, and the people of India grow richer as their country is made more productive Perhaps, one of the most conclusive proofs of the advantage of India from the wheat trade is to be had in the fact that while the value of the exports of wheat were last year over £8,000,000 sterling, the prices of other food stuffs and of wheat itself have, if anything, grown cheaper during the past twenty years As a positive indication of increasing wealth, India is steadily swallowing up large quantities of gold and silver During the past five years £60,000,000 worth of gold and silver were required by India, and little short of 300 millions worth have disappeared during the past fifty years If a still further proof be necessary that agricultural progression may fairly be accepted as a sure indication of increasing wealth, it may be here in the fact that the people of India now hold over £20,000,000 sterling of their country's debt Year by year they are also showing a greater zeal in purchasing shares in railways and other public Companies instead of hoarding their gold and silver as in former years

OUR TASK IN BURMAH

The *Pioneer* The conquest of the kingdom of Ava which has a area greater than that of France, and a population of 7,000,000, was completed by an Army of less than 10 000 men at a cost of less than £1,500,000 without a serious reverse and with an insignificant loss of life Mandalay was occupied by a force of General Prendergast King Thebaw was dethroned and captured and for the moment the country fell without opposition under the Government of Great Britain Its subsequent pacification, however has cost us far more than the 1,500,000 mentioned by military pens, has occupied more time than we thought it would, and the loss of life has amounted to 1,000 men to be the total loss of the number of Burmese, has amounted the expenditure of more than £1 000 000 of money and is still in suspense The reason for the contrast between the ease with which Burmah was conquered and the difficulty with which it has been subjugated and deserving it being required to be understood The conviction and rapidity with which the conquest was obtained had its some extent, the effect of increasing the difficulty of afterwards establishing law and order in Burmah No great blow was struck, and there was no exhibition of the prowess of British force sufficient to strike terror into the minds of the martial classes amongst the people The army of King Theebaw was disbanded and scattered abroad amongst the people of the country without being suffered refuge Discharged soldiers in the East are always a source of danger to the community They must live, and they naturally turn to robbery as the only possible mode of gaining a livelihood The princes of the blood royal, when our humanity released from the captivity in which the policy of the Burmese Government had kept them at Mandalay, formished the disbanded robbery with leaders, and gangs of dacoits headed by members of the royal family who were, with more or less serious zeal, asserting pretensions to a throne, were soon wandering about the jungle, attacking every village from which plunder was to be obtained The military force, quite adequate to overcome the organised resistance of anything like a regular army, and to occupy the principal towns on the Irrawaddy, was too small to be that it when split up into small detachments it could not occupy a sufficient number of posts to make head against the violence which made the lives and property of our new subjects insecure The attempt, which was in the first instance made to govern the country through the medium of the Hlut-taw or native council, increased the mischief, for it was soon proved that their ill-directed efforts failed to suppress gang-robbery, even in the neighbourhood of the capital, and it was discovered that the relations of more than one of the members of the Hlut-taw with the dacoits were of a friendly and mutually profitable character. The inhabitants of the districts bordering upon the British territories of Lower Burmah which had at first submitted to the invader, on becoming aware of our feebleness, broke out in disorder, and those districts became the theatre of outrages which were committed by marauders whom we did not soon strong enough to check. The disease even spread into our own settled provinces, so that the condition of our old dominion of Lower Burmah appeared to be rapidly degenerating The stern discipline of Martial law which subsisted during the period of the actual conquest was as soon as possible replaced by the milder institution of a regular civil government, but the staff was in the first instance too small, and therefore quite inadequate to perform the immense labour which the disorganised state of the country cast upon it. The time of year at which the difficulties of pacifying the country developed themselves and were fully realised by the Government was that at which the rainy season was imminent At time rivers are flooded and extensive tracts are inundated, the movements of troops in small detachments about the jungle become impracticable, and the deadly nature of the climate renders it certain that any reinforcements freshly imported into the country will be decimated by disease Under such circumstances the only course was to check the progress of anarchy so far as it was possible to do so with forces already on the ground, and to make such preparations as would enable the Government, as soon as the cooler and healthier season arrived, to complete the subjugation of the country by dispersing the armed bands of dacoits, and by providing for our new subjects institutions of a strong and settled Government Strange to say the most remote district of Burmah that of Bhamo, on the extreme north, near the Chinese frontier, has been throughout the whole year the least disturbed Bhamo was occupied without opposition in December 1885, and in the actual occupation was [illegible] have in the [illegible] of the Bhamo [illegible] Some well [illegible] from the hill [illegible] of Kathu [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] in November was attacked the town, killed three persons set fire to [illegible] and then decamped The [illegible] of apparently [illegible] to the north west of Bhamo abounds in mines of jade and amber, and an revenue from which Burmah is extracted The people of this region have received the troops of civil officers with [illegible] loyalty and their acts have [illegible] in consonance with their words There is an important State Shan Considerable extent to the west of Bhamo, called Wunthoo The father of the present Sawbwa had been one of the most faithful adherents of the predecessor of King Theebaw The British tried to make friends with the Sawbwa of Wunthoo, they desired to leave unbroken the rights and privileges which he enjoyed, and to abstain from interference in the internal affairs of the State But unfortunately he would not respond to our advances, he would even not receive them with civility, and he will have ultimately to be subjugated by force At some distance from the east bank of the Irrawaddy River, between Mandalay and Bhamo, lie the famous ruby mines of Burmah. They were the property of the Kings of Ava, who derive a considerable revenue from letting the right to dig for rubies Unless made by King Theebaw was administering at the time of the conquest, but that expired in July 1886, and from that date, at all events, the ruby mines became by right of conquest, the absolute property of the British Government A military expedition was sent at the end of the year 1886 to occupy the mines and reduce them into the possession of the Government There were a number of merchants and others in actual occupation, who were interested in prolonging the anarchy in the district which left the rubies, the property of the British Government, to be scrambled for by them These people raised a subscription amongst themselves to hire a band of dacoits and Shans to resist the advance of the British forces. Formidable stockades were erected, and great preparations made for a sanguinary struggle but as soon as the troops made their appearance the Shans and dacoits abscondled to the hills without striking a blow, after having first robbed their employers and patrons of every thing they possessed The ruby mines were quietly occupied without opposition.

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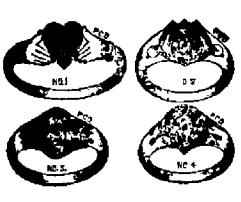

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NOTICE

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do II—Augmentation of Verbal affixes
do III—Transformation and preliminary augmentation of Verbal bases
do IV—Alteration of Verbal bases otherwise than by transformation and augmentation
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SIMPLE NOUNS

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PART V

COMPOUND AND INTERJECTIONAL NOUNS AND NOUN ROOTS

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do I—The Cases of Nouns
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NOTICE

Bangalore City Municipality

The 20th April 1887

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office premises (District Office Buildings) on Friday the 29th April 1887, at 7-30 A M

1 Cash account current and monthly returns for the month of March 1887

2 Docket No 208, dated 21st March 1887, from the Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government, forwarding for adjustment 3 bills amounting to Rs 1,082 2-0 for medicines supplied to the Town Hospital &c

3 Docket No 263, dated 12th March 1887 from Conservator of Forests, Bangalore District forwarding for adjustment a bill for Rs 2 3 0 4 for bamboos supplied to this Municipality

4 Correspondence regarding the removal of the Village of Upparhalli

5 Application from certain residents in Doddapet for erecting new buildings therein

6 Estimate of the probable cost of opening a new roadway from the village of Upparhalli to Kankanapalya

7 Applications for the grant of building sites in Venkanna Chari Street at certain rates that may be fixed by the Board

A SRINIVASACHARLU,
Vice President.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 17th April—A grand banquet was given to Lord Hartington and Mr Goschen at Edinburgh yesterday Lord Hartington made a speech in which he said that it was useless for either party to propose a final settlement of the Irish question until the party of revolution had been confronted and overcome Mr Goschen also made a speech in which he dwelt upon the danger to the State from the tendency of late to appeal to meetings of the people against the decisions of Parliament

London 18th April—The division will take place to night in the House of Commons on the motion of Sir B Samuelson, for the rejection of the Crimes Bill on the grounds that it would increase disorder in Ireland, and endanger the Union

Hyderabad 18th April—Owing to continued ill health, Sir Salar Jung has resigned his high office of Minister, being unable to bear the strain of the work It is believed that His Highness will accept his resignation and treat him with liberality, as his family has rendered such a signal service to the State Sir Salar will go to the hills, or to England, to recruit his health, and be absent for some six months It is hoped that the time is not very far distant when he may be asked to resume office Speculations as to his successor are of course rife it will probably be one of the four following nobles —Khorsheed Jah, Bashoreed Dowlah Vikarool Umar and Moonneer ool Moolk

London, 21st April—Lord Salisbury, speaking at a Primrose meeting yesterday in London repudiated the term "Coercion" as applied to the Irish measures now before Parliament, and said that the Crimes Bill aimed at the repression of terrorism and the restoration of the liberty of all classes His Lordship challenged Mr Parnell to prosecute the *Times* and clear himself of the grave charge brought against him

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1887.

THE RESIDENT ON MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

THE residents of the sister Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are to be congratulated in having as their administrative chief—even if only for a twelve-month—a man of the stamp of Mr. H D Fitzpatrick, the officiating Resident of Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg Mr. J B Lyall, his predecessor in office, was unquestionably an able, conscientious, upright man in all his actions, and of strict moral rectitude. But his *forte* was *Finance*, and he was wanting in that strength and purpose of will indispensable in a successful administrator, while his mild, retiring manners, it is to be feared, too often caused him to be imposed upon and fail to see things as they were. Mr Fitzpatrick, on the other hand, while possessing all Mr. Lyall's moral and intellectual qualities, displays in addition great strength of will, and a determination to enquire into and thoroughly understand every matter before him before passing orders thereon, and to

see, takes the very delicate and important subject of Municipal Taxation, under his special consideration, and as Mr Fitzpatrick bears the reputation of being a profound lawyer (for which reason he was selected as Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department) we may rely upon its being handled in a masterly way by him, to the advantage of the Municipal coffers, and at the same time to the entire satisfaction of the public. There is no subject more difficult to approach than that of taxation. A man will listen patiently while you discourse at length on almost any other subject, but only broach that of taxation, and "his monkey is up" The impossibility of even the most equitable, reasonable, and lightly falling of taxes never fails to provoke a rupture from some quarters, how much heightened and aggravated must the opposition be when the tax is heavy, wrong and unconstitutional? The very term—"Tax-collector"—is synonymous, in all countries and among all nations, with all that is low, exacting, and unrelenting. The Tax collector is, in other words, looked upon as a judicial highway man; the practical high-way-man demands—"your money or your life, the Tax collector must have your money or your goods or person. The ignorant masses of the population, who have not studied, nor could be made to comprehend if explained to them, the principles of political economy, look upon tax collecting as simply legalised robbery. How very necessary is it then, to exercise the greatest caution tact, prudence, and sound deliberate judgment, in imposing fresh taxes or rates, or enhancing old ones. The Station Municipality has lately developed a penchant for taxation. Some of its members have display'd a nervous desire to seize every opportunity of introducing a new tax, under some idea, perhaps, that any measure smacking of taxation would find favour with Government. The Profession Tax was imposed by the Municipality, and there was an indirect outcry at the measure. Some sop was necessary to allay the public agitation. It was accordingly announced that the Octroi duties (the collection of which was attended with trouble and annoyance, and afforded opportunities for oppression and extortion on the part of corrupt subordinates) were to be abolished. There was general rejoicing at the news, which seemed too good to be true. That it was, but it was only wiping off one tax to impose another, and one weighing more heavily, it was substituting the scorpions of Rehoboam for the whips of his father Solomon. Though the Octroi on tobacco and betel nut was abolished, license fees were imposed on shops selling those articles, the slaughter house fees were greatly enhanced, causing a rise in the price of meat which, to many in the station is a necessity, lighting fees were introduced, rateably to amount of house assessment paid by house owners which must, inevitably, raise the rents. But it seems that, that was not enough. The Municipality—so it would appear—miscalculated the amount of revenue which would be derived from the new rates and find that it will fall far short of the old Octroi collections now lost to the Board. So off hand they passed a measure at their meeting, for imposing a tax on skins imported into the Station. The Resident has passed a very exhaustive order on the subject, which shows that he is mindful of the interests of the tax and rate payers, and is not an advocate of hasty, indiscriminate taxation. Since the enhancement of the slaughter house fees, from the 1st instant the price of meat in the Station has, and several butchers, would not kill. The Resident enquired into the cause, and we give his remarks on the information afforded:—

"To begin with, one of the reasons given for the necessity of the proposed tax is that "it is calculated that the income from slaughter house fees will not fully cover the loss arising by the abolition of the Octroi." This must be more fully explained. Mr Fitzpatrick learned from the President at an interview he had with him that what is meant is, that the income from these fees will, it is feared, fall far short of what it was previously estimated to be. The President told Mr. Fitzpatrick that the daily proceeds of the fees up to this had never been above Rs. 40, and that as far as the President is aware there is no reason why in the ordinary course the number of animals slaughtered at this season of the year should be lower than at any other season. If the daily income were to continue throughout the year as low as this the proceeds of the tax for the year would no doubt be nearly Rs. 10 000 short of the budget estimate, and the position would be most serious."

But Mr. Fitzpatrick asks for further information on the subject. He goes on say to:—

"It therefore the proceeds of the enhanced fees fall so very largely short of the estimate as it is apprehended they will, this must be the result of a very large and sudden diminution in the number of cattle slaughtered, and the cause of this diminution should be most carefully ascertained. Mr Fitzpatrick has seen it stated in the news papers that the butchers have combined to reduce the number of animals slaughtered, and if this were the sole cause of the diminution, cattors might be expected soon to recover themselves, but he learnt from the President that the latter did not believe that this was the case. He apprehends that the reduction of the number of animals slaughtered is merely the natural result of the price of meat being raised by the tax. If that is so, will, of course, have to be considered whether the tax should be maintained at its present high rate, and with a view to ascertaining how far this may be the case, it would be desirable, among other things, to know it what was the enhanced value of the value of various classes of cattle slaughtered, and was not only in regard of the average value of each class but which is more important, on the available descriptions of cattle less commonly slaughtered. The whole matter the Resident has to say, should be thoroughly enquired into and fully reported on.

(The italics are ours.) It is gratifying to note that Mr Fitzpatrick, unlike some little pigs" who never see the pipe, does not scorn but favor courts, and statics, public opinion. It is in the all the more evident by his closing remarks, within quotations, proposed tax on skins, which he contrasts to the careful study of the "City Fathers, not only of the Station but of our own City."

"In conclusion the Resident mentions that in the [illegible] tax being imposed he takes it desirable that a tax should be levied, which shall detail [illegible] preliminary [illegible] which he contrasts the careful study of the "City Fathers, not only of the Station but of our own City."

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"It is matter of fact the newspapers were right about a diminution in the number of cattle slaughtered in the station. Since the butchers have had an interview with the president of the Station Municipality, which took place on the [illegible] instant, the number of animals slaughtered has increased. We regard the tax on skins, the Resident asks, as a tax of necessary importance before sanctioning it. He requires the purpose for which the skins are imported, whether for local consumption or exportation, and if the latter, are they exported directly as they come in or after being in some way worked up." It is noteworthy that the Municipality resolved not to tax skins of cattle slaughtered in the Market as they considered that that would amount to a double tax, but only on skins brought in for local consumption and exportation, it being understood that large consignments of skins come from this Province to Europe. The Commissioners, however, had not gone deeply into the matter as Mr Fitzpatrick has done, for he very wisely remarks, that there is every reason to apprehend that if these skins are brought in for a merely is to an entrepôt, with a view to exportation the effect of imposing an Octroi on them, would simply be to drive most of the trade out of the place and leave the Commissioners nearly as poor as they were before."

Our article has stretched further than we intended, but Mr Fitzpatrick's remarks are of such a valuable nature, as to form such an admirable treatise on taxation, equal taxation, that we could not but draw special attention to them, both for the edification of the Municipal Commissioners and tax payers of the City as well as of the Civil and Military Station.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

The sudden resignation of Sir Salar Jung, the youthful Prime Minister of Hyderabad, does not, all the same, come as a surprise to those who have been watching the progress of political events in that state, since its present ruler was installed Nizam in January, 1884 by Lord Ripon. The young Nizam, which he came to power, was anxious to demonstrate his gratitude for the valuable services rendered to the state during His Highness' minority, by the late Prime Minister, Sir Salar Jung—one of the most brilliant native statesmen India has known under British suzerainty, not perhaps, to Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao. And this Highness saw no more fitting way of doing this, than by appointing Sir Salar's eldest son,—young Salar Jung, then scarcely twenty-one years of age,—to the responsible office of Prime Minister. Highly educated, and possessed of talents not unworthy of his father's son, Salar Jung the young Premier stood at a great disadvantage in the matter of age and experience. What would be thought in England of a youth just out of College, who succeeded in getting into Parliament, and displayed some brilliant parts and the promise of a good statesman, was to be elevated, off hand, to the office of Prime Minister,—nay, to even any of the Junior offices in the Cabinet? In Europe a man is not, as a rule, held to be sufficiently qualified to take up the portfolio of any office of great responsibility till he has grown grey in the study and practice of politics. Our readers will remember what astonishment was expressed and fulminated, when Lord Randolph Churchill was appointed Secretary of State for India in 1885, and more so when he was made Chancellor of the House of Commons, on the formation of Lord Salisbury's Government last year. And yet Lord Randolph is thirty seven years of age. But besides Salar Jung's own extreme youth, there was that of his royal master to boot, to make good and smooth government anything but feasible. It was commonly thought, judging from past experience, that the experiment would inevitably result in failure. It was considered also unlikely that two youthful, and, and indeed impulsive minds, could work together for long harmoniously, to the well-being of the State. But the British Government and the Nizam's appointment of Salar Jung as Prime Minister,—in fact it was even conceived that they in an instance proved disinterested by the young statesman was not slight or. We cannot with any confidence [illegible] that the act of Minister with Nizam probably on of the most difficult of all in India, in consequence of the many forces intervening by the Resident, being every other [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

is almost sure to be disposed of before the cold weather. An Indian Army Bill may possibly be brought forward during the Session.

Reuter's telegraphs to a contemporary "Bourke raised to Peerage," and we suppose there can be little doubt that H E the Right Hon'ble Robert Bourke, Governor of Madras, is referred to. The public of Madras, with whom His Excellency has already become very popular, will welcome the news, and will, consider that the honour has been wisely bestowed We congratulate His Excellency on this distinguished mark of Her Majesty's favour, and trust that he may long live to enjoy it

A Hyderabad correspondent referring to the resignation of Sir Salar Jung says — "Notwithstanding all the efforts made by Colonel Marshall, Sir Salar Jung has resigned voluntarily The Nizam generously pays his fathers debts, amounting to about 30 lakhs' and grants a pension of Rs. 7,000 a month for life The resignation would have created great confusion had Colonel Marshall not been here, but all people have confidence in him For future Ministers is unknown In any case the people think Colonel Marshall's services are indispensable"

Local and Provincial.

Major General commanding the Division, having returned from the Shevaroys after inspecting the Volunteers proceed I yesterday to Mercara accompanied by Mr Colonel Weston, Assistant Adjutant General, to inspect the Coorg Volunteers, at the Volunteer Camp of Excellence near Mercara

Permission Leave—Mr A Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Comptroller Mysore Government, is granted private leave of absence for 2 months from such date as he may avail himself of the same

During Mr Ramaswamy Mudaliar's absence on leave the Under Secretary to the Dewan will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the Nizam Treasury, and Mr H Leigh, Chief Accountant to the Comptroller, will have charge of the current duties of the Comptroller's Office

The Reverend H C Parker, M A—We see that this gentleman, who for a little more than three years has held the responsible post of Warden of Bishop Cotton's School and College in Bangalore Station, has been Gazetted a Chaplain on the Madras Establishment, and posted to Bolarum Mr Parker will be succeeded in Warden of "Cotton's" by Mr Williams who is coming out from England, and expected to be a capable and successful teacher We wish Mr Parker well in his new sphere of duties

Madras Railway—The recent daring thefts by Guards on the Madras Railway of articles during transit on by trains have caused the Railway authorities to disclaim responsibility upon the ground that the Guards are not consigned goods by the Madras Railway, as well as to passengers, whose effects, comprising, protection, &, it is the duty of the Company to ensure Mr Louis S M, the energetic Acting Traffic Manager has created the appointment of "Train Inspector" Three of the oldest, most trustworthy Guards have been appointed Train Inspectors They will travel by Mail, and other important Trains, see that goods and luggage are not tampered with en route, attend to complaints, and look to the general wants, comforts and convenience of passengers A Refreshment Room Inspector has been appointed, so that European passengers who breakfast, lunch or dine at any of the Company's Rooms, may expect soon to see an improvement in the quality and quantity of the commissariat

A Royal Musician—A Nilgiri contemporary informs us that "His Highness, the Maharajah of Mysore is employing his holiday on the Nilgiris, to the best advantage by learning to play violin He takes daily lessons, and, from what we hear is a very apt pupil and is making very good progress with the instrument"—We happen to know that His Highness, who is passionately fond of music, has been practising on the violin for the past two years, and is already a fairly good performer. Indeed, with all respect to His Highness, we would like to see him take as kindly to affairs of State, as to the violin, and this he will never do till he begins to fulfil the expectations formed of him by the Home Government when the Promise was being prepared for the occasion,—viz., that he would take a "substantial share" in the administration of his State, and that among other state functions he would preside over his council It is possible to over do even good things, and history tells us of another kingly violinist the great Nero, who carried his practice on his favorite *instrument* to such an extent, that he played on it while he calmly watched the fearful conflagration of Rome which he had occasioned

Extracts.

THE NIZAM AND HIS MINISTER

The *Pioneer*—Some misapprehension has always existed regarding the motives which led to the appointment of an English Secretary to the Nizam We believe that the Minister whose conduct had been very far from being free of blame was really put upon his probation, and it was clearly declared to him that unless he reformed his conduct to suit the Nizam he would not continue to be supported His assertion, however, that all which he did was misrepresented to his Ruler was so fully consented, and Colonel Marshall's appointment was due partly to precaution against this and mainly to a desire that the Nizam would compel himself when under thoroughly trustworthy advice and to encourage him to take his proper share of affairs The Minister was at the same time carefully warned that unless he altered his ways he could not expect to be supported against the wishes of his chief We regret very deeply to hear that recently there have been reports which we are informed, our Salar Jung has plainly shown himself unfit with which the Nizam has lost confidence in his Minister and has been unfavorably influenced to the Minister until too greatly provoked We shall [illegible] for their progress of this matter [illegible] interest, but we do not doubt that both sides will be treated fairly in the controversy which consequently now be averted

THE VICEROY ATTACKED BY BUGS

The *Statesman*—At the Good Friday morning service has excellency the Viceroy accompanied by the Countess of Dufferin and suite, at Adel the Dohra church In the belfry of the church there has been a swarm of the large Sacrilegious for upwards of five years The bees during all the time have been on their sacrilegious, never interfering with any one Which they would do by the extraordinary shown by the bees when the wholesale of the high altar was a little more energetic than usual on account of the Viceroy's visit to the church or whether they felt the red coats of the Bodyguard were red bees Bees the Viceroy and suite had to beat a retreat in great confusion and the church, service Bees But they came down in swarms and let loose all who were still at service Darting in confusion which caused them to be as to advantage and they disappeared The Viceroy and his party had to wait outside the church, and the doors were locked Bees they escaped altogether The Bob Guards at Sans Souci Barracks horses in the carriage of Peerless Sing but so the bees all baited, smashing the vehicle A bees belonging to an officer of the Gorkhas was so badly stung, that it lay down and the bees would not leave the poor animal till they lighted a fire round it and drove them away Ladies and children shrieking, horses plunging and bolting—the confusion was immense The Viceroy will have reason to remember his visit to the Dohra church for a long time Indeed scarcely any there was no service

SHOULD HUSBANDS OPEN THEIR WIVES LETTERS

The *Madras Mail*—This question has been answered in the affirmative at the Conference of French lawyers which is recently been held at the Palais de Justice at Paris A writer in the *Temps* on hearing of this death blow to "l'agriculture française," has asked some of his celebrated countrymen and women to give their views on the subject, and has received several interesting letters, from which we take the following extracts M Alexandre Dumas says "It is impossible to hesitate for a moment with an answer to the question The lawyers, in answering it in the affirmative, have been guided by simple common sense What are the traditions of most ancient humanity? Man and woman are placed in a Paradise and stay there as long as the man obeys God's word The first thing he does is to listen to the advice of the woman He is driven out of his happy home And what does the only woman between whom and the God man there is a link of unity? She, too, tempts Him at the wedding of Cana, and tells the servants 'Do as He tells you' At that moment the Virgin accepted in the name of all women, eternal, absolute submission A husband who doubts his wife and who facilitates to open the letters which she receives in order to enlighten himself, is an imbecile M de Pressensé takes a different view "It is difficult," he says to answer this delicate question very definitely, but at first sight I am inclined to think that the husband should respect the secrets of his wife If the measure which the lawyers have taken can avail only adulterous women, it might be defended, but are there only adulterous women in the world?"

Madame Adam is of course indignant at the insult offered to her sex "If the lawyers have said Yes, I am convinced that all educated men will say No Woman is not liberty to [illegible] and to communicate with her mother, her sister, her daughters, *her friends*, she has liberty to receive and to open her letters and to judge whether she will show them to her husband Without this liberty she will be obliged to have recourse to the honest secrecy of the poste restante, and to rely on the doubtful and deceiving complaisance of the postman and the servants" Mlle de Poyet has approved of the lawyers' verdict She says "The lawyers have been logical in saying that a husband has the right to open letters addressed to his wife This is a consequence of the laws which restrain the moral liberty of a woman by marriage It is one more means of trying to keep her in that obedience which our laws command To deny the husband this right would be to deprive him of one of his prerogatives as legal guardian The Conference of lawyers has decided wisely"

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION IN TRAVANCORE

The *Correspondent of the Madras Mail*—Sir,—I am happy to tell you that the present administration of Travancore has begun well, and augurs well for the future I saw in your local contemporary, the *Hindu*, of the 1st instant 'Vox Populi' detailing a few facts accidently come across by him about the goodness of the new Dewan, but as he has not said what Mr Rama Row does for the good of the ryots and the people at large I will give you a few instances An extraordinary system of taxing small cane cultivation had obtained in the northern parts of Travancore Hitherto was not levied on the land cultivated with sugar cane, but on the canes themselves, but, on the molasses manufactured The worst of it was that it was left to village officials of the lowest grade to ascertain the quantity of molasses that would be turned out, and determine therefrom the assessment on it This, of course, afforded the low paid village officials ample opportunities to enrich themselves at the cost of the poor ryots and the Government This system of taxation has been discontinued since Mr Rama Row took charge of the administration, and a moderate tax is now levied, as in other cultivations on the land, to the advantage of both the ryots and the Government Mr Rama Row has given encouragement to the planting of avenue trees on the roadsides by permitting ryots to appropriate the produce of fruit trees, planted by those living on the road sides, without paying any tax to Government for such trees Those who are aware of the boisterous nature of some parts of the backwater in Travancore, especially of that portion between Kottayam and Alleppy, both important stations, will bless Mr Rama Row when they learn that he has made arrangements with the firm of Messrs Xavier and Co's steam ferry contractors, to run a steam launch between Kottayam and Alleppy the Government giving them a grant of Rs 150 monthly Alleppy is a commercial town, and the seat of the Zillah Court. Parties having to appear before the Court have very many times been fined for non-attendance, or risked their lives in crossing the back-water, especially during the monsoon I see in the local *Government Gazette* a notification appointing a few rupee officers of the state to suggest measures to facilitate the grant of waste lands, everyone having to do with applying for such lands knows the difficulties in the way of obtaining the required permission, easy as it may appear These are all measures calculated for the good of the people And it is hoped that Mr Rama Row will continue as he has begun His past career has been what a patriot could wish for, and he has been unusually successful as a Nath-Dewan for upwards of a quarter of a century

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CASHMERE

The *Indian Daily News*—We lately noticed some of the changes that are needed in Cashmere, were intrigue is too common, and government much out of joint It is said that there is much need of an officer to advise the Maharajah rather than of a man to dragoon him or the State Indeed, we much fear that this latter practice has been and is too common We have certainly no right thus practically to usurp the position of Native princes, reducing them to mere puppets in the eyes of their subjects and drawing on ourselves the enmity of both subject and prince It is natural that the former should look up to the latter as their natural chiefs and the prince is bound to regard them as a sort of appendage to the crown It is unfortunately too often the case that this natural relationship is not duly recognised The people are regarded only as so many instruments to minister to the caprices of the rulers, and often they are too ready to accept the position What we can best do is not to lead either in opposition to the other but to induce both to recognize their position and respons[illegible] in a good spirit We are afraid this is not always the case Sometimes we stand at the back of a self-willed Minister, and support him unduly against the undoubted authority of the sovereign The effect in these cases has been to drive the heads of States into sulky retirement incompatible with the duties of a ruler Such we are told is the case in Cashmere, where the Chief is said to have withdrawn himself from all business, as though he were helpless and hopeless of effecting any purpose of his own will. Such also seemed to have been the position of the Nizam prior to the visit of the Viceroy to Hyderabad last November. His Highness evidently felt the need of support against the influences surrounding him; and feeling unable to make headway against them, he withdrew himself largely from society, and the affairs of his State could not receive the attention that was needed The Viceroy seems to have recognised the position and given the support needed, not in supersession of the Nizam, but in forcing him the services of a prudent officer who could advise him to do the right thing, and support him in doing it Something of the same kind is needed in Cashmere The Maharajah is probably less able to deal with the influences around him than was the youthful Nizam, and he seems to have been less fortunate in the political officers about him There is a party that seems to be grasping all authority in the State, and desirous of reducing the Maharajah to a mere registrar or a signing machine. If this is to be the duty of a Prince who is supposed to govern, a much more convenient arrangement would be to get a rubber stamp and have the Maharajah out altogether There is a Political Agent there, but he does not seem to be altogether as wise as a serpent, or as harmless as a dove, and his interference is not always attended with the happiest results

IS HINDOO MARRIAGE A CONTRACT?

The *Indian Mirror*—There is no doubt whatever that the ancient Hindoos did not look upon marriage as a contract as the word is now understood to mean There is also no doubt that they looked upon marriage as a sacred tie, above human laws, and beyond parental interference They looked upon the house holder—*grihastha*—as the main prop of society In the words of Manu, "all conditions of men depend upon the *grihastha*, as all living beings depend upon air," "the *grihastha* is the best asrama for man" We find also from Manu that no religious ceremony, or household observances, were looked upon as pious, if performed, without the assistance of a wife But it is one thing to look upon marriage as a sacred and indissoluble tie, and another as a life long contract. No doubt the European idea of contract in

in a certain sense, more advanced from the social stand point, or to put it a slightly different way, from the legal point of view, because by using the word contract, the relation between the parties is placed upon an intelligible basis, because one recognises man and woman as equals and able to enter into an agreement after having fully understood its nature and effect. There is a danger, however, that if marriage were looked upon as a contract, the sacredness of the tie might be lost sight of, that there might be in fact, a degeneration of the institution, if pushed too far, on the theory that a contract may be for a short or for a long period and avoidable at any time by mutual consent We do not want to discuss that point here We are impressed with the necessity of looking upon marriage as sacred institution, especially at the present time when Hindoo society is subject to a manner of disruptive forces But we shall always deplore any attempt to put a fanatical construction upon passages from Manu, and try and make it appear that there is nothing in the Hindoo form of marriage that they may be improved upon

Rukhmabai's case is an illustration how heavily a girl may be punished for what, after all, is only very natural in the case of a young girl, a dislike to live with a person she does not care for We cannot say that the punishment has not been too severe, and that Rukhmabai's case is not a hard one Our instincts must necessarily revolt, at such a contract under such circumstances as came to light in her case But we suppose law must behold supreme, and natural instincts and human conscience, stifled for its sake, and that anomalies, *however outrageous*, must be for a time tolerated, if only for the sake of social traditions, which are, after all, the backbone of a nation If, we proceeded on the basis that marriage was only a contract and nothing more, it would be a fault to persuade our people that the religious element was not the most important one The result of discussion on any other basis would inevitably be nothing We must walk slowly if we want to make headway A rush o'er means a fall Hindoo society is not in a state now to go so far as to say that marriage is only a contract voidable at all, although, at times, we see that cruel injustice is the natural consequence of a strict application of law to old customs, and that lifelong misery may be the penalty for a technical crime

SIR SALAR JUNG

The *Mad as Mail* —The resignation by Salar Jung of his office of Minister to His High ness the Nizam brings to a close—whether for good or for evil it would be hard to say—a condition of affairs which has given rise to much anxiety for some time past When the Nizam was invested with full powers by the Viceroy in February 1884, and young Salar Jung was appointed to fill the position so long and so ably filled by his father, there were many who feared that such a post could not long be occupied by so young a man The post of Minister to the Nizam is probably one of the most difficult to fill in all India, for in spite of the many reforms introduced by the late Sir Salar Jung, many of the nobles are still very powerful for good or for evil and party spirit at times runs dangerously high Hence it was not a matter for surprise that, before long, rumours began to float about of a want of sympathy between the Nizam and his Minister, rumours that were soon strengthened by public acts Where the fault lays it is not for us to decide, but when the Nizam and his Minister are both so young and inexperienced it is little wonder if mistakes were made on both sides. The visit of the Viceroy, and, more recently, the appointment of Colonel Marshall, were supposed to have smoothed matters greatly, until quite recently, rumours have been growing that the breach was again widening, and that the wheels of State were moving with much friction The *Pioneer*, writing of the motives which led to the appointment of an English Secretary to the Nizam recently said —" We believe that the Minister, whose conduct had been very far from being free of blame, was really put upon his probation and it was clearly hinted to him that unless he reformed his conduct towards the Nizam, he would not continue to be supported His notion, however, that all which he did was not presented to his Ruler was carefully considered, and Colonel MARSHALL's appointment was due partly to precaution against this evil and mainly to a desire to see how the Nizam would comport himself when under throughly trustworthy advice, and to encourage him to take his part in public affairs The Minister was at the same time carefully warned that unless he altered his own behaviour he could not expect to be supported against the wishes of his Chief" In such matters it is always very difficult to know the truth, and it may be that the reason for Sir Salar Jung's resignation is that given in the telegram which we published last night, and that the health of the Minister has given way under the strain of work and worry, but it is difficult to believe that the resignation is altogether unconnected with the recent difficulties, or with Sir Salar Jung's visit to Bombay and his speedy return Such being the case it seems hardly probable that his brother, Muneer ul Mooik will be chosen to succeed him, for the influences which have been too strong for the elder brother are not likely to be overcome by the younger, who has throughout supported Sir Salar Jung Whatever may have been the faults of the past administration, this at least is certain, that the Minister has tried to follow faithfully in his father's footsteps, and to complete the reforms which he inaugurated If he has not succeeded fully, the failure is not unnatural, for it is not to be expected that he could at once obtain the commanding influence of his father, gained after many a hard struggle, or that man of his years could have that knowledge of men and of affairs which is essential for success Hyderabad is still a typical Oriental Court and few will envy the man who succeeds in obtaining the coveted post of Minister, which if it does not carry with it the same danger to life as it once did, is still far from being a bed of roses For Sir Salar himself we trust there is still a long life of usefulness to the State and that he will return from his holiday, whether on the Indian Hills, or in England strong in body and vigorous in mind, and able to show that he is made of the same sterling stuff as his father was, ready even to sacrifice himself to the good of his country

RUKHMABAI'S CASE

The *Amartha Bazaar Patrika* —Every body has something to say about Rukhmabai's case, but no body knows the important facts in connection with it which are kept in the back ground Unconsciously or deliberately, the reformers have not allowed the public to know anything about the real merits of the case, and the result is that the public are not in a position to form any accurate judgment Already the *Times* has declared that Rukhmabai is a Hindu lady of considerable literary attainments And when her story reaches Lincoln, it is quite possible that the people of that country will put for lower from some of mathematics on which has improved upon a place's laws If the reformers have any real case, let them put a stop to the irrelevant notes that is being made, and let them truthfully and honestly state the actual state of affairs Does Rukhmabai know English? Does she know it better than the ordinary run of Hindu ladies in Calcutta or Bombay? Did she write the letters to the *Times of India*? Were they composed by her or simply copied by her? If she composed them, did any body help her? Had she any considerable knowledge of English when she rejected her husband? Or was she subsequently educated by her reformer friends to fit her for the transcendental position to which they were leading her? Let us now come to Dadaji Does he know English? If so, who is the better English scholar—Dadaji or Rukhmabai? Is Dadaji an idiot? Why has it been alleged that he looks like a coolay? Has he anything repugnant in him? Or is the repugnance of his wife unaccountable? Has he asthma? Does he look like an asthmatic patient? What is his actual earning? Is not that earning sufficient for a Hindu gentleman and a lady of simple habits? If Dadaji is poor, why should his wife Rukhmabai aspire after a high and luxurious life? Is it reasonable that a wife, whom her husband can not maintain in high style, should give him up for that reason? But after all, has not Rukhmabai a fortune of her own, which is quite sufficient for the maintenance of both? Can any body truthfully declare what are the real sentiments of Rukhmabai? If any one can, how has he ascertained them? Has any body excepting the reformers, any access to Rukhmabai? Do the reformers allow any non-reformer to speak with her? Is she given a free choice or is she necessarily guided by the exhortations of the reformers, some proclaiming her a golden statue, others immortality and others again a place in the seventh heaven?—But after all, has any opportunity been given to the friends of Dadaji to persuade Rukhmabai to go to her husband? Or is she day and night watched lest anybody puts "evil counsel" into her ears? Has Dadaji been given any opportunity to have a private talk with his wife? Have the reformers ever tried to bring about a reconciliation between husband and wife? Or are the reformers telling her day and night that if she only persists, she will not only escape prison, but may possibly get a very wealthy husband, with lots of servants, carriages, and fine dresses? The story of the non-reformers is somewhat different however from that given out by the reformers They say that she is an ordinary Hindu girl with some smattering of English—so limited is her knowledge of English, that the questions put to her in English have to be translated into *Marathi* for her application That the only peculiarity about her is, that she is beset on all sides by reformers, and by a freak of fortune, she has been obliged to reside in the house of relations who are against reformers It has been alleged that she has no free choice whatever in the matter, and that if she were kept only a few weeks away from her friends, she would instantly forget her repugnance and accept her husband In short, the non reformers allege that the reformers are determined to make a martyr of her whether she will or no

The case of the reformers is this that Rukhmabai has a right to reject her husband on the ground that he is a lunatic, poor, and not as much educated as herself Of course the reformers have sense enough to see that the above grounds are not valid, why do they urge them? It is only because, we fancy ignorant men are not always particular how they carry out their cherished objects In short they urge the above grounds though they know them to be not valid, simply to create sympathy for Rukhmabai The other ground urged, the ground which has turned the heads of the European portion of the reformers, is that Rukhmabai having a repugnance to her husband has a right to reject him This ground may or may not be valid If it gains an ascendency however among the Hindu community, the custom of early marriage will be knocked on the head, inasmuch as no man will care to marry a girl to be rejected by her when she comes of age The result will be the introduction of the custom of courtship which will destroy the system of caste that obtains in India And even the reformers will admit that if caste is destroyed, the Hindu religion will be destroyed along with it According to a telegram received in Bombay, Rukhmabai has written a long letter detailing her own grievances, explaining the state of the Hindu marriage law, and concluding with an appeal to the Queen to address the Judges of her court by "pronouncing the passing of an enactment that bona fide Courts in India shall not enforce marriages between children under 20 and girls under 15" It is difficult to suppose the letter was written by Rukhmabai herself, and we cannot but feel very indignation against that wretched and helpless woman The evil lot of the reformers, it would seem, is to make some noise, for they have at least the sense to understand that the Queen is nothing in this matter We shall not be surprised to see her writing another letter to Prince Bismarck, for Gladstones and Bights have been already brought into requisition for the purpose of a moral and fare

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

A course of lectures for officers of the Grenadier Army Corps has, says the *Novoe Vremya*, just been opened in Moscow These lectures are being given on the initiative of Major General Makin-Novitzoff (Chief of the Staff, Grenadier Army Corps, Head Quarters, Moscow), who has opened the series with one delivered by him If In the course of his remarks the General sketched some interesting characteristics of the Russian soldier He said —

' All of you, gentlemen, know what kind of man the Russian soldier is in time of peace, but all of you do not know of what sterling qualities he is possessed in time of war In a time of peace you cannot possibly arrive at a complete knowledge of all the innate prowess and heroism of which our Russian soldiers are possessed, because, whilst their characteristics are then asleep or resting, they are thoroughly roused only in time of war, and they then invigorate the very marrow and bones of their possessors. All our campaigns, dating from the reign of Peter the Great, have called forth in abundance those moral qualities which it is so desirable to see evoked when soldiers are at war, and these will scarcely be found a country in the world which is in a position to place in the ranks of its army such defenders of the Fatherland as our Holy and beloved Russ I say this not out of a spirit of pure chauvinism, but my statement is based on facts in the military history of our land Without in any degree detracting from the great services and proud deeds performed by the armies of other countries, it nevertheless must still be admitted that the *moral force and lofty spirit of the soldier* must ever be in the very closest connection with the degree of power which lies in the military capabilities of the several army leaders A talented commander will make his troops perform miracles a mediocre commander will intimidate and demoralise his own soldiers The Prussian Army of the time of Frederick the Great was a model of tactical organisation and martial prowess, but when Frederick the Great no longer lived, the martial spirit of the Prussian army was crushed and overthrown at Jena and at Auerstadt, and then Prussia, as an independent State, ceased to exist Again, the French army in the time of Napoleon I, was a model of high military virtue and of martial daring, but in 1870 Napoleon III, surrendered to the Prussians, at Sedan, an army of 170,000 men In the armies, too, of other countries there have occurred instances of panic-stricken terror before even the mention of the name of a victorious army leader on the opposing side Thus, in 1805, an army of 40,000 Austrians surrendered to Napoleon at Ulm without losing a single shot This army was commanded by General Mack, a celebrated professor of the mere theory of military art, to hear whose lectures at Vienna numerous officers came from beyond the limits of the Austrian Empire Russian military history affords no such instances as these, and neither failures nor defeats have ever demoralised a Russian army, but have rather fortified its manly spirit"

In illustration of this idea by several known examples, General Manikin Novitzoff went on to say "Shame be upon those glib boasters who stigmatise Russian soldiers as a crowd of greyclad cowards' To you, gentlemen, are known the patriotic acts of the heroic defence of the fortress of Bayazid in the course of the last campaign, wherein a small garrison valiantly defended itself for a space of 21 days against swarms of besieging Turks, and this too under the most trying conditions. Provisions had failed, and there was nothing to eat but the flesh of fallen horses and other carrion, which was not procurable, and, in order to procure a small supply from without the fort, the life of one comrade at least had to be given for every single drop of water that both cobbles and water itself could only be served out in the most forlorn public proportions And yet, in the face of these terrible privations, and in a tropical heat, this brave little garrison was proof against the tempting proposition from the besiegers that its members should surrender the fort and go forth therefrom with all the honours of war But these Russian warriors preserved their honour to the end Who then were these heroes? They did not represent any separate regiment or battalion which, in the strength of its traditions, would naturally have maintained the honour of their corps, but they were mingled detachments composed of every arm and branch, and almost every leader amongst them had been either wounded or killed outright Again, in 1880 we find the gallant Dmitoff, whose patronymic has for the moment escaped my recollection, a prisoner in the hands of the Tekke-Turkomans. This man they refrained from shooting with the other prisoners whom they had taken, promising him every favour if only he would prove faithless to his Czar But Dmitoff heroically held out, and forfeit his life for his fidelity, enduring every possible brutal torture, including flaying, rather than disgrace his uniform Gentlemen, 'crowds of grey clad cowards', sneered though they be, are not capable of such exploits as these"

In the opinion of the lecturer the strong points of the Russian soldier are boundless devotion to an Autocratic Czar, love for the glory of his Fatherland, and a heroism which will surmount every other feeling in the supreme moment of a call there then are stimulants which all can fully recognise.—*Translated from the Pioneer.*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London 26th April—Sir J L Gorst, Secretary of State for India replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said the India Office had been informed that the insurgent movement of Ghilzais is not spreading and that the Ameer's troops have been successful

Berlin, 25th April—The Reichstag credits amount to one hundred and seventy million marks (48,300,000) on account of the Army and strategic railways along the Western Frontier

Bombay, 25th April—The *Pioneer* has received a special telegram from London which states that the *Tessania* struck at four o'clock on Sunday morning Her bows settled in thirty feet of sand, and her stern was wedged high in the rocks The incident happened in bright moonlight, and in fair weather One hour after the steamer had cleared the Straits, the Captain left the bridge, giving charge to the second officer Two boats out of eight were smashed, or capsized The women were landed with difficulty, owing to the swell The men and two ladies remained for twenty three hours in a perilous position, but were finally rescued by a private yacht The Captain, who was sick, was washed overboard, as also was the fifth officer and the quarter master It is reported that Captain Yates has lost all his official papers relating to the Boundary Commission, and that Maharajah Sir Pratab Singh lost jewellery of the value of £40,000

London, 27th April—The *Standard* states that Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has had an interview with M. Katkoff, at Moscow

London, 29th April—It is believed that there is still reason to hope that Ameer Abdul Rahman will succeed in vindicating his authority in Afghanistan, but in the event of his overthrow, it will not necessarily lead to complications between Russia and England On the contrary, it will enable the two Powers to enter into arrangements with a view to suppress the tribal war and place the country under a protected ruler

London, 29th April—Delegates from the Crown Colonies who are attending the sittings of the Colonial Conference have accepted the Imperial proposals for the Naval defences of the Colonies

Cairo, 29th April—Dervishes in the Wady Halfa district having again gathered for the purpose of taking the offensive, Colonel Chermside, with a force, advanced and attacked the enemy, and after some fighting completely defeated the Dervishes killing many, including their leader. The enemy's camp was also captured

Berlin, 29th April—The German Government has ordered the release of M. Schmaebell

London, 30th April—Her Majesty arrived at Windsor yesterday

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1887

THE SOCIAL PURITY MOVEMENT.

If there is one trait among Europeans—the English more particularly—more marked than any other, it is the ecstatic enthusiasm—invariably short-lived—with which they take to any new thing, scheme, or idea Everything that the English undertake,—working or playing, fighting or love making, sinning or preaching, they go into, till the novelty of the thing passes off, with a zeal too often worthy of a better cause When a political scare is raised, and rumours of war are afloat, then the British lion lashes his tail in fury and foams at the mouth, and the very street Arabs look fierce and shout with hysterical defiance about

"We don't want to fight,
But, by Jingo! if we do!"

And when the scare passes away, they begin to suspect that they have made themselves ridiculous, and accuse each other of being the cause It is the same in everything else A temperance or religious movement is started, and to hear the excited declamations and denunciations, and witness the gesticulations and contortions of the promoters and disciples of the new movement, one would be inclined to suspect that they had escaped from a Lunatic Asylum. That some of them have their feelings and imaginations worked upon to such an extent as to bring about some

sort of cerebral derangement, there can not be much doubt, and we have an instance of this in the case of the two English girls from Canada, who, in a moment of religious frenzy, induced them as "salvation lassies" in the so called "Salvation Army," but whose eyes were so effectually opened to the realities of the drudgery, privations, and exposure they were going to submit to, merely from their bitter experiences in the voyage from Canada to England and thence to Bombay, that on arrival at the latter port they went into Hospital, sought the protection of a church of England Chaplain, and through his instrumentality and the generosity of some kind-hearted countrymen, succeeded in deserting the Salvation "Army," and returning to the happy, comfortable homes they had left in a moment of religious transport. The latest 'fad' or mania which is agitating the beasts, and exercising the platform and literary eloquence of a large number of sanctimonious and excitable Englishmen and Englishwomen, is the 'Social Purity' movement. It appears that some very wise and moreover strictly virtuous and moral English people have suddenly made the astounding discovery that a great deal of immorality, particularly of the shape characterised by the individuals in question as the "Social vice," obtains to a shocking alarming extent among all classes, from the highest to the lowest, both in England and India, and to bring about a sweeping reform, these good, kind people have started Social Purity Societies, in connection with which, of course, there is the usual flight of chaptrap literature characterising the cause. Now, we do not for a moment wish it to be understood that we deprecate any denunciation of immoral practices, or any legitimate attempt to root them out. But we ask whether there is really so much glaring social impurity amongst either the English or the natives of India, which calls for special measures of repression, for (judging by the tactics and operations of the "Social Purity" societies) the attack of a quixotic crusade? So long as the human race exists, vice and immorality will more or less prevail in every habitable quarter of the globe. Every civilised nation has strict laws which visit the more pronounced vices penal, such as rape, adultery, and unnatural offences, and perhaps no Government in the world has legislated more strictly and rigorously with regard to them, than the British. But in spite of all this, vice to a certain extent will exist among some communities and individuals, even in the highest ranks of society. But we deny that either Europeans or Natives of India are advancing, rather than retarding, in wickedness. Every decade shows some marked improvement in the moral tone of the population. But if matters were really as bad as they are painted by these social purity sensationalists, we question very much if they can correct and remove what the law cannot. All the rhetorical and printed denunciations will not prevent men and women of weak minds and depraved natures committing vice in private if so disposed. On the other hand again, it is open to question whether the means taken by the social purity societies to stamp out vice, are not indeed calculated rather to promote it. We have before us the April number of "*The Indian Purity Trumpet*," the organ of the social purity society of Bombay, from which we cull the following specimen of the literature which is to put down vice:—

"The following extract from the letter of a Lutheran lady deals with *venal facts*. These facts must be squarely met. There is a sword that can cut these Gordian knots.

"Permit me to write a long deep 'God bless you and your work.' *None know more* than missionaries the horror this great 19th century vice does.

"My special work in the Mission is in the *education* work. I have under instruction about 500 young heathen girls and truly my work seems so little than I can do. When I think of the immoral homes from which many come, and the utter depravity of most of my pupils, I would be in despair did I not know that God's way must in the end prevail.

"These schools are of the caste girls and I dare not admit the dancing girls although I am often asked to receive them. How I despair these poor sin cursed children!

"In one school I have a very bright pupil whose mother is leading a wretched life. The girl has often expressed a desire to become a Christian but the mother says "no" and we can do nothing but pray. What can we expect from the daughter when the mother is so bad?

"Another little pupil of mine was lately sent to some temple to become a public temple woman. I think it is horrible to think—due to the vice of her father. I need not continue the story—it is too long and oh, so common."

One would fancy that such naked disclosures—even if true, and we feel perfectly convinced that they are gross exaggerations if not positive fabrications—would have the tendency of creating an unhealthy curiosity and a prurient appetite in the minds of very young people, and that their very publication might promote that which they profess to root out. But the social purity reformers think differently, for the letter quoted above goes on to say:—

"I think you are perfectly right in urging mothers to tell their daughters more. My angel mother from love kept me wofully ignorant and when knowledge did come it was like a horrible dream. It certainly is an injury to girls to keep them so ignorant."

There is something very comforting in the terms of this passage. In spite of the fact that this lady's "angel mother" kept her "wofully ignorant" on questions of social vice, he appears to have grown up a virtuous moral woman who is shocked at the discoveries of vice she has made on reaching womanhood. And yet she advises "urging mothers to tell their daughters more. One would think she would rather bless the memory of this good and wise mother who kept her in blissful ignorance of all the ramifications of vice till she was old enough to understand and judge for herself, and possessed of a sufficiently strong will to resist temptation.

We must stop for the present, but will resume the subject in our next issue, with reference to a formidable change of so letting 'open indecency' formulated by *The Indian Purity Trumpet* against what that organ of morality is pleased to style the 'diabolical' Government of Mysore.

THE LATE MR KEMPARAJ URS

We extract a paragraph of the death on the 21st of last month at Mysore, of a servicable of Mr Rossi in Kemparaj Urs Assistant Military Bakshi to H Highness, after a long and painful illness of some months. For 40 years he was a scion of the royal house of Carnatic, and tribute related to the Maharajah. He received his early education in Mysore, and subsequently in the Central College at Bangalore, where he studied to pass the Matriculation Examination. Though in his prime of youth, he was passionately fond of riding, cricket, football, and other manly sports, and in consequence did not apply himself as much as he might have, to his studies, and got "plucked." He was taken to Calcutta in 1870 by Colonel Malleson when he was introduced to the late Lord Mayo, and again in 1873, when he made the acquaintance of Lord Northbrook. After entering the Mysore Military Service, in which he was a Resaldar in the Silahar House, Mr Kemparaje Urs made Military science a careful study, and excelled as an officer of Horse. In thoroughly qualify himself for cavalry duties, he joined the 12th Lancers riding School at Bangalore, where he obtained a first class certificate from the Commanding Officer, Colonel Russel, pronouncing him thoroughly proficient in Military equitation, and qualified to train young horses and recruits. He took part in the operations at the Camp of Exercise at Krishnarajpuram, in 1884, when he was thanked and complimented both by Colonel (Now Sir) Harry Prendergast, and the Commander in Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts. Mr Kemparaje Urs took lessons in gymnastics from that famous athlete, —Sergeant Instructor Scorch, then of the 3rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry at Bangalore, by whom he was pronounced one of his most apt, willing, and best pupils. But it was in closer of the Turf that Mr Kemparaje Urs will be best remembered by his Europ an friends. He kept a small but good stable of race horses, some of which carried off several prizes at the annual Race Meetings at Bangalore and Mysore. He never missed a race meeting and was always forward in promoting turf interests in the Province. Mr Kemparaje Urs attended the great Camp of Exercise at Delhi, in 1886, where he was employed by General Gough, as his Orderly Officer, owing to his fluency in English, and hard riding. We deeply sympathise with His Highness the Maharajah in the heavy loss, he has sustained in the death of a member of his house who at the same time was one of his most trusty and accomplished officers.

IMPORTANT ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Several very important official changes are being, or are to be, made in the upper administrative ranks in the Province. So much is certain that Mr P N Krishna Moorthy, Deputy Commissioner of Tumkoor has been promoted to the second class. In congratulating him on his well-earned but long deferred promotion, let us hope that this is only the stepping-stone to Mr Krishna Moorthy's advancement to an office of far greater honor and importance, to which, in virtue of his undoubted qualifications and talents, he has a hereditary claim and the support of the people. Mr Mahadeva Rao, Deputy Commissioner of the fourth class, Shemoga, has been promoted to the third class, as also Mr Ananda Rao, Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, who, on promotion to the third class, is posted to Mysore while Mr Puttaiah, Under Secretary to the Dewan, succeeds him as Deputy Commissioner of Hassan. Another appointment is that of Colonel Campbell, well known retired officer of the old Mysore Commission, to act as Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur district, during the absence on furlough, of Mr Morkeljon. The practice of appointing retired officers to important administrative offices is to be deprecated. No doubt as there is a large European planting community in Kadur it was considered expedient to appoint a European officer to the District, but why were the claims of junior European officers already in the state service overlooked? The appointment of an old officer like Colonel Campbell, whose most active days are past, smacks too much of what Englishmen would call the exercise of "Good father" influence. The report that Mr L Rice the Inspector General of Police, Forests &c is about to retire from the service, and to be succeeded by Major A H Macintosh, is we fear, too good to be true, as we firmly believe that Mr Roberts will hold on as long as the Mysore Government will allow him. We hope to have something more to say in our next issue, on the official shuffling of the cards referred to.

Occasional Notes

MAHARAJAH Holkar and Sir Lepel Griffin were to have left Indore for Bombay on the 27th *ultimo en route to England*.

BY a Royal proclamation, the importation into the United Kingdom of all coins coined in any foreign country other than gold or silver coins has been prohibited.

A STRONG protest is being made, and is largely signed memorials to be sent to the Punjab Government against the appointment of a Native Assistant Commissioner to Simla.

A SUMMARY of regulations and rules have been passed by the Travancore and Cochin States for the reciprocal execution of decrees of the Civil Courts of those States and those of the Courts in British India.

SIR SALAR JUNG was received by the Nizam and presented his Nuzzer on Saturday the 23rd ultimo. He has received permission to pay a six months' visit to England and will probably leave Bombay on the 5th instant.

A new Residency is about to be constructed at Nagpore, the old mansion being unsuited for the purpose. This will be the means of converting it into public offices, which are much needed, as some of them located in private dwelling houses.

It is reported that Gholam Hyder defeated the Jaghirdar, Hazeem and Ghulam near Mukar with heavy loss. The latest rumours from the frontier state that Ghulam are preparing for a great effort to shake off the Amir's dominion about the middle of next month.

Consequent on the return of Mr H M Durand, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Mr W J Cunningham Bombay Civil Service, reverts to his appointment as Under-Secretary. Mr Cunningham is granted privilege leave for three months from the 31st ultimo.

It is rumoured that the Nawab Asman Jah has been recalled, and that Nawab Zulfin Jung is to take his place as head of the Jubilee Deputation from the Nizam to the Queen. The Nawab who is the son of Nawab Kurshed Jah, has also by visited England and was presented to the Prince of Wales during his stay in London.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda will proceed to England this year instead of next year as had been intended. The sea voyage and the bracing European climate will, it is hoped, benefit His Highness' health, while the pleasure of being present in London at the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee will give additional zest to the trip.

THE Bombay season reports for the past week show that there was slight rain in parts of nine districts. Harvesting of rabi crops is still progressing in some districts. Scarcity of drinking water and fodder continues in parts of Dharwar. Fever and cattle disease prevail in parts of nine, small pox in parts of eight, and cholera in parts of three districts.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT has offered to erect a suitable building for the Hughes Gymnastic Institution at an estimated cost of about Rs 10,000. The Director of Public Instruction recommended the grant of a vacant plot of land behind the Elphinstone Institution for the building in question, and it is probable that Government will make a grant of the land.

One of the native papers gave currency a few days ago to a report that Mr Shamrao Lunkhad resigned the appointment of Dewan of Cambay. The report is, says the *Bombay Gazette* mirror, "and we believe that there is nothing in the Dewan's relations with his Nawab on the one hand, or with the Bombay Government on the other, which gives grounds for any such statement."

A serious fire broke out the 23rd ultimo a Mandalay, outside the west Moat Road. The two blocks consuming about 250 houses were burned, but the offices of the Bombay-Burmah Company had a narrow escape. The fire broke out at about 5.30, and lasted till daybreak. The military turned out and there was no disturbance, the fire was apparently purely accidental.

A CANAL to connect the Baltic with the North Sea is about to be cut by the German Government from Brunsbuttel at the mouth of the river Lido, via Rendsborg and the existing Eider Canal, to the Baltic at Midtman. Locks will only be used at the ends to avoid the tides, and the trench will be 25 feet deep and 185 feet wide at the water-level. German merchants will thus be able to pass through it.

THE Hyderabad correspondent of the Pioneer.—Much is written and talked about regarding the Minister's resignation

which is not correct There is no doubt that difference which existed between the Nizam and Sir Salar led to the resignation The latter found that he could not get through the work satisfactorily, and as he was out of health and the Government of India and the Nizam were dissatisfied with him, he wisely saw that the best course to pursue was to resign, and to place himself in His Highness's hands This action on his part has prevented a public scandal, and His Highness has greatly appreciated it that he has dealt most liberally with him"

Local and Provincial

Colonel Hay—This gentleman will go on a circuit into the districts of Coorgnil, Hassan, and Gingam, on the 5th proximo —*E M*

The Anniversary of Peace with Russia.—*Last Friday was the anniversary of* the declaration of peace between England and Russia thirty years ago.

St. Joseph's College—This institution was closed on Thursday the 28th ultimo, for the mid summer vacations, and will be re-opened on the 30th instant For a similar reason, St John's School is closed also up to the 8th instant

The Rev. E. P. Rice—We regret to learn of this gentleman's serious illness which has been evidently brought on by hard work in the districts [illegible] hope he will soon be himself again and resume his duties

Want of Punctuality—A correspondent writes—The attention of the Deputy Commissioner is invited to the irregular attendance of the stamp vendor at the District Office Petitioners put to the greatest inconvenience owing to the man's want of punctuality

Railway Extension—Construction has commenced on the northern division line of the Southern Mahratta Railway from Hubli to the 155th mile on the Mysore line, 57 miles in length. The southern extension division works at *Hubli* will commence almost directly

Curtailment of the Rajah's Infantry—An native correspondent, writing from Mysore, says the Dewan and the Maharajah's Military Secretary abolishing the Infantry of the Maharajah, on the ground that it would be stationary and the Province—*E M*

An Affray—We learn that the other evening, at about 7 o'clock, [illegible] was not on duty [illegible] quarrel caused by [illegible] Whereupon the two Sillidars [illegible] words, and one of them wounded the other on the forehead with his lance

Fatal Accident to a Lancer—On Thursday morning a party of the 12th Lancers were returning to Bangalore from the Agram Plain, [illegible] sent pigeon shooting Private Orton's horse bolted and Orton's head was dashed with great violence against a tree He fell senseless to the ground, and was taken to Hospital, where he remained unconscious till he died at 10 P M

The 12th Madras Infantry have proceeded to Bangalore Kolar for [illegible] there the 12th Regd Infantry has been moved from Kolar to Bhuma, leaving detachment en route at Shweegaigey, and after relief the 12th Khelat Gholzies, the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent will embark on board the Pulo for Moulmein, where the regiment is expected to arrive on or about 27th instant

Wound Gratuity—The *Mail* says—We learn that on the recommendation of a Medical Board, Government has sanctioned a gratuity, equal to six months' pay, to Capt R G Jones, 1st Madras Pioneers on account of the wound he received in [illegible], while in an engagement with dacoits in Upper Burmah" Captain Jones belongs to the 1st Madras Lancers, not "Pioneers," and accompanied the Regiment to Burmah, from Bangalore, on active service He is now on leave in Bangalore.

Southern Mahratta Railway, Mysore Extension—Mr Lind Havers, Superintending Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway, who went to Poona lately to consult Mr Bangalay, Acting Chief Engineer, with regard to the revised estimates of the construction of the line from Harihur to Gubbi, having returned to Bangalore, the work will be commenced immediately. Gubbi is quite a busy place now Thousands of coolies are being massed at various points on the line, and heaps of material and machinery collected Here and there are seen the tents or temporary bungalows of Engineers, Supervisors, Overseers, &c Gubbi, in time, promises to become an important town

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, April 30, 1887

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 22nd April 1887—No 7—Mr. P N Krishna Murti, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, is promoted to Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, *vice* Mr. Abdul Khadir, Khan Bahadur, deceased

Mr V P Madhava Rao, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade

These promotions to have effect from 25th February 1887

Mr. P Ananda Rao, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner 3rd Grade, from 1st April 1887

Mr P Ananda Rao is appointed Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Mysore District —To join forthwith

Mr P N Purnaiya, Under Secretary to the Dewan, to be Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Hassan District on probation and to be in the 4th Grade, *vice* [illegible]—To join on being relieved

Mr C Mallaiya, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, will be attached to the Dewan's Office as Under Secretary —To join on being relieved

Mr Abdul Rahman to be Town Magistrate of Mysore and Ex-officio Vice President of the Mysore Municipality —To join forthwith

Mr J W Knight, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Mysore to the Shimoga District (To join on his return from the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore

Mr D Nanjaiah Row, Assistant Commissioner Mysore District is transferred to the Bangalore District and will be in charge of the Chickballapur Sub Division —To join on return from leave

Camp No 192—Krishnamurthappa, Amildar of Koppa Taluk is granted a month's leave on private affairs from such date as may be convenient to the same

Ahmed Sagar Deputy Amildar of Yelandur is appointed to be Amildar of the Class Magistrate of the Koppa Taluk in the place of Lakshmiah [illegible] Sri B Rama Rao Munsif of Turkanur is appointed Commissioner's Office Deputy Amildar [illegible] Deputy Amildar

The 25th April 1887 No 8—Mr Ramaiya Rao, Grand Assistant Commissioner (Collector) [illegible] Mr N Nanjundaiya examined, Camp Fine Police Office of the Chief Police District on the Decision of the 15th instant

Camp No 224—Under Section 50 of the Civil Service Code, Mr G P Middleton, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, is granted 1 full month to Europe for one year from the 15th May 1887, or such other date as he may avail himself of it, together with the usual subsidiary leave under Sections 64 and 65

Colonel J A Campbell (Retired list) is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Kolar District during the absence of Mr Middleton on furlough

General Summary

A Retiring President of Magistrate—Mr Mir Anwar Ali Sahib Bahadur, Presidency Magistrate to be retired from the Public Service, on pension, on the 10th proximo —*Standard*

Cholera in Sir Salar Jung's Zenana—We are very sorry to hear that there have been several fatal cases of cholera in the Minister's Zenana Assistance they are, and the Minister removed the ladies to Moti Ali, where he is at present residing —*D P*

A correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs—"As the Nizam is left by an English Secretary, Colonel Marshall, who has to transit entirely everything, [illegible] quietly and [illegible] Would [illegible] somewhat in [illegible] I think it may be safely said that no difficulties will arise during the interregnum the Nizam is managing affairs skillfully and ably"

The Sheriff of Madras—We understand that Sir Kistnaswamy Mudaliar, Kt, C I E, Sheriff of Madras, intends proceeding to England next month to be present at the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in London At the recent meeting of the Committee for the celebration in Madras of Her Majesty's Jubilee on *the 20th June, it was suggested that another* "Presidential" address of congratulation should be presented to the Queen-Empress, and that Sir Kistnaswamy Mudaliar should be asked to convey the same to London, and present to the Queen on the 20th June, but it is believed that the Sheriff has declined the honor

How to Judge a Man's Character by his Mustache—There is, says a Society paper, a great deal of character in the mustache As the form of the upper lip and the mustache about it have largely to deal with the feelings of pride, self reliance, manliness, vanity and other qualities that give self control the mustache is more particularly connected with the expression of those qualities or the reverse When the mouth drooping and as it were flying hither and hitherto there is a lack of proper self control, when straight and orderly the reverse is the case Other things, of course taken into account, when there is tendency to curl at the outer ends of the mustache it evinces ambition, vanity or display, when the curl turns upward there is gentility, combined with a love of gratification, when a declination, there is a more sedate turn of mind, not unaccompanied with pride The reversed curl is well indicated by the common portraits of Shakespeare who was so much noted for cheerfulness and serenity of as those qualities are manifested in his writings It is worthy of remark that good natured men will twirl or play with the mustache, invariably give it an upward inclination which is cross grained or malicious men will pull it obliquely downwards

The Recent University Examinations—In the recent Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, 6,455 candidates were registered, and 6,378 were examined, of whom 165 passed—284 in the first class, and 1,981 in the second For the F A Examination *1,594 candidates were registered, and 1,576* were examined, of whom 570 passed—66 in the first class, and 504 in the second 539 *candidates were registered for the Language* Branch of the B A Examination, and 534 were examined of whom 167 passed—10 *in the first class 22 in the second, and 131 in* the third For the Optional Branch of that Examination 314 candidates were registered and 280 examined of whom 158 passed—10 in the first class 71 in the second, and 77 in the third For the M A Examination 9 candidates were registered and 6 examined, of whom 5 passed in the third class One candidate was registered and examined for the M L Degree Examination, but failed to pass 75 candidates were registered for the first L M S, of whom 71 were examined, and 18 passed in the second Class For the Second L M S 54 candidates were registered, and 51 were examined, of whom 18 passed in the second class Three candidates were registered and examined for the L T Degree Examination, all of whom passed in the second class 95 candidates were registered and 92 examined for the B L Degree, of whom 16 passed—one in the second class, and 15 in the third class 15 candidates were registered for the Preliminary Scientific Examination, and 14 were examined of whom 4 passed 3 candidates were registered and examined for the First M B and C M Examination of whom 2 passed 2 candidates were registered and examined for the Second M B and C M, but both failed to pass For the B C E, 12 were registered and 11 examined, of whom 7 passed —*Mail*

A Male Pleadhah—At the Calcutta Police Court, on Saturday, a pleader, on behalf of a native youth, applied for a process of the Court against his client's father in law who he said, had kept the young man in wrongful confinement, and forced him into a marriage with his daughter The complainant, in reply to the Court, said that he was 16 years of age, his father died, and he was living with his father in law A few days ago his wife's father in law came to him with a message that the latter's father wanted to see him He went to the house, when he was informed that they wished him to marry the old gentleman's daughter He refused, saying that his mother would be offended at his taking such a step without her consent On this he was not permitted to leave the house, and was subsequently informed that his mother had given her consent to the marriage, and, notwithstanding his unwillingness, he was forced into marrying the daughter, after which he was allowed to leave On going home and telling his mother what had taken place, she remonstrated with him for marrying as he had done, and he now sought the relief of the Court. His Worship asked the young man if he had seen his wife, and knew what was his age. He replied he had seen her and that her age was 14 years. The pleader here stated that the girl being of old the marriage was against the Hindu custom, and she having attained a certain age, the young man had lost his caste by being forced into a marriage with her His Worship observed that the matter was one for a Civil Court, and he did not see how he could help the young man, who, he observed, ought to be happy now that he had got a wife. If he had lost his caste, it was a case for a civil suit, and not a matter which he could decide upon The pleader urged that the young man was too poor to pay the expenses of a civil suit, to which his Worship replied that he could not see how he could assist him in a matter which was entirely out of his jurisdiction

Extracts.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S RETIREMENT.

The *Deccan Times*—The conditions under which the Minister retires from office are honorable both to his Master and himself His Highness has shown that he is not lacking in the generosity and magnanimity which have always marked the relations between the rulers of Hyderabad and their Ministers, especially when the latter have been members of that distinguished family of which Salar Jung is the last representative From the days of Mir Alum, nearly a century since, when the family first acquired that influence and position in Hyderabad affairs which, with a few brief intervals, it held until Sir Salar Jung's resignation on Sunday, the Nizams of Hyderabad have behaved generously to the members of it whom they chose as their Ministers There were occasional differences of a kind incidental to Hyderabad Politics, and the present Salar Jung is not the first of the family who has lost his Master's favor, for Suraj ul-Mulk twice held office before his death in 1853, and he late Minister tendered his resignation on more than one occasion. These circumstances, however, have not interrupted the friendly feelings which have always subsisted between the Hyderabad Rulers and the family of Salar Jung, and His Highness has shown by his generosity to his Minister that he will not allow the differences which have arisen between them to interfere with the traditional policy of his ancestors towards the family The Minister practically retires on half pay and His Highness by undertaking to liquidate the claims on the Family estate relieves him of a pecuniary burden from which Salar Jung could never hope to free himself, except with the generous assistance of his Master Thus terminates an unhappy struggle which has extended, with varying degrees of intensity, over the last two years Like the result of Lord Beaconsfield's Berlin Congress it is "peace with honor" His Highness has vindicated his position as Ruler of his Dominions, but he has behaved with forbearance and kindness towards his fallen vassal

THE DELHI PRINCES

The *Nizam Akhbar*—Some of our contemporaries have of late been drawing the attention of the public to the miserable condition of the members of the Mogul family, with a view to induce Government to come to their rescue, and save them from the ruin which must overtake them at no distant date There can be no doubt that the descendants of Timur are great at the present moment in a state of abject poverty calculated to excite the compassion and sympathy of all who know anything about them. But unfortunately very little can be expected from the Government in a matter like this as Government can assist one or two princes, but not a thousand of them The only alternative is that the public should be called upon to show their sympathy in a practical manner, but the people are neither in a position to assist them, nor do they care much for them. Indeed, unless something is done, there can be no hope of improving the future prospects of these princes and their future generations, Government has no doubt graciously fixed an allowance of Rs 5 per head, but these allowances are no longer enjoyed by those for whom they were intended On the contrary the money lenders have purchased these allowances at the rate of Rs200 to 300 The question now is, what steps should be taken to improve the condition of these unfortunate princes, so as to enable them to live decently and comfortably The

plan that we can suggest is a Fund for to that of the Lady Dufferin Fund should started under the auspices of Government the benefit of these princes. Their debts hold be paid out of the proceeds of the fund and to enable them to enjoy the allowance d by the Government. The princes should be induced to up the benefit of education, special industries, in the shape of scholarships and preference in Government service be held out to them, in order to prevent their subordinate officers. Before the Mutiny of 1857, the East India Company proposed to establish a separate college for the education of the Mogul princes, with a view to their employment in the public service, but nothing was done in this direction after the outbreak of the Mutiny of which the late King of Delhi, Bahadur Shah, was suspected to be the author. We appeal to Government for mercy.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN HINDUS AND THE RULERS IN INDIA

From the Asiatic Quarterly Review April 87.

There was a time when European nations ruled India. A single foreigner was most valued and appointed. The history was finally between the Dutch and the British. The Indian people were shrewd and they cast their lot with the British. They found the British officers than to be honest, true and grateful, while the Dutch officers found the Hindus docile, kind and loyal. A compact was entered into between them that the British should preserve peace and enjoy the highest positions, and that the Indians should enjoy peace and be content with minor positions. This demonstration was very clear and the aspirations of each were therefore, clear also. The ever grateful Hindu was ready to give his race to the European and be content and pleased with the lot. The Briton was the Governor of a Presidency or a District, while his fellow-Indian man was a trusted Hindu. The Hindu managed the household of the commonwealth, and the European the battle field and the jail. The Hindu had no vague aspirations to places higher than the Head Sheristadaree, while the Briton did not covet the Head Sheristadaree. He was known to the people as the Prime Minister of the King or ruling man the Collector. Of course, there was here and there corruption, what country had at not any time? Yet this was the golden age of the British Government in India. To prevent degeneracy and preserve prestige among a class of men who were looked upon as entitled to the highest offices, ordinary money or lower orders of their countrymen were not then allowed to be imported into India.

I have been often asked which life was good? I have thought over the matter for a long time. The conclusion I have arrived at was that, that law was good which was simple that all the governed of whatever caste or creed they may be might know it, and that correctly that law was good which the people knew would not be changed suddenly and frequently for the benefit of any particular favourite class. that law was good which defines and limits the aspirations and habitations of several classes governed by it so clearly that no section of the people could think of the possibility of exceeding them without injuring themselves and that law was good which gives to each class the maximum amount of good to which it has been declared to be entitled by common consent. Contentment is the source of happiness, and unrest that of misery. A good law should secure the first and give no room to the second. Such was the principle of the British law at the period I have referred to. No Hindu aspired to the Collectorship, and no British officer wished to be a Head Sheristadar. The highest aspiration of a Collector was to rise gradually from the position of an Assistant Collector to that of a Governor. Each worked in his own sphere with emulation, and yet with contentment.

To the Briton India was then a place of exile. He came to India as an adventurer. He was to collect the means of happiness here and go back to his country to enjoy. In India he could scarcely see a European lady. He had not in India many uncle companions. He therefore lived in India either as a hermit, or mixed socially with the people. In either case he was an object of admiration to the people. A strong man, possessing all the means of gratifying his senses, living like a Rishi, was to the Hindu a saint ruler. He therefore loved and respected him the more. On the other hand, if he was social, affectionate, sympathising, and doing good to one thousand, sympathising, and doing good to one who had not expected it from him, the Hindu considered him to be an Avatar, or an incarnation of God, particularly when he compared him with his own brethren with smaller power and position. Such a British officer came to be considered a protecting angel of the people. I know that the names of many old officers are to day remembered in several Hindu families with respect and affection.

The British officers had then to do like the Storm Cape of Good Hope before they would come to India or even from it to their sweet home. In those days it was no easy work to do either. It was only fortunate people that could hope to reach their sweet home after a dangerous voyage of not less than six months duration. They were generally unmarried. They as more required society and collected socially with the Hindus. The Sahib required his the Hindus family fared. The Hindu felt so proud at this little condescension that he took his little child to show to the master. The master petted it and prophesied that the child in course of time would fill the place that the father or uncle or brother. This was considered by the Hindus to be very propitious, for he knew that the time never was not wasted in him. The man often visited the master at the call often attended his places of worship and expressed him pleased with what he saw. This mighty pleased the Hindu and strongly cemented the bond between the two. It the office was tended to see the exterior part of the place of worship of the ruler. The Hindu still kept his religion sound and permitted on a Sahib to get there. The ruler laughed and promised to respect the religion of the ruled. When people saw that the sahib was not wanted but was received with apparent cordiality, the Hindu officer stood in their views in measures of good ness when compared with the backsliding nomadists who had already ruled their places of worship.

While matters stood thus, the Hindu sought counselled, and obtained entry after entry for the British looking upon the British as the God sent angels of protection from 'dacoits,' like those of Burma now. It is a fallacy to suppose that India is a conquered country. It is a country acquired by the British with the aid, the good feel again with the blood of the native.

So the state of things continued, I may say to the days of the Mutiny or a few years before it.

The element of strife in the construction of the Sepoy Corps in the country to all sections of the people of India & to such the ties I have already described. The rulers were enable to build a union among their own race, they had no time to cause a Hindu child, as they had their own children to attend to. The Hindu on the other hand was educated to feel so that the British officer was an inferior, but a brother, and that he had equal rights with his master in his sphere. The British officer became so bold or indifferent as to tell the Hindu that his places of worship were abominations. His religion was attacked and he was asked to come over to the religion of the rulers. Without reference to the understanding or intention of the contracting parties, at the time of contract which had then been evidenced in writing, the Hindu was told that the guaranteed meaning of writings should govern the engagement which had been entered into. New Courts came into existence in the place of the Panchayats. The simple Hindu saw most unjust decisions given out from the highest Courts in the land, while he felt them to be unjust whatever be their legality. He knew the Judge to be a good man, and therefore became convinced that the law, which he was bound to administer was bad. He concluded that its maker must also be a bad man. A breach of good feeling between the ruled and the ruler was the necessary consequence.

The educated Hindu saw that in the eye of the law he was equal with his masters. They themselves acknowledged and preached it. He was a gentleman like his master, although the Madras Railway Company would not acknowledge this as truth even now. He came to know that he and his master had a common master, who had proclaimed most solemnly that the Hindu and the British are thoroughly equal and are possessed of equal rights. The Hindu said, "If so, what a fool my father is to look upon a British brother as his master! I shall however deal with him as a brother. If he thought he knew more Shakespeare than the officer, he said, "I shall give him the treatment to which he is entitled. When the British man cut him, he said to himself, "Let the French men beat the English twenty times, yet the English are and will be for ever superior to the French. It is what does this mean? Is it in having in the manner he does? but I cannot guess) what he sees but I shall make him know that he is mistaken. Thus bad blood was created. It naturally interfered with the good feeling that once existed, and there is no wonder that social intercourse between the British and the Native is at the zero. The Hindu says to the European "I am your equal sir. The European replies "Is it so? Then come and let us partake of some venison and wash it down with champagne. The Native replies, "As I shall not do (and by Allah so I won't lose my caste. The European says "Oh you have got an excuse, how can you be my equal? So long as you substitute you cannot be my equal. The Native replies "Not so. The Queen has declared me your equal notwithstanding. The European rejoins "Very well by my equal when you can and not in my house. Begone. I can multiply cases but it is needless.

Some think that political interests and social intercourse are different things and one can succeed without the other. I cannot say so. All these should go together, one cannot thrive without the other.

Without religious intercourse, nothing will succeed. It is that it will and it is natural to suppose it. It is not all and the highest. that he believes in a Deity present everywhere and all powerful, and his every thought is by of God, who and his equals. The religious intercourse has a great influence that he will have trust be the highest, and infuses in him the idea of equality of man. Social intercourse then stops at. It takes that as all should live happily individual rights should be somewhat secured for the good of the family. When it is done with sympathy to each other, social intercourse attains its perfection. In this state, men and women live in mutual trust and each other in also sympathize with each other. This social life of intercourse the ruled and the rulers become known to each other. It is the chief and happily is in order of a nation. It should be the rulers must work to cure this evil. How to effect it? We must first see to find out the cause. The question for solution is how to effect this. Religious intercourse should be cultivated. We should be like unto each other's relation, as brothers and sisters of God and the brotherhood of the creatures. We should love each other as affectionate brethren. Similarly we should cultivate political intercourse. Taken demands of aspirations should then be mutual acknowledged and profound as clearly as possible which shall be mutually respected and honestly carried out. This will remove distinctions. Thus the Hindus should join the Europeans in such gatherings as they can do with pleasure to themselves and without injuring to the Proper. While claiming equality the Hindu should be respectful to the European. The European being the stronger should encourage self-respect and freedom in the Hindu. Hindu females should meet European females and receive and treat as friendship, making full allowance for the prejudices of each.

As an instance I will mention a very small thing which is very important in promoting social intercourse. To put one's fingers into one's mouth and then touch any part of the body with those fingers before they are washed with water is pollution according to the index of the Hindu lady. Many a European lady does not know this. If she happens to touch the Hindu lady in such a state, she is compelled to bathe of on her return home. At times it is very injurious to her health to do so. What is the consequence? The Hindu lady studiously avoids meeting a European lady. Again the servants of the European lady are, as a rule, Parias, while the Hindu lady does not allow any Parias to enter her house, as their touch is pollution. How are these ladies to meet? The Hindu lady should be satisfied if these servants are kept away from the room where she meets the native lady and the European lady should consider and to arrange accordingly. It is considered not necessary that a European should return the visit of a native unless he be a very great man, or in a million. This is not as taught to be. A relaxation on this point is necessary on the side of the European. The Hindu should give up the habits of seeing a European in his house on public business. When visiting on business, the Hindu should begin his work at one and finish it in a business like manner. Thus please a European. The Hindu should give up a little of his oriental shun and reliance on justice, fairness, kindness, generosity or mercy, and should naturally only crave for anything, for the European idea of a man so behaving is that he is very low. The native should not hide his feelings with a view to create a false impression in the mind of the European while the European should not get angry with a Hindu if he is not very much a gentleman according to his idea but pity the man if he is rude and drive him, as found in his superior to conduct. Thus it better to let the native should behave honestly and barely to the European, and the European should treat him with friendliness and sympathy. Then a real friendship will grow up between them.

If a native finds that a straightforward conduct does not please his man do to superior he should nevertheless practise it. For his real master is not an individual in Great Britain. His real master likes everything that is straightforward and dislikes anything to the contrary. The people of Great Britain are our rulers and it will see that no injustice is done to India. Our object should be to secure the friendship of the people of Great Britain. Let what may happened or what may happen. We are sure to have on our side Britain.

The minister of India to his masters treat them more liberally and thus the European will consider giving the Hindu a right to claim better attention from him. Small timely rebukes from a Hindu sister will be greater effects in securing kindness and every just to than many battles that a native Hindu can fight. As it is now, to visit a European is not so easy. A second class Deputy Collector often meets with difficulty in getting access to a European. The tyranny of the uneducated clerks of the Hindu society, Europeans servants, is very degenerating. Means must be found to remove this. The union of the Europeans of our country is a point which should be carefully considered. It is a matter of the gentleman—mean his ideas and his habits. In matter the Hindus are much in need of improvement. Among the Europeans, the Indian are generally point one out a great man. The chief becomes a great man among the Hindus. It seems among the Hindus it is. Now it is very difficult for them class to distinguish a gentleman from a native lady. Our ancestors are good European caps supplied them. We have been up in Europe. We are rather fowl now. I think my tells us that as matter become great by doing an that matter but that my Hindu brethren will take matter into the consideration. To do so they shall acknowledge something as a gentleman and somebody as an expounder necessities their recognizing somebody their leader. The Hindu ought to have show that special respect which is due and position. In short, he should behave the European as his forefathers used to the natives in the position now occupied by Europeans. Civility is a mark of civilization. It is not servility—one should not be taken for the other and it would be to give up civility for fear of being servility, and to adopt impertinence, thinking it for independence.

When such mistakes are made, the attention instead of resenting it, should gently them. Sympathies should be demonstrated by sharing in the griefs and joys of other. Such conduct will surely secure the fellowship and ties of one Sovereign, children of One Father, common to all without which any country, however great can be a strength to the governors and governed.—R. RAGHOONATHA RAO.

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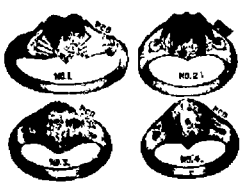

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Paris, 30th April.—M. Schnaebell arrived here to day. On his crossing the frontier and arriving at Pontamousson, he received a perfect ovation from the inhabitants.

London, 1st May.—The final meeting of the Commissioners of the Colonial Exhibition, the Prince of Wales presiding, took place yesterday. The report presented shows a surplus of £35,000, of which £25,000, will be devoted to the Imperial Institute.

Constantinople, 2nd May—Turkey considers that the evacuation of Egypt by the British in five years is too distant, and proposes that the evacuation be completed in two or three years. Sir Drummond Wolff has referred the matter to England. A difficulty has also arisen regarding the re-occupation of Egypt in the event of disorders. It is expected, however, that an understanding will be arrived at on all points.

Fighting has taken place between the Turks and Christians in Crete, owing to the abduction of a Christian girl. Several were killed on both sides.

London, 3rd May.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Healy introduced an amendment to the first clause of the Crimes Bill. The discussion on the amendment having assumed a protracted form the Cloture was enforced and notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's support Mr. Healy's amendment was rejected by a large majority. It is calculated that the discussion on the first clause of the Crimes Bill will occupy three weeks as the amendments to be brought forward are innumerable.

Constantinople, 2nd May.—Affairs in Crete are quieting down. England and France have sent ironclads there for the protection of the Christians.

St. Petersburg, 3rd May.—The German *St. Petersburg Gazette* in its issue of to-day, says that an agreement between the British and Russian Commissioners for the settlement of the Russo-Afghan Boundary is improbable. Both are unyielding with respect to the line of demarcation to be adopted, and to-morrow's sitting of the Commissioners will decide whether to continue or break off the negotiations.

London, 4th May.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales opened the Jubilee Exhibition at Manchester yesterday.

London, 6th May.—The House of Commons last evening resumed the debate on Mr. Charles E. Lewis's motion, and, on a division, it was rejected by 296 against 218 votes.

Mr. Gladstone then moved the appointment of a Select Committee for the purpose of enquiring into the charge of falsehood brought against Mr. John Dillon, by the London *Times*, for the statement made by him in the House, in his capacity as a Member of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his speech, contended that a Government official's suing in behalf of a member of the House of Commons, whose veracity had been impugned, would be regarded as a collusive prosecution, and it would therefore be futile for the purpose of vindicating the privileges of Parliament. The House afterwards adjourned.

Paris, 5th May.—The authorities here have stopped the performance of Lohengrin, owing to anti-German displays which have taken place outside the theatre, where it was played. Count Munster, the German Ambassador to France, has returned from his leave of absence, and was received by M. Flourens, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the Quai D'Orsay. Cordial assurances were exchanged at the interview.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1887.

OUR NEXT DEWAN—AN EUROPEAN.

Our contemporary, the *Evening Mail* has the following, with regard to the renewed appointment of Colonel Grant, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, as Revenue Commissioner of Mysore :—

"We are given to understand from a reliable source that H. H. the Maharajah's Government have submitted a recommendation to the Government of India, through the British Resident, to appoint Colonel Grant, Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement, as the Revenue Commissioner for the Mysore Province. A proposal for this appointment was submitted by Sir James Gordon, late Chief Commissioner, along with the general scheme for the Native Administration of the province,

and it was sanctioned by the Government of India, as will be seen from the following extracts —

Para 20 of Sir James Gordon's Minute, dated the 10th February 1879, to the Government of India says, "A special office of control and Statistics for the department administered by the District Officers, would, of course, be necessary, and in order not to overburden the executive head of the administration with work involving minor details, this office may have a separate head under the designation of Revenue Commissioner This office, it should be understood, however, would form part of the central administration under the Executive Chief, who should be able to make such arrangement of work between himself and the Revenue Commissioner as may be suitable With an Under Secretary attached, for the immediate charge of the office, the Revenue Commissioner would be in a position to make occasional tours and inspections when required"

It is a pity our contemporary did not read the whole of Mr Gordon's despatch as the following paragraph throws considerable light on the matter We refer to Para 30 of Mr Gordon's letter of the 10th February —"30 In the concluding paragraph of the letter under reply, it is stated that 'His Excellency in Council attaches primary importance to the selection of the official who is eventually to succeed to the office of Dowan, a selection which will obviously require the greatest care and discretion' I propose to avail myself of this proposition to such extent as will enable me to appoint at once to an office under me a native official of suitable attainments to assist in the arduous work of reorganisation which is before me In the short time left, we must reorganize establishments, redistribute work, amend and adapt laws and rules to future requirements, and train a young service to the responsibility devolving on it, not to mention the difficult task of restoring the finances of the province, so seriously disturbed by the recent famine to some degree of equilibrium The official in question would properly occupy the position of [illegible] the scheme, but it would be more convenient to appoint him immediately to the office of Secretary which is about to be vacant, his duties however being those of Revenue Commissioner and Secretary combined Working thus in close relation with me, he will be trained, in the best practical manner, for independent administrative work It would be very undesirable, however, to hold out any sort of guarantee in regard to future appointments The official to be selected should be a man of liberal education established high character, and varied experience

In a communication from the Government of India, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Lahore 8th April 1879 the following paragraph appears,—" 8 The proposal contained in paragraph 30, of your minute to appoint at once on probation, to the post of your Secretary, a native official, who may be selected eventually to succeed to the office of Dowan, appears right and convenient I am to request that you will forward, for the information and approval of government the name of the officer who, in your opinion, is qualified for the appointment"

From the above it is quite apparent that it was always intended that the Revenue Commissionership was understood to be a stepping stone to the Dewanship of Mysore Therefore, if we are to believe the *Evening Mail*, our next Dowan must necessarily be a European But, what are the facts? We are in a position to state that when the question of the disposal of the Dewanship comes to be considered next February it will be found that it cannot be possible that the hereditary rights and talents of the natives of Mysore can be over-looked If the *Evening Mail* is right, let us have a Revenue Commissioner,—but, then, he must necessarily, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, be a native Therefore, Colonel Grant's appointment, *cannot hold good*

After all, Is there not something in all this? If the truth is known, the Madras party would sooner have an European than a native of Mysore. The appointments made since the restoration of native rule in Mysore show that, if a member of the dominant party cannot be appointed to a post or is not forthcoming, the choice invariably falls on an European And we cannot but consider the nomination of Colonel Grant as Revenue Commissioner, as a ruse to keep a native of Mysore out of his due We do not mean that an European is not qualified for the post nor is to be created But the fitness of an European or any other outsider for a place does not answer the charge of injustice done to competent men of the province In remuneration of noble families and distinguished talents who have every right to be preferred to others We could mention the names of such gentlemen, but they are so well known to the public, not only of Mysore, but to the Government of India, that it is quite superfluous to us to mention them The Supreme Government, on the occasion of the appointment of the present Dowan, recorded an order that when the appointment of Dowan of Mysore came next to be decided preference should be given to a Mysorean As the Revenue Commissionership is, as we have said a stepping stone to the Dewanship, we contend that the gentleman selected for the post, should be a native of Mysore Of course, the advisers of His Highness the Maharajah cannot upon the nomination being approved of by the Government of India, because the nominee is an European gentleman But we trust that Lord Dufferin will not countenance a proposal which if sanctioned, will have the effect of nullifying the oft reported wishes of Her Majesty's Government

Here is a hint for the advocates of the claims of natives for higher appointments in the State Service Our contemporaries in British India ceaselessly complain that almost all the higher appointments are held by the members of the governing class, and that native talent receives but scant recognition It Europeans are unwilling to admit natives to a share in the administration of their own country, we can understand it, and cannot afford to make some allowance for it But what shall we say when a Native state with a native at the head of affairs, excludes natives from power and would prefer an European to a native? In all fairness of spirit, we think too of our native contemporaries, who blame the administration of Mysore to say if the attitude of the Government of Mysore, towards the sons of the soil, is such as they would commend

THE SOCIAL PURITY MOVEMENT

II

We return now to the Don Quixote crusade started in Bombay against the alleged prevalence of social vice in India, and the origin of which movement has brought the Mysore Government to judgment, for tolerating indecency and immorality *The Indian Purity Trumpet*, in publishing a letter from "a special correspondent' in Mysore, anent an act of public indecency alleged to have been committed at a festival in Shravana Belagola, Hassan District, thus descants —

"The following bold statement of a public outrage ought to make every Native and European in India ashamed And it is painful to know that at numbers of 'religious festivals' in India, such open indecency is applauded and even worshipped by a blind populace, and tolerated by a half-blind Government. Shame upon the Mysore officials and shame upon the British officials there if they allow such abominable and unlawful indecency!!"

The following extract from the *Purity Trumpet* states the case —

"Our reason for calling attention to these principles is that under cover of religious liberty a gross outrage of public decency has recently occurred in the Hassan district of the Mysore Province At Shravana Belagola in that district is the gigantic statue of Gomateswara worshipped by the sect of the Jains These religionists have lately held a festival and performed a grand ceremony by publicly anointing the image with ghee, cocoanut-milk and other products at an expense of nearly forty thousand rupees Jains from all parts of India congregated on the great rock on which the image stands. It is computed that on the chief days of the festival not less than thirty thousand people came together The greatest and most revered man amongst them was a Guru named Nirvana Sahib As his name indicates this person professes to have attained the condition of perfect victory over flesh and lust. This is described in the Buddhist Dhammapada as follows —"He who has risen above good and evil, who has become tranquil like a lake well broken in by a driver, who is free from pride, the lust of the flesh, the lust of existence and the delusion of ignorance, him even the gods envy' Having professedly attained such a state that devotees thought it wrong to excite the passions of other less holy persons by a public exhibition of limbs If Day by day during the festival he sat on a rock to contemplate and *in puris naturalibus* pressed to and fro amongst the crowds of men, women and children, who prostrated themselves before him with the utmost reverence No doubt he is honest enough in his belief that he has attained the condition of a hero free from the lusts of the flesh but is he for that reason to dispense with all clothing and with all the obligations of common decency? Why should such as he upon the vulgar gaze of those who do not profess to have attained that high and pitiable condition? Why, instead of seeking the retirement of some dense jungle, should he court publicity in such a manner as to shock the sensibilities of women young and old and even to bring a blush to the cheeks of some of the sterner sex? Surely the Government authorities are not cognizant of such a gross abuse! Were there no representatives of the enlightened Maharajah of Mysore to put a stop to this repulsive act of indecency? Are to the shame be it said, the very witnesses of the disgraceful proceeding the whole thing took place with the full cognizance of the Deputy Commissioner and Police Assistant Commissioner of the district Let the Maharajah blush for his officials Are such practices to be allowed all over India? If not, why in the Mysore Province which is more directly under the control of the British Government than most of the Native States? Surely the British Resident in Mysore will not suffer such proceedings to pass unrebuked"

This fearful tirade against the Mysore and British Government is childish in the extreme For even if we take it for granted (and the facts have not been established) that such an occurrence as that set forth by *Purity Trumpet* did actually take place, surely that is not sufficient ground for charging an enlightened administration with tolerating vice and immorality, and the British Government with countenancing it As the old proverb has it—"One swallow does not make a summer," and the fact that the *Purity Trumpet* of Bombay has to send all the way to Mysore to call a solitary occurrence of public nudity, demonstrates most conclusively *that the social Purity Society is a Don Quixotic movement which cannot justify its existence* In this particular case, the writer of the "special" letter to the *Purity Trumpet* cuts the ground from under his own feet In he admits that the *Guru* in question was 'honest enough in his belief that he has attained the condition of entire freedom from the lusts of the flesh" When we come to consider the religious customs and traditions of the Hindus, there is nothing so very revolting in the circumstance of a *Guru* going about *in puris naturalibus* in a crowd at a religious carnival We do not for a moment wish to be thought as advocates of such practices But as Rome was not built in a day, no more can old customs and ideas be eradicated by mere magisterial or legislative intervention The *Guru* who is alleged to have moved about naked among the crowd at Shravana Belagola, did so doubtless, however deluded, in all purity of spirit, and that deep-rooted religious devotion which inflames the breasts of the Hindu masses in country places, caused them to look upon him as an object of the greatest veneration,—as a passionless, self-denying, holy man It is positively idle and absurd to entertain for a moment the belief that the sight of such a man would excite lustful passions in the minds of any Hindu spectator The practice of a *guru going about* in the tree-and-easy fashion—however much to be deprecated on general grounds of morality—is purely a religious one, and had the Deputy or Police Commissioner attempted to put a stop to it he would in all probability have been badly handled by the populace In all large towns where civilization and enlightenment have pierced their way through gross ignorance and bigotry, such a practice as that under reference would not be tolerated, and even, in these days, when bound of from obscure country places, it is only as isolated instances But what about Fashionable European Balls where *scant* dresses to take such a *pride* in Balls and other social entertainments? Do not they require a little looking after by Deputy and Police Commissioners?

Occasional Notes

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THE heat at Bangalore is said to be terrific, the thermometer registering 110° in the shade

EXTENSIVE gold fields are reported to have been discovered in the south eastern part of Tumkur

THE subscriptions towards the celebration of the Jubilee in Madras and towards the local Technical and the Imperial Institutes now amounts to over Rs 1,08,510

THREE officers from Cavalry regiments of the three Presidencies go to England to represent the Native Army at the Imperial Jubilee They will be under the command of a British officer of the Indian Cavalry

MAHARAJAH SIR PRITAB SING KOSI who has lately gone home with Captain Hamilton, A D C of Lord Ripon's personal staff, in attendance, will visit Constantinople, Vienna and Paris before proceeding to London He probably returns to India in August next

THOSE of the prisoners released on the occasion of the Jubilee, who had unpaid fines, in addition to imprisonment, against their names, have discovered that they are still liable to be proceeded against by distraint for the balance of their fines They cannot, however, be imprisoned for non-payment

IN addition to the two large islands recently discovered in the Pacific Ocean, a third has just been discovered lying less from 100 miles from the northern coast of New Guinea It has been named Allison Island, is nearly three miles long rises from 100ft to 600ft above the sea, and has abundant timber

THE Maharajah of Darbhanga will present a handsome casket to the Queen, containing a letter of congratulation on Her Majesty having attained the Jubilee year of her reign He has also subscribed Rs 10,000 towards the Imperial Institute, and Rs 5,000 towards the testimonial to the Prince of Wales

THE Mohurrum riots at Delhi will cost the enthusiasts of that city something close upon twenty five thousand rupees before a year is over They have most properly been saddled with a punitive police of one hundred foot and ten mounted constables, ten sergeants and two deputy inspectors in consequence of their misconduct'

A TRUNK recently sent has been sent by the King of Portugal to the German Emperor, which is worth all the other Royal birth day gifts put together It is a sword of honour, with a blade specially made at the Lisbon arsenal, and exquisitely chiselled. The hilt is of solid gold, encrusted in every part with diamonds, sapphires, rubies, and emeralds These were set after a design supplied by the Queen

A TELEGRAM from Burmah to a contemporary states that the dacoits made a desperate attack on the post at Seloton, occupied by the 10th Madras Infantry. Captain A W Rendle, 8th Madras Infantry, doing duty, 10th Madras Infantry, was mortally wounded, and died next day (Sunday last) of his wounds One Sepoy of the 10th was also wounded

THE Secunderabad paper gives the outlines of the arrangements which are said to have been made for the future regulation of ministerial work at Hyderabad It is proposed, practically, to put the Dewanship into commission. In the exercise of his power and patronage there will be associated

with him two of the principal Secretaries of State, and unless the judgment of both of these coincide with the Minister's own, he must refer the matter to the Nizam himself for settlement

Serious defalcations have been discovered in the account of the Marmagoa Railway Company It has been suspected for some time that considerable leakages were taking place, but it was only recently that actual knowledge was obtained of the leakage s Mr Vary, the engineer, has now found that a pay clerk, in combination with the time keepers, has misappropriated a sum of Rs. 14,000 It is expected that an inquiry will show the amount of the peculations to be something over half a lakh

The question of the adoption of an heir to the Baroda Raj is to come on for discussion before the Board of Revenue on the 7th instant The *Englishman* says — "Both sides appear to have their partisans in the Press, who have discussed the question *ad nauseam*, and have even induced the well known Maharatta Sardar to express an opinion on the matter, in which it is difficult to say what interest he can have in the case The person most deeply interested at present is undoubtedly the young Maharanee with whom the right to adopt remains for the present"

The native officers who are to go to England to take part in the Jubilee procession will be chosen as follows —From the Governor General's Body Guard one, from the Bengal Cavalry, five, from the Punjab Cavalry and Guides Corps, two from the Hyderabad Contingent, one, from the Central India Horse, one, the Madras Cavalry will contribute one, and the Bombay Cavalry two. They will be given free passages to and from London, and they will based on active Pay, and allowances all the time they are actually in England and will have a suitable residence provided for them They will be mounted on English horses, but will take their own arms, saddlery, and horse equipment

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thus commences its review of Dr Kirtikar's lecture "A friend was telling us that if he had known that Rukhmabai was only a carpenter by caste, he would have taken no notice of her case, for, as a carpenter, she is neither a Hindu properly so called nor is she a lady according to Hindu notions, and, as such, she can never injure the Hindu cause The address of Sunjay in Kirtikar delivered the other day at their Baby Brahmo Samaj on Rukhmabai was a very opportune one It has stopped a great deal of mischief The Rukhmabai business was throwing everything topsy turvy in India It has obstructed the mission of Dwarkanath Ganguly and disturbed the community of such men as Dr Rajendra Lal Mittra and Mr V N Mandlik It has converted the *Times of India* from friend of the Hindus It has brought Sir J Griffin and Mr Telang into an embrace It has given a foeman to such a determined reformer as Mr Karve And last of all, it has made M Malabari blessed with a redundance of earthly goods, in the sum of Rs 200!"

Local and Provincial

Reverend H C Parker —Mr Parker, the late Warden of Bishop Cottons' School left last night for Bolaram, to join his appointment as Chaplain of that station A number of his pupils were assembled at the Station platform, and cheered him vociferously, as the train moved off

Police Pay —The Manager of the Office of the District Superintendent of Police of the Station evidently wants a little brushing up All other Government Departments are paid on the first day of the month, but the Police up to date have not received their salaries, although Pay Bills were submitted so long ago as the 25th ultimo. This is something for Mr Howetson to look into. "Bobbies" are about the worst paid officials, considering their responsibilities, and it is no wonder that some of them rush headlong into debt when, in addition to being poorly paid they have to wait for their salaries for an unreasonable time

The Weather —During the past week there was rather a heavy fall of rain, both in the City and Station, but particularly in the latter which is most singular for Bangalore The difference in elevation is very small, and the reason for such a disproportion of rainfall is a matter for scientific authorities to take into consideration, while the Sholay, and Ulsoor tanks have received from 5 to 9 inches of water, the tanks in the Pettah have received fairly beyond the basin area. We have been thinking of writing on a subject which has engaged the attention of our contemporaries in the Station When we do, we hope to show that Major General Sir Richard Stokey's scheme, if carried out, as he intended it, would have benefitted not only Bangalore Station, but the Bangalore City as well

The Station Courts —The British Resident, Mr Fitzpatrick, having made due enquiries regarding the work done by Colonel Magrath District Magistrate, and President of the Station Municipality as Civil and Sessions Judge, and also of Mr Howetson as acting for the former, has, we understand, recommended to the Government of India, that Colonel Magrath shall act as Civil and Sessions Judge of the Station, and Mr Howetson, in the place of Colonel Magrath We are given to understand that the office of District Superintendent of Police is to be abolished, Mr Mellor is to be appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police on Rs 350 per mensem and that the Police of the Station is to be amalgamated with the Madras Police Department —

General Summary

A Fatal Railway Accident —A few days ago, while the Madras mail train from Metrapolayam to Madras was running between the Ambur and Madpalli stations a 2d class loor opened and a native lad about seven years old fell out his parents who were with him at the time could not draw the attention of the guard or driver They were made aware of what had happened only after the arrival of the train at the latter station On the lad's parents, with a constable arriving at the spot where the lad fell out, he was found with his neck dislocated and he died shortly after —*Mail*

New High Court Rooms —Owing to the constructions upon the Judges of the High Court are put to when the stone trains from Royapuram are passing to and from the northern side of the harbour, where the concrete blocks are being constructed the High Court has addressed the Government, asking for the removal of the High Court Offices, &c to some quiet and central spot It is stated that Government has now selected a site in the heart of Black Town, with buildings thereon, which is situated in the east by Conly Cherry Street, west by Railway (from Messrs Binny and Co to the Co-Operative Association) north by Street (including the Madras Bank) and on the south by the Esplanade High Road, for building the proposed new High Court House

Arrival of Maharaja Holkar His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, accompanied by Sir Lepel Griffin on special duty with the rank of His Excellency the Viceroy Captain Norman Franks, Rao Bahadur Raghunath Rao, the Dewan Mr Ramchunderrao Narayen, hereditary Dewan, Mr Krishnarao Wassudeo Mulu, the Resident Vakeel and about thirty followers, arrived in Bombay from Khandwa by the up Jubbulpore mail train The Maharaja and party left Indore on Wednesday morning and arrived at Kundwa in the evening, where they joined the Jubbulpore mail train for Bombay Shortly after half past seven o'clock a number of Marwarree bankers, shroffs and merchants, who carry on business with the Maharajas capital assembled at the platform of Byculla station to receive his Highness Mr J H Grant, C S, the Collector of Bombay and of Customs represented the local Government, and was also present on the platform The train which was due at the Byculla Station at half past 8 o clock was an hour behind time On the arrival of the train Sir Lepel Griffin introduced the Government deputation to the Maharajah, who graciously acknowledged the salutation from his Marwarree merchants, bankers and others Mr Aderjee Framjee Nowroji Shroff then stepped forward and decorated his Highness, Sir Lepel Griffin and Mr Grant with garlands of flowers, and presented them with bouquets A guard of honour of the 21st N I of 100 rank and file, with regimental band and colours, under the command of Lieutenant Murray, was drawn up in the compound of the station and presented arms on his Highness leaving the station The usual salute of 17 guns was fired in honour of his arrival The Maharajah and suite leave for Europe by today's mail steamer Sir Lepel Griffin came on to Boree Bunder and alighted at the Victoria Terminus He is at present staying at the Great Western Hotel —T I

Extracts.

The *Marathi* —Two Native Chiefs have left for England by the last mail and amongst whom is H H the Maharaja Holkar who has certainly much to do here and could have with advantage deferred his visit to England The idea of being in England at the Jubilee time appears to have special charm with our chiefs, and we should not have been sorry for it had it not been in the direction of being carried too far But as for it is For instance H H the Gaikwar is advised to take a trip to England just at this time both for the benefit of his health and for the pleasure of being present at the Jubilee celebration Now H H has been suffering from mental depression for some time past and from what we know of the causes of this malady it is extremely doubtful if the voyage would do any good to His Highness H H has already tried different scenes and they are not reported to have produced any change for the better We should caution the advisers of His Highness, therefore, against proposing any measure of doubtful efficacy Already the absence of His Highness from his capital has created some excitement and no reasonable though it may be under the circumstances one can not quite overlook the feeling in the present state of His Highness's health

INDIAN ROYALTY IN ENGLAND

The *Native Opinion* —The Jubilee, which is to be celebrated in England in June next, seems destined to be a grand affair India has done her best to show loyalty and love for the person of our beloved Sovereign, and though a factious spirit may be prevalent in some parts of the country against it, the generosity of Englishmen with their common sense about them will not venture upon stirring other communities by a dead set against it, and thus by contrast will not allow themselves to be shown to disadvantage Already preparations on a grand scale are in progress to add to the pomp of the occasion and nothing is likely to be spared in increasing the magnificence One of the characteristic attractions of the last English exhibition was the Indian village with its living traditions of an Indian village life in it, and it was a great success it gave to the majority of Englishmen who have not seen India some practical notion of the Indian life of an Indian community But to continue the grand panorama of the Jubilee celebration in England is now to be heightened in its effect by the presence of a number of native princes taking their places at the foot of the throne We may imagine the effect in other European courts of the presence of native princes at the Jubilee in London, particularly at St Petersburgh but for all that Indian loyalty or love for the person of the sovereign will not be deeper or stronger in its true genuineness Outward demonstration may carry satisfaction to the hearts of some men but British or Indian statesmen must not forget that the presence of native chiefs in England, cannot make their undisputed sovereignty in India stronger We may tell them that the stability of British rule in India is acknowledged even at the court of St Petersburgh and therefore the dragging together of a number of subject people merely for this purpose is not necessary

THE GWALIOR LOAN

The *Pioneer* —The *Statesman*, and a few of our other native contemporaries take exception to the recent Gwalior loan on the ground that the Durbar have acted under compulsion, and that, had they been free to act according to their own desires they would have left the money in the ground where it was hoarded Possibly it might have been so What are we English here for? If every attempt at enlightening the people of the country, be they princes or paupers, is to be abandonded in compliance with the objection that, left to themselves, they would reject enlightenment, it is obvious that our efforts to assist them must be fruitless Three and-a-half crores hoarded would have been no good to any one, three-and-a-half crores lent to the British Government will bring in to the Gwalior State an annual income of considerably over a lakh, which the Durbar may usefully spend on internal improvements To the objection that the three and a half crores might have been spent in the State itself the answer obviously is that, if they had not been lent to the Government, in point of fact, they would not have been invested in any other way, and that the choice practically lay between hoarding them and lending them The Durbar, as we all know, is invested with authority for five years only, and may reasonably have declined to lay out as large a portion of the late Maharaja's hoard on local improvements which, during their tenure of office, could not be expected to yield any material return, and of which the young Maharaja, on his accession to power, might have disapproved It may be expected that in course of time natives of India will gradually learn the wisdom of investing more largely in Government Securities, in railway enterprises, and in other local outlay of theirs venues We shall hear less then of the drain upon India, much of which is due to the native custom of hoarding local capital which the Gwalior Durbar have abandoned, and thereby compelling recourse to capital in British hands

THE SIMLA EXODUS

Simla April 28 —The reply from the Secretary of State to the Government of India despatch on the Simla exodus question is shortly expected In the above despatch the Government of India went fully into the question They stated that they were not specially attached to Simla or any other hill station If however, the Secretary of State decided that the Supreme Government should take turn in the plains during the summer, Calcutta, in their opinion, was an unsuitable locality for such a purpose, and some new station, such as Poonah should be selected Calcutta they held, was too far from the north west frontier, while its climate was unhealthy, and the location of the Government there would subject it to an undesirable extent to Bengali influence It was true that in former times the Supreme Government's permanent head quarters were at Calcutta, but the despatch urged in those days the Viceroy made long tours in Upper India and elsewhere, during which, although Government business was supposed to go on as usual in Calcutta under the control of the President in Council, practically it was brought to a stand still It was further urged, under this head that the character of the Government business, had greatly changed since the above period, and that an arrangement at all approximating to such a state of things would now be impossible The removal of Supreme Government to a new locality the despatch pointed out, would necessitate the abandonment of the lately erected public offices at Simla, and the construction of new ones at great cost As regards the isolation of Simla, the despatch states that the Government of India is not brought into direct contact with the people, but is the supervising and controlling agency It was hoped however that a railway would shortly be built, which would bring the place into immediate contact with the general railway system of India Measures were under consideration, by which it was estimated that the estabilishments, accompanying the Government to Simla would be reduced, and the expense of movement thereby reduced The permanent location of the Supreme Government in the plains, it is suggested, might deter any statesman of the first rank in English political life from accepting the post of a Viceroy

RUKMIBHAI'S CASE

The *Indian Messenger* —"One thing regarding the Rukhmibhai controversy would be inexplicable to us if we did not know by experience how difficult the majority of men find it to look at broad and important principles apart from the persons whose fortunes may be affected by them in particular cases Some of the advocates of reform and also the opponents of Rukhmabai, have been equally in error in attempting to strengthen their causes by extolling or vilifying the two unfortunate persons involved in the affair Whether Dadaji is a cooly, or Rukmabhai a really well educated lady, are points entirely beside the question The plain issue which confronts us is not, so far as principle goes, in the least degree affected by the merits or demerits of the parties We are sorry that poor Dadaji has been called a cooly and that

Rukmabhai's name has been linked by men who might have been expected to speak calmly with those of some of the greatest martyrs the world has ever seen. Dadaji to be an educated and fine looking young man and Rukmabhai to be an unfortunately ugly girl question would remain the same, and the question simply is whether a mere child qualified to give an intelligent consent to an engagement as marriage or, if married without her consent a girl is bound recognise as her husband after her years reaching which she has not known him the man to whom she was given away without her sanction being consulted. To those who say "Is every child marriage then invalid?" the answer, a child marriage is no marriage at all so long as the children have lived apart from each other, and have not by their voluntary action confirmed the engagement made on their behalf by their guardians. After this information has once taken place, every marriage must be recognised by law and society. Reformers are accused of sentimentalism in this case the sentimentalism is all on other side. The arguments put forward by Conservatives in this case prove too much if they prove any thing. Suppose a boy of six married to girl of three, foreign readers will please bear in mind that this is no imaginary case, but that thousands of such marriages are taking place every week in this country now, suppose this boy and this girl are kept apart from each other till they are twenty respectively. Then they are brought together and told that they are a wedded pair. We do not know by what moral law they are bound to consider themselves related to each other as husband and wife. We are willing to be supposed stupid for not comprehending that a grant of land in the name of a minor is invalid, the consignment of one child's body and soul to the keeping of another is valid. If this plan of logic upsets whole system of custom and observance, the fault is not in the logic but in the stones that cannot withstand it.

SOME CHINESE CUSTOMS

The pyrotechnic display with which the Chinese population celebrated the advent of their New Year on the Recreation Ground, at week, was but one of the multifarious ceremonies which China men observe on such occasions, not only in their own country but in other places where they congregate in tolerably large numbers. Some of these customs are interesting in the extreme though occasionally curtailed by the Chinese who are away from their own country. Like ourselves the adults of the Chinese family usually see the old year out and the new year in, but they differ from us essentially in their mode of observing the event. One of their most attractive ceremonials is that which consists in the domestic service of the household on these occasions. As a token of respect to the living heads of the family, their married sons and daughters and their other children kneel before them, and bow three times while at *during their congratulations and good wishes*. When the day has fairly begun the adult male members of the family sally forth to pay their New Year calls. Friends of equal rank bow to each other while they offer their congratulations, and relatives of lower social rank bend the knee as they bow. The husband must call upon his wife's parents if within visiting distance, and also kneel before them. A China proper seems to be an almost superstitious dread of spending money during the first three days of the New Year but beatrices are in full run and native bands, like our old time, "waits" at home, call upon the wealthier residents, and if their services are not promptly declined, commence playing after playing three times they stop, and expect a present or refreshments—a custom similarly observed by some of our own musicians. Boatmen and boatwomen too go from house to house presenting good wishes and asking for cakes or oranges, so that, the postman's Christmas box has its analogy even in China. There is one custom connected with the Chinese New Year which foreigners would do well to imitate. We do not refer to the "personal of family worship," to the profusion of crackers, nor yet to the display of fireworks, but to the custom, religiously observed, of settling all out-standing accounts before the old year expires. So strong is the feeling that this is a duty, that many families start with their most valuable and cherished items of clothing, porcelain, etc., in order to raise the necessary funds. Hence it comes about that during the first week or two of the new year, numerous articles of work can be picked up at the pawnshops for a mere song. In this way, it is said, many foreigners with a turn for porcelain collection have picked up valuable heirlooms. This assuredly is a custom which, a nong ourselves, might be honoured in the observance.

THE FAMINE INSURANCE FUND

The Advocate of India.—The Fund of the Government of India has been described as the reserve power of the Indian Exchequer, that is to say it may be used as a margin for future contingencies, and may supply all possible deficits. It is only a Famine insurance fund so long as it is reserved for this purpose. The fund figures in the accounts as a factor in the reserve for famines but it is only a *mythical factor*. There is really no fund reserved for famines. The last apportionment of the Famine fund has been used to balance the Budget, which could not be balanced without it, except by having recourse to additional taxation. This still-born fund has been diverted into other channels while the accounts of the year still recognise a Famine Insurance Fund. The agricultural season of another year is at out to dawn and at present the forecast is favorable. The Famine Insurance Fund was at first hailed upon as a fund which would surely be required, and from which the Government of India could draw largely for the preservation of the people when the season came. This belief and this policy were stubbornly sustained for two years. Then came more advanced or more measured opinions who contended that if the Famine Insurance Fund was *regularly expended* on the extension of railways and irrigation these would be both curative and preventive works. India famines visit the various provinces and districts irregularly. In some districts they may be partial and in some complete. The railways and irrigation works are also partial works dotted *about here and there* with great irregularity. At present, even the employment of the Indian Famine Insurance Fund in railways and works of irrigation, as provisions against famines, has been cast aside and this fund which was supposed to represent the reserve power of the Indian Exchequer, *has no real existence. Future* famine must therefore be provided for in the same way that past famines have been provided for, namely out of current revenue if any surplus can be found and if not, then by a special famine loan. We shall thus have reached the very opposite policy to that which was *formulated and established by the founders* of the Famine Insurance Fund. Most over the suffering districts will be found to be of more years. When we inquire if there is any probability of the country getting back as Famine Insurance Fund, we feel constrained to reply that we see no probability of it ever can be got back. The only way in which it would ever have been established was with the possession of an elastic revenue. This elasticity of the revenue has gone with the establishment of the Famine Insurance Fund. If Government really supply a reserve power to the Exchequer that power should never be withdrawn. A reserve for any particular purpose is always an attraction to a financier. It affords him a scope from difficulties, and may present him using his best energies in adjusting a Budget by recommending reasonable reductions.

SIR SALAR JUNG

The Bombay Gazette.—So far the best feeling prevails on all sides, and it is satisfactory that it is so, for it would not conduce to the best interest of Hyderabad that heartburnings and resentments should complicate local politics. We are informed that we were in error in stating that Sir Salar Jung when coming to Bombay was met by a telegram at a station out of Hyderabad informing him that he was wanted in the Palace. It appears *however*, that his Highness *found means to* give expression to his annoyance at finding that the Minister had left the city in accordance with the leave of absence which had been granted to him without having personally taken leave of his Sovereign and presented a nazar, as is the custom in Hyderabad. The Minister pleaded his illhealth and the necessity of proceeding to Bombay in time to overtake the steamer in which his passage was taken, and that the omission of the usual etiquette was affirmed to his illness, and not to any disregard of his duty to his Highness. There is no doubt that the Nizam was very *wroth at the time over this incident*, which however we are assured had nothing to do with the resignation on the Minister. The friends of the latter are of opinion that as matters stood it was best to terminate, for a time at all events, relations which were no longer cordial or sympathetic. The Minister is young, which is a fault that will mend, he can afford to wait and see what the future may bring forth. The difficulties he has met with during his two years of office, must have tended to form his character and mature his judgment. Going abroad for a time, unpreoccupied by State affairs, he will acquire an experience of the world which may be of value hereafter. It is said by those who know both well that in spite of differences and misunderstandings the Minister loves the Nizam, and is devoted to his interests which were the care of his father while his Highness has still a liking for the ex Minister at the bottom of his heart. Now that his Highness has proved that the Sovereign is stronger than the Minister, whatever resentment may have been felt will probably soften down. Sir Salar Jung's absence will give time for recent and superficial differences to be forgotten and the memories of early friendship may revive. Youth was the fault attributable to both, and time and experience will it may be hoped, be equally serviceable to the Nizam and to the Minister who has now placed his resignation in his hands.

RUKMIBHAI'S CASE

The Hindu.—We sincerely believe that the advocates of social reform are making a mistake in connecting therewith the case of the Hindu Lady Rukmibhai. The cause of Hindu *reform has enough of inherent justice* and humanity to be able to dispense with the doubtful support that an individual case like this can lend. Thousands of cases like that of Rukmibhai occur in the country every year, and nobody thinks of extracting from any one of them a justification for agitating Hindu society *from one end of the country to another*. Nor do we perceive in the circumstances of this particular case any special fair lump inflicted on her by our social and religious institutions. She was not, like the majority of her Hindu sisters, a child when she was married. She was eleven years old when she married her relation Dadaji. Her stepfather was not an illiterate and poor man as is the case with many a Hindu girl who becomes a victim to the custom of early marriage. He was an enlightened and influential man and knew as well as any reformer of the present day the evils of early marriage and was conscious of his responsibility as the guardian of the child. We do not appreciate what has been said of the intellectual superiority of Rukmibhai. We feel sure that she scorn the *Tai and Bai* and that attracted at the time a considerable *attention in India and England are not results* of her productions, of which the best proof is Rukmibhai's good Tamil interpreter translate to her the questions put to her by the Judges of the Bombay High Court. Nor is her husband that illiterate and despised caste which he was imagined by partisan writers to be. If the account given by Dadaji and Dr Kirtikar,—in chapter and verse are quoted to support the assertion—were true, it is not the cruel customs of the Hindus that have been the cause of Rukmibhai's misfortunes, but the *cupidity of her enlightened guardians*. What is attempted to be made out of her case in support of social reform, it is really difficult to see. It is attempted to make an argument of it against early marriage? If it was so *we should point out the fact that the girl was* at the time of her marriage older than the age which reformers like Raghoba Row wish to fix as the compulsory minimum in the case of girls. We cannot think that the majority of those that are interested in the cause of reform will approve of the proposal that Rukmibhai or rather the party using her as its tool, has made to an English friend. It is proposed that the Legislature must fix fifteen as the marriageable minimum age for girls and twenty for boys, and the Times has lent *it the weight of its approval*. Even Mr Malabari does not venture to go beyond twelve, in the case of the former. There are a number of Hindu gentlemen who are as earnest about reform as Mr Malabari and his contributors but who think such legislative interference to be unwise. Englishmen who feel the responsibility of the Government in this respect do not advise such a course. But even should such interference come to be deemed advisable in the course of a few years, the compulsory minimum of 15 and the Courts declaring null and void all marriages that take place earlier would, we fear, introduce a change too revolutionary for the orthodox Hindu society to accept with submission. We have said that for Rukmibhai's misfortune neither the Hindu caste nor the system of infant marriage is answerable. Her mother was a widow when she married the late Dr Sakharam Arjun, and as it might be believed that the Doctor and Rukmibhai's other relations had intelligence and courage enough to know and act under the belief that they might have waited till the girl acquired further maturity of years and was able to exercise an independent judgment. But for some reason or other—and Dadaji's account makes it an extremely discreditable one—they chose to marry Rukmibhai while she was only eleven years old. The friends of Rukmibhai have laid much stress on the fact of the Hindu marital relations being contracted on the responsibility of parents without the free consent of the parties marrying. Is it then proposed that the system obtaining in England should be introduced in India? Englishmen consider individual freedom of choice as essential to happiness in the married state. But this view is not the view of all Western nations, and in Italy, Spain, and in France to a certain extent, the parental authority is said to be as great as in this country. Again, the climatic peculiarities of India should not be overlooked in deciding a social question like this. Further, we cannot sympathise with those that think that either the wife or the husband may abjure the other *party the moment that he or she be overtaken* by a disease or other misfortune. Is there no virtue in the pious devotion to the health, comfort and happiness of the husband, which adorns the Hindu wife? If Rukmibhai's husband died of asthmatic symptoms after the consummation of marriage, will she be justified in refusing to live with him? The whole spirit of the Hindu marriage relation is opposed to such a view and we hope that no attempt which aims at degrading the spirit of the Hindu marriage relation will receive countenance from our enlightened countrymen. We are not in the least opposed to the fullest freedom in regard to marriage as in regard to other actions of any member of society. No person ought to be compelled to enter on a state of life which he does not approve of or like. And in this sense we look *upon it as a monstrous procedure that Rukmibhai* should be sent to jail for refusing to join her husband; and we are glad to see that her husband is not actuated by any barbarous sentiment of subjecting his wife to custom persecution. Rukmibhai should now be left alone in the hope that she may spend her *time and the intellectual gifts she is said* to possess for the benefit of her unfortunate sisters. But while full liberty is allowed to individuals in this respect, let us not modify the institution itself so as to degrade its *present high spiritual character. But we are* obliged to be sure that all the fuss that is made about this case and that some persons possessing more zeal than a real insight into Hindu society are determined to make, cannot but do harm to the cause of social reform. What is the good, we would ask, that the friends of *social reform have to achieve by creating* a sensation in England about this case? Do they suppose that their appeal to the susceptibilities of English charity will secure a response in the immediate alleviation of all our social evils. They *cannot suppose that the* Queen will interfere on behalf of Rukmibhai and command the Viceroy to alter the existing law. But supposing that their appeal ends in such an extremely improbable event, is it calculated to do us good? Are the prejudices and beliefs of a whole nation, which are the *results of a thousand years of ignorance and* superstition, to be altered under the force of the momentary impulse of foreign philanthropy? English statesmen would not deserve their name if Rukmibhai's friends expect such rash and immediate action from their appeal to them. The opinions of the English press, *as they have been hitherto expressed about* Rukmibhai's case, do not show that there is any disposition to revolutionise Hindu society at a stroke of the pen. We feel firmly convinced that all the amount of sensational writing that have followed the publication of the case will not help the cause of social reform in the least. On the other hand, we cannot but fear that the indiscreet and hasty course followed by the friends of Rukmibhai will result in positive harm to the cause they laudably endeavour to help forward.

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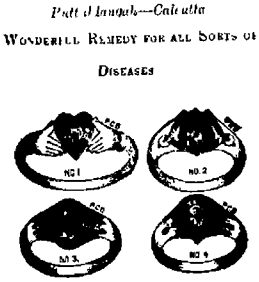

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Bangalore City Municipality

It is hereby notified for general information that dogs found straying apparently owned class within the City Municipal limits will be destroyed, commencing from the 18th Instant to 30th June 1887, both days inclusive

All persons desirous of preserving their dogs are requested to have them tied up, or, if allowed to stray, to put collars on them

A SRINIVASA CHARLU,
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City Municipal Commission

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 7th May—In the House of Lords last evening, Lord Cross, the Secretary of state for India, in reply to a question, said that Lord Dufferin had telegraphed stating that his information did not confirm the report relative to the victory gained by the Shinwaris in the Khyber district No fighting, the Viceroy says, had taken place in the vicinity of the Khyber although it appeared that an engagement occurred on the 12th ultimo between the Ameer's troops and Hotaks, both sides claiming advantage, and the Viceroy adds that he has no reason to believe that Ameer Abdul Rahman is not holding his own.

Paris, 7th May—M Goblet, the French Premier, speaking at Havre to day, said that he hoped the French nation will retain the coolness and resolution which was shown during the incidents which recently took place, for the period was really a time of trial for the nation France, he said, earnestly desires peace, but to maintain which she would sacrifice neither her rights nor her honour

Paris, 8th May—The *Temps*, in its issue to-day, says that the negotiations between France and England with respect to the neutralization of the Suez Canal are progressing

London, 9th May—Upwards of one hundred vessels will take part in the Jubilee review to be held off Portsmouth.

England has declined to participate officially at the Paris Exhibition in 1889

London, 10th May—In the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst, Secretary of State for India, replying to a question, said that the Gilzai rebellion still continues, and that several actions have taken place in which both sides claimed the victory He had no reason to think that the Ameer was not holding his own. The Ameer, he said, had recently strengthened the defences of Herat

The House of Commons had an all-night sitting on the Crimes Bill, during which the cloture was twice adopted The Right Honorable W H Smith proposed the cloture for the remaining amendments of the first section collectively Mr. L H. Courtenay, the Chairman of the Committee, refused to put the question Ultimately the amendments were rejected singly.

London, 11th May.—The Queen will lay the foundation stone of the Imperal Institute on the 4th July Over one hundred and fifty thousand pounds has been subscribed to the fund in Great Britain The Committee is preparing, and will publish next week, a scheme for securing a thoroughly representative governing body

Paris, 10th May—The *Temps* states that an agreement has been concluded between England and France by which English authority at Dongareta is recognized

Constantinople, 12th May—To day Sir Drummond Wolff had an important discussion lasting three hours with the Turkish Commissioners Sir Drummond made certain proposals regarding the date for the evacuation of Egypt by the British and other minor points. Certain principles relative to the neutralization of the Suez Canal were laid down, which will have the effect of securing protection to Egypt from foreign attack The date of the next meeting has not been fixed, pending the submission to the Sultan, of the decisions arrived at to day There is every reason to believe that the Egyptian question has entered a stage which promises an early settlement of the difficulty

London, 13th May—In the House of Commons last night, the Bill to enable the Duke of Connaught to return to England for the Jubilee was read for a second time by 318 against 45 votes. A long debate took place, the Radicals strenuously opposing exceptional treatment to be accorded to a General merely because of blood Royal

The Times states that the negotiations of the Afghan Commission have come to an end, the Commissioners being unable to come to an agreement, have decided to refer the matter to their respective Governments

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

It cannot be expected that we could possibly run a newspaper without the necessary throws and sinews which go to pay for editorial talent, printers' work, &c. But some of our subscribers evidently imagine that we keep an extra personal hydraulic machine by which we can grind out editorials and other journalistic matter and hose by the yard. It happens that our workshop won't do business on these terms, as we have no patent machinery of the kind working. We must therefore request all subscribers in arrears for the past and present years, to pay up the amounts of their subscription, failing which their copies of the paper will be discontinued as we cannot afford to conduct this organ without recouping ourselves for the cost of publication.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1887

THE BANGALORE WATER QUESTION

No subject can be of more vital importance, to the inhabitants of Bangalore, than its very defective water supply. From its peculiar configuration, isolated as it is from the surrounding country, and cut off from rivers and other natural sources of water supply, it has to depend entirely on its rainfall, and we all know by bitter experience that, that is not to be relied upon. Any year—perhaps this very year—we may be confronted with a drought which will entail a famine of water as well as of food. The founder of Bangalore, Kempe Gauda, took in the situation when he constructed the Ulsur tank. But the "City of Boins" (nominally dubbed so magnificently, we presume) was really then only a village, and the supply of water which sufficed for its inhabitants in that time, is as only a drop compared with the city the place has since developed into. There can be no doubt that the British committed a sad blunder when they pitched upon Bangalore as the site of the head quarters of their troops in the province of Mysore and that they would have exercised better judgment and foresight had they gone a little lower-down, where natural water-supplies are available. From that the commencement of the present century the question of rectifying the blunder was quite, if by providing a reliable artificial scheme of water supply for Bangalore has been engaging the attention of Government. The greatest engineering talent was called into requisition for the purpose, and such famous officers as Sir Arthur Cotton, the leading engineer officer of his time, or, for that matter, of the present, in India, Col Ouchterlony, and others, were engaged to draw up schemes. All these, with no exception we believe, traded to the Nandidroog valley, the only real water shed of Bangalore. Sir Arthur Cotton's scheme was the boldest and most elaborate of all, and aspired to converting the Nandidroog valley into an immense reservoir, by running up huge parallel bands on either side. The cost of the undertaking was prohibitory, it would seem, and had to be abandoned, though, if we are not mistaken, Col Andrews, R.E., an eminent engineer officer, who a few years ago, submitted a scheme of water supply to government adopted Sir Arthur Cotton's lofty ideas, setting down the cost at eighty lakhs of rupees. Col Miller, when he was Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore, had great public service for which his memory will ever be held by Bangalorians in grateful remembrance, when he had the three reservoirs to the west of the station created, which are called by his name. But this, after all, was only mitigating the evil and provided for the storage of a limited supply of water when rain fell. Col (now Sir) R. H. Sankey drew up a scheme for the supply of water to the station and town, by pipes led from a large reservoir constructed at Oopatkully, which was to receive all the rain catchments of the Nundidroog valley. Unfortunately, Col Sankey did not remain long enough in Bangalore to see his scheme carried out. A great deal of money was spent on it, but just about the time the work was in an advanced stage, the revolution of the province took place and that all absorbing political event threw the most practical one of the Bangalore water project into the shade, and the latter was not carried out apparently with any vigor or spirit. There will always be a feeling of jealousy between professional men, and however much it is to be lamented, it will often be carried to the length of sacrificing vital public interests to its gratification. In the case of Col Sankey's water project, it happened that his successors and others who were consulted did not like it as it. They said the water running it was impure and unfit. The bed of the Oopatkully tank was composed of silt they said, and the water filtered through. Whether this if it was really the case might not have been rectified do not appear to have been considered. The Mysore authorities were low, and no money could be raised on a doubtful scheme,—condemned by Col Sankey's successors. So it was, not optionally, "shelved" and there it rested for a period of seventy rainfall years, until the Government attention was first drawn to the Ulsur tank, as the most eligible source of supply for the British troops in occupying the Bangalore station. Colonel Andrews, R.E., was deputed to draw up a scheme, which he has already referred to. Colonel Andrews was away and Capt. Reynolds (who was afterwards killed at Maiwand, Afghan war) in his stead. Capt. Reynolds completed the scheme, and it might be expected from a civil professional that it was ably and scrupulously prepared. At the same time he submitted a scheme for increasing the capacity of the Ulsur tank on the north. This scheme, it is supposed, has been sanctioned by the Government of India and Secretary of State and will shortly be carried into effect. In the meantime we have Mr. J. Wilson, Senior Executive Engineer and an engineer of no mean standing to the station Municipal Board, that a committee be appointed to draw up and submit within six months from the date of the Government order for the consideration of the Board, a scheme of such magnitude and importance as, considering the course of Government, we confess we have not all surprised that the great six months and a half since the committee was appointed its report has not as yet been received by the Municipal Board.

What is contended for is this, that a scheme for increase of the catchment area of the tanks must depend upon rainfall. However large the capacity of a tank may be, it will hardly stand the drain of a drought like that of 1876-77. Would it not be better for the British and Mysore Governments whose interests are identical in this question to combine for a water supply for Bangalore, by intelligently and carrying out a grand and efficient one, whatever cost, which will insure against a water famine? We have shown that in the opinion of some at the most eminent engineers of the day who have studied the matter profoundly and seriously such a scheme is practicable. Why not do the thing then, fully, boldly, instead of by halves?

IS WET CULTIVATION IN SANITARY?

It has been quite the rule, of late years, whenever any epidemic breaks out among the European troops in Bangalore, to try it down unhesitatingly to the water of the Ulsur tank, that gem of old reservoir which Kempe Gauda gave to Bangalore when he founded it and without which it would be impossible to find water for at least two thirds of the population in the Station, for it is a well known fact that would be the largest reservoir it fills by perculation a number of smaller ones, besides wells. We readily admit that the bed of the Ulsur tank is no free from impure matter, and when stirred up is likely to reflect the water made to flower consumption. But the evil has really been grossly exaggerated, and with the strict precautions taken by the Military and Municipalities to conserve the tank, there is little likelihood of the water getting tainted. Moreover, as far as the European troops are concerned, it must be remembered that the water goes through an elaborate and expensive process of filtration, which must of course remove all impure matter in it, before it is supplied to them. And yet malaria frequently breaks out among them, and we believe we are correct in stating, that the greatest proportion of cases in the Agram Barracks about Ulsur, though the European Infantry also drink the water from the Ulsur tank. Instead of doggedly putting everything down to the Ulsur tank, it would be better if the authorities looked about to see if there may not be other causes to which the insanitary state of Ulsur is to be attributed. It is not only that when a cholera outbreak occurs in Bangalore, it is generally found to be in the direction of Ulsur. And it is a singular fact that murrain has broken out amongst the cattle at Ulsur, while not a single case has been reported in any other quarter of the station, though large herds of cattle are kept in the vicinity of the Big Bazar. In 1880, and the beginning of 1881, the Medical Faculty in Southern India were much exercised over the question as to how wet cultivation could be regarded as a prolific source of malaria. The majority of the scientific body found against wet cultivation. They contended that water in paddy fields became stagnant, and emitted noxious gases which poisoned the air. Moreover, vegetable matter collected in such pools, and in process of decaying, contributed largely to taint the atmosphere. We recall that about the time we are dilating on the minutes of the Civil Surgeon of Kurnool, the Municipal Commissioners of that town recorded upon consulting the questions whether wet cultivation was a cause of malarial poisoning, and if so, what should be the consultations, at which the report of the Civil Surgeon is well is the evidence of native Medicos who were called in. The Board resolved to take immediate action under the Municipal Act for putting a stop to wet cultivation within Municipal limits, after that very serious step had been taken in Bangalore for an instance of the kind. At the end of 1880 the Bangalore Municipality recorded under the Land Acquisition Act a plot of land now the Ulsur tank, held on a perpetual lease by one Gowda Nadi on the ground that the water from it was formed by him on the land held in insanitary state of foot on the tank. It would be interesting to know what the principle was in the case of Gowda Nadi and what the opinions of medical men of Bangalore are on the question. There is a great deal of wet cultivation about Ulsur, below the tank. May not this account, to some extent at least, for the insanitary state of the Ulsur, and is it being so regarded by subsequent authorities? The question is certainly worth going into by the Board. Dr. Orr, ex President of the Municipality at the time Gowda Nadi's land was taken up, and who was a great authority on sanitation, having been Sanitary Commissioner previous to his appointment to the Municipality, recorded a good deal of wet cultivation, carried on above the Miller's tank, and about the Sampangee, and other reservoirs. If the contention that wet cultivation is unhealthy in thickly populated places is tending to have an insanitary effect holds good, then it is for the Government to put a stop to it. It will doubtless entail a considerable sum of money to be expended, but the health and lives of the people must be best consulted. As a matter of fact wet cultivation is seldom allowed near any of the large towns in the Madras Presidency, for the reason noted. The question is really a vital one, which ought to be gone into seriously.

Occasional Notes

—o—o—

The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, will be kept in India on Tuesday, the 24th instant.

It is believed in Simla that the Ghilzais have captured the important fortress of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, which was garrisoned by the Ameer's troops.

The Chinese have determined on establishing an immense arsenal at Shanghai, which will be the chief military depot of the Empire, and the centre of the system of coast defences.

The Lahore correspondent of the *Times of India* says:—"There is no fresh news from the Ghilzai country, but the Ghilzais believe that the Ameer's commander was beaten and driven back into Ghazni."

The total eclipse of the sun on the 19th of August next will be visible all over Russia from the Baltic to Eastern Siberia, and will be observed there by many of the principal astronomers of all countries.

Mirza Ali Hussain, Private Secretary to the Minister Sir Salar Jung, has been promoted to his appointment in the service of the Hyderabad State. The Nizam has moreover fixed the Pay of his pro to Rs 1,500 per mensem, with house allowance.

A case of murder and suicide occurred at Kurrachee early in the Morning on the 9th instant, in the Native Infantry lines. A Havildar of the 26th Native Infantry in a fit of jealousy shot his wife, who had only an hour previously been married, and afterwards shot himself.

The result of the Degree examinations of the Punjab University have now been published. Out of 60 candidates who sat for obtaining the degree of B.O.L., all the candidates for the M.A. grade failed, and 24 out of 40 candidates succeeded in obtaining the degree of B.A.

The Emperor of Japan has contributed a sum of three hundred thousand yen from his private purse towards a fund for the reconstruction of the Empire. The act has naturally excited some sensation. It is expected that the imperial example will be largely followed, and that a considerable sum will be raised.

We learn that the pamphlet in which the London Committee of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Defence Association has been so long engaged, and to which we recently referred, has at last been published, and can be had of Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., Calcutta. A copy has been presented to every Member of Parliament.

The Governor of Kandahar, in obedience to orders from the Amir, is busy enlisting Durrani recruits with a view to sending a large force against the Hazaks. The Amir does not allow the rebellion to interfere with his usual severe policy. He is still punishing by death, fine, or imprisonment all who fall under his displeasure.

It was only the other day that the Empress of Japan made the European fashion of female attire obligatory on the Japanese ladies admitted to the Court receptions, and the dames of the palace are now to be rigged out in liveries imitated from those worn by the servants of the imperial household in Austria.

A most successful meeting was held at Umballa on the 6th instant, in connection with the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service Association, and every uncovenanted civilian in the station subscribed to the association, and a copy of the proceedings has been forwarded to the Secretary in London with the subscriptions collected.

The regulations and rules relating to the Ruby Mines district in Upper Burma are likely to be published very shortly. Under these it is expected the Government of India will receive the power of resuming its monopoly in the precious stones, at the same time that full and adequate protection is given to local rights.

The amount annually spent by the European countries to keep up their armaments is £181,120,000 The amount spent by America is about £8,000 000 only, therefore, the cost for warlike and for armaments together it will be seen at Europe pays £394 760,000, and America £18,000,000 per annum

A Bombay Native paper states that an immigrant, in the Berars, the other day, a Parsee Magistrate of the station was assisted by a Mussulman witness, who, while giving evidence, got excited and threw his shoe at the Magistrate The man is not once arrested, and placed before the Assistant Commissioner who sentenced him six months rigorous imprisonment

The manufacture of paper is rapidly increasing in this country for there are now 20 paper mills either in full or partial work Of these two are in the Bombay residency, two in Bengal one at Lucknow, three at Madras The of the mills in Bombay and three at Madras and Gwalior are private concerns but the others are companies with an aggregate capital of Rs 85,65,000

The total length of railways and construction during the last four years in the North West Provinces Oudh amounts to 720 miles have been opened for traffic and among all the lines the Oudh Rohilkund railway alone all the lines in 1887 2 Rs of which will be in actual use for the year

The Nizam and his Prime Minister Salar Jung have conferred the Order of Kushar ul Dowlah on Sir Salar Jung, one of the most trusted Hindoo and Mahomedan Prime Ministers in India but he will hardly be able to accept it unless the Nizam wish him to remain for the Jubilee celebration

It is announced that a new Planet is to appear in the origin of the science of astrography which promises of throwing the character, habits, and influences of people by a simple inspection of their faces According to this science it is held that the nose should be long as a sign of wit, this being a sign of mind, power, and genius For example Napoleon and Cæsar both had large noses A strong nose denotes capacity, energy and courage to mind the Prime Minister's propensity for inventions, and a nose with open nostrils is a mark of great sensibility A deep nose shows honesty It was the nose of St Vincent de Paul The curved, lobby nose is a sign of determination and Victoria and Elizabeth had such noses The straight nose denotes kindness and contrary is a mark of a bad tempered man but vain and disposed to honour Rs the nose of a dreamer, poet, or artist If the nose is turned out at the tip the person is a good natured man, an owner has a weak and timid character and generally pacific, phlegmatic, and frolicsome

Local and Provincial

The Station Master—Nelson has set to appointment of Mr C H W Hill (mentioned) as Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore

The Branch Railway—The transfer of the Bellary branch of the Madras Railway from South to Midland Railway Company was to be effected in Bellary on the 12th Instant the Railway executive officials of the Railways at Bellary completing the transfer

Arrival of Troops—The 1st Madras Pioneers and H Company Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, arrived at Bangalore by two troop special trains from Maurs, on Monday morning last, on their return from the front Point in Upper Burmah The Pioneers were inspected on Friday morning on the Maidan, by General Hugh Rowlands, V C, C B, on the return from service in Burmah The brigadier was drawn up in line, in open order, and the inspection began at 7 o'clock The General dismounted, and closely inspected the ranks, welcoming each company officer, and speaking to several of the men As soon as he had passed down both ranks, the General dismissed the battalion

Attempt to Commit Suicide—A man named Maduraya, a cook, is lying in the Bowring Civil Hospital in a precarious state through having attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife, at noon on Friday last The Second Magistrate took the man's dying declaration, on the same afternoon, when he declared that he cut his throat because some friends of his told him he had offensive breath, and that the *newspapers* said so? A man must be very thin skinned indeed to cut his throat over such a trifle even if the story told him was true, which of course it was not, as the worst nuisance "rag styling itself a newspaper would not be so little crotch personal as to comment upon a man's breath

The Pettah Municipal Pays—*The Bangalore Spectator* makes the following complimentary remarks anent our Pettah Municipal Commissioners—"In the matter of public Pettah Municipal Commissioners of the Station have evidenced of the Do Municipal Commissioners, will keep in the public groups of the pots and the Pettah Municipal Commissioners, shows interesting to the people of the pots stupid The busy gentlemen blossomed from an large tank say Altogether the place is pleasant and agreeable one The Pettah Municipal has reason to thank the Municipal for the establishment of the tanks"

Our Bangalore Correspondent—Sir Salar Jung has an medal from Mr J B Bell Bahadur Commissioner of the Punjab and late British Resident of Mysore is to receive some title of honour on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration This is one of the safe and happy conjectures which invariably give the friends not left by that an old friend of the Nizam's and to a gentleman of high position and merit as Mr Bell will be on hand in the Birthday honour list of the Jubilee year of Sir Salar Jung's Celebration but full fathom five years of Mr Bell's Mysore Mr Bell, who has done his duty conscientiously, certainly deserves some recognition at the hand of Her Imperial Majesty especially in this memorable year of Jubilee

Mr J B Bell—A correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* writes—Mr James Bell recently left our new Lieutenant Governor, who left Lahore at the first week of the present month Bell has given proofs that Bell's sympathies are always with the people, whom he has in the will of the Almighty to place under his charge, and that he will prove worthy since sent to his recommended position the man Bell steam Land below Sir Charles Aitchison to mild wise, useful, ruler, firmness and strength of character, combined with resolved to do all even handed justice to all, and not to show undue preference to one class or community, as required Mr Bell, who passed the best years of his life in the Punjab and who is credited with having gained the confidence, will have gone with from this path which end but honor and esteem in the Punjab

Cattle Plague—The rinderpest a most infectious and fatal plague in cattle, has broken out in Ulsur, and several buffaloes, bullocks, and cows have perished from it The military authorities naturally became much alarmed as the European troops in garrison receive their supplies of milk almost solely from Ulsur The army Veterinary Surgeons in Bangalore promptly held *post mortem* examination on some of the cattle which had perished and accurately ascertained the nature of the disease to which they succumbed, and which proved to be, as we have said, the rinderpest. The livers of the deceased animals were found to be affected with abscesses, and the hearts flabby and void of blood No time was lost by the Municipal authorities in removing all the infected animals into camp at Bommanguddam beyond Ulsur No milk is purchased for the military, now, from Ulsur, and other consumers are likewise warned not to procure any from that quarter About one hundred head of cattle have perished up to date representing a round number and a value of about five thousand rupees

Extracts.

HINDU WIDOW MARRIAGE

The *Bombay Gazette*—The widow marriage at Bangalore was interesting for other reasons than that it was the first instance known in this part of India in which a virgin widow had been married with the consent of her parents The Brahmin caste of Indian bridegroom, the cousin of the bride's father and the friends of both contracting parties made to the Shastras as sanctioning the act and the evidently honest assurance of good faith and good conscience with which a male of birth's gave a sanction to the marriage of his cousin Clan The just in which was offered was manifestly not that of people who would wilfully, and for disturbance sake defiant the ancient customs of their community to which they belong The widow before her parents justification for their act be had taken which Brahmins who would differ from him and admit to be worthy of respect He had looked into the Sanskrit, he said, and he found in them in full sanction for the marriage He was convinced that the course that he had followed was in accordance with right and he was prepared to take the consequences He had no doubt native was equally confident and it had the evident approval of the large and representative assembly that had assembled to witness the marriage The representative character of the platform and it was most marked Brahmins and Bhattacharjees and many gentlemen of influence—amongst whom were one of the most respected of Kathiawar Chiefs and one of the most incognito of Kathiawar Dwarka—joined up jovially on the occasion for a change may be but the scene yesterday impressed all who witnessed it with the conviction that the world moves and that in its moving there is nothing that can alarm even the most conservative Hindoo who feel there must have felt that Hindu reform may be conducted on strictly Hindu lines wherever and wherever the leaders of the community apply the reins to it well

THE CONDITION OF RUSSIA

The *Wide World* An Odessa correspondent writes—Just a word on the condition of Russia in the next issue of the Times is very nearly at a state but native classes in principal whole districts are in a state of conservative in the people think that has in the world Indian and under that also is ever treated with contrary by a small State The Bulgarian Official corruption and peculation we have to verify There is in a single Muscovite and the people trust and worship Holy Russia presented by the assembly from assertions The real enemies of Russia are those who stand between the throne and the people those whose interest lies to keep the bond of the State out of touch with the masses In conflict is not really between the Czar and the people, but between the latter and the aristocracy, who in fear of the slow but inevitable release of modern freedom are desperately fighting for their privileges The struggle cannot last much longer but in the meantime the Czar is in a certain Dilemma if he is the people are not yet fitted for Constitutional Government, first they are not sufficiently educated to understand or appreciate anything in the shape of a constitution It would be more correct to say that the people want a Constitution Russia had opportunities of forming a tolerably fair idea of the popular sentiment of Czar just I am I cannot here [illegible] Russia Mr [illegible] Mr [illegible] that the people as a rule, only want their monarchy reformed They want the Russian code modernised justly They want administration thoroughly reformed, and a settlement of agrarian questions They want justice who are not to right but most of all they want to feel and to see the guiding hand of their Czar to see that Russia desires a Constitution in the Western European acceptation of the term is a misrepresent Popular or Tsar constitution to the Russian people at this moment would be to create the comedy of Midhat Pasha's assembly at Constantinople There are undoubtedly great dangers now threatening the autocratic Government of Russia, but if the Czar were wise in his generation he could erase out sedition at one sweep and regain the wavering allegiance of the masses Let Alexander III break firmly through the influence of the clique which keeps him in ignorance of the condition and necessities of his subjects, and he will find the naturally loyal and warm-hearted people not ungrateful A certain number of the Pandaraist leaders might with advantage be banished This at all events should to the first step and one for which the other Powers would heartily commend the Czar

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION IN MYSORE

The *Hindu*—Sir Lepel Griffin is confident that the experiment of native administration in Mysore is doomed to failure He writes "The State is administered by a Dewan, who at each Dasara festival, delivers himself to a crowd of peasants, called a representative assembly, of a speech which is afterwards printed and does duty as an administration report. I do not believe in the genuineness of the display, nor that the complicated system resolved in the wholesale extension in 1881, of one acts to Mysore, can work, as it is supposed to work without European supervision. The consequence will be, either a general slumming all round, or a wholesale imposture and mock believe Let the Government await the result of this experiment before trying it in British Provinces" The above is full of misrepresentations and assumptions so characteristic of Sir Lepel's statements regarding matters To discredit the Representative Assembly he calls it a crowd of peasants, though we fear the gentleman that are invited to attend the Assembly are no more peasants than Sir Lepel Griffin is a penny a liner They are men chosen for their social position and intelligence, and not only do they feel honoured by the Government inviting them to assume a deliberation, but the Government itself receives valuable and from their discussions and representations at the meeting Nor is it true that the report of this annual meeting is made to do duty as an Administration report All orders and all proceedings of the Government are regularly submitted to the Government of India through the Resident so that the latter is as fully informed of the state of things in Mysore as that of any other Indian Province What is the reason for Sir Lepel's following in the genuineness of the Dasara Meeting? Is it because he does not like such big, unings of a representative government, or is it that it has not had the honor of having been suggested or approved of by him as the Resident? It is a similar unwarranted assumption to state that the present administration of Mysore is not as efficient as it was during the British Protectorate or that at the session subjected to European supervision it will fail Far from having shown any sign of deterioration since the country was relieved of European supervision the administration is as progressive and vigorous as it was at any time before, and, as a fact, if only the old system of administration had been continued with the numberless European officials and extravagant salaries, the province would have been ruined long ago What progress in education and in really useful public works Mysore has made, it owes entirely to native administration but not to the days of the Commission which although it reduced the administration to a system and thereby improved the revenues, yet saved the country from the close of the Commission Mysore afflicted with a debt of 8 Crores Rupees and demanded of one third of its population

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL FOR COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

The *Madras Mail*—A large meeting of merchants and others who are interested in commercial education was held at Pachaiappa's Hall, to witness the presentation of a gold medal to one of the students of that Institution for having taken the highest place in the examination in commercial subjects, at the recent Middle School Examination Mr G. L Chambers, of Messrs Binny and Co, took the chair and among those present there were Mr W J Eales, Mr D Sinclair, Mr T Antrobus, Mr J Adam, Mr P Somasundram Chetty, Mr C Vetherpatia Naidu, Mr G Kuppuswamy Naidu Mr G Subramanya Aiyar Mr C V Sundram Sastriar, Mr M Viraraghava Chariar and others

The proceedings commenced by some of the students of the College acting a few scenes from Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice Mr A Lam the Principal of the Institution, then said that the medal that was about to be awarded had been presented by Government, but as it was not ready in time to be presented at the annual distribution of prizes to the College, he started a school which on the medal had now the honor of having, the whole ceremony to have it Sinnappanam Mudelly a lad of about thirteen years of age was then called up, and the Chairman placed the medal round his neck amid loud applause Prizes were next awarded to two of the students who were declared to have acted best that evening

Mr Chambers then addressed the meeting He said that it gave him much pleasure to preside on an occasion which afforded him the opportunity of showing his interest, not only in the school but in technical education generally He believed that a great many merchants in Madras took a deep interest in the special development of technical education in the commercial classes of Pachaiappa's College That school ought to be proud of being the first school which took up technical subjects. Many people on first hearing of this scheme of Mr Adam's, for Mr Chambers believed that the scheme did originate with Mr Adam,

of providing commercial education, had criticised it. They thought that commercial education, could be acquired easily in offices But as a merchant of some experience in Madras Mr. Chambers said that the class of boys who applied for appointments in merchant's offices had been hitherto not good. He was glad to learn that in several offices boys who had been educated at Pachaiappah's College had been entertained In former years merchants were obliged to take in volunteers who had to serve a long period of probation before they were able to pick up the work of the office, but now, since the establishment of the Commercial School at Pachaiappah's they were able to get boys who had a good idea of the work required to be done in commercial offices He said it was not generally known that Mr. Subramanya Aiyar, the Head Master took a very great interest in the commercial question, and the great success that had attended Pachaiappah's commercial classes was due largely to the very great interest Mr Subramanya took in them and the zealous manner in which that gentleman had laboured. In conclusion Mr Chambers congratulated the Trustees of the Institution, the Principal and the Head Master, on the great success of their labours in the cause of commercial education

Mr. Adam proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Chambers for presiding and thus showing the interest he took in the Institution He also thanked him for the practical interest that Messrs Binny and Co, took in the commercial classes, in that they had taken in pupils of the School as probationers, and had passed a rule that no one would be employed by them unless he had passed through the curriculum prescribed for Pachaiappah's Commercial School That was a really practical way of showing their interest in the School and their appreciation of the work done there in. Mr Adam mentioned that at his request the Commissioner for the U C S Examination had admitted several boys of the Commercial School to the examination in Book-keeping Under the existing regulations no candidate was permitted to present himself for the public examination in the book keeping test unless he produced a certificate from the head of the Department or office to which he belonged That was a very domesticating thing to do, for it kept young men hanging about the offices to get the required certificate The Commissioner had recently passed proceedings that all who obtain certificates from Mr. Adam of having passed through the commercial classes would be allowed to go in for the Book-keeping test. The Director of Public Instruction had also expressed his great desire to have a Higher Examination in Commercial subjects beyond the Middle School, and a scheme would shortly be framed accordingly. Pending such arrangements, the Director had recognized the commercial schools established in Trichinopoly, Seringapatam and other places on the understanding that when the Higher Examination has been framed they will send up candidates for it Mr Adam then thanked Mr Somasundram Chetty for the prizes he had given at the anniversary of the Institution, and announced that Mr. Eales had offered to give a gold medal to the boy who takes the first place in the higher class examination when started Mr Adam said he felt sure that such a generous offer would be highly appreciated, and on behalf of all connected with the school he thanked Mr Eales most heartily for having come forward with so noble and generous an offer Some native music was then played and the meeting terminated.

CRISIS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF HYDERABAD.

The Hindu—Our Hyderabad correspondent objects to our suggestion, that at this crisis in the administration of Hyderabad the Government of India should interfere and make such arrangements as will secure for the future a regular, honest, and progressive administration If we had recommended such interference as an ordinary remedy or a remedy to be adopted whenever any slight hitch arose in the management of Native States, it would be open to the objection of being incompatible with the dignity and independence of native rulers But the present crisis in Hyderabad is exceptional, and the interests involved being so vast and so important, the well being of millions of our countrymen being concerned, and the very capacity of natives for political power being thrown into trial, we do not hesitate to recommend that the Government of India should exercise the power of interference which they possess as a matter of fact, and which they have exercised with regard to several other Native States with immensely beneficial results Nor do we advocate interference of a kind which will be extreme under the circumstances or which will prove detrimental to the internal independence of Native States The resignation of Sir Salar Jung has created a vacuum and His Highness the Nizam is too young and inexperienced to fill it upon his own responsibility We wish the Government of India to exercise on behalf of the Nizam the power of reconstituting the administrative machine and, by placing it on an orderly and intelligent basis, provide for the future enduring welfare of His Highness's magnificent estate. Those who possess any knowledge of the utter confusion, intrigue and corruption that is duty for Government in Hyderabad will not object to our moderate proposal What is wanted to rectify the evils that have brought into such disrepute the administration of the premier Native State is a strong and honest man enjoying the thorough confidence of the public and the Supreme Government, and wholly above the influence of any party or interest connected with the ruling clique It will be the interest of such a man to uphold the dignity and prestige of the Nizam check the undue influence of factions, expose corruption in high as well as in low quarters, and present to the public a true and unvarnished account of the state of things instead of the garbled and coloured reports that we now get through a venal section of the press Nor do we wish that this outsider should be entrusted with the highest authority in the administration. If it would please the vanity of the noblemen of Hyderabad to see one of their own men as the Prime Minister, let a nobleman be appointed to succeed Sir Salar Jung. But it would be perpetuating the existing confusion and scandalous mismanagement if he were allowed the same unlimited power as the late Minister virtually enjoyed He should be associated with a council of experienced, influential and honest men, and he should be subject to the control of the majority of the Council The Council itself must not die a natural death, it must be a self lasting and self-working machine, exercising a real and responsible power Of that Council an outsider, Mahomedan states man if desirable, should be made a member, more to watch the conduct of the administration on behalf of the public and the Supreme Government than to substantially control it It is very natural that the noblemen of Hyderabad do not like an outsider to intrude upon their monopoly But what are the pretensions of these noblemen to the onerous and responsible position they claim? We have before us a pamphlet written about Hyderabad by a Parsee gentleman of Bombay who evidently knows a good deal about the internal administration of that State, and what does he say of these noblemen? He says "Nor can we fearlessly assert that any of the hereditary noblemen is rich enough, in the modern sense of the term, to carry on the Government with ordinary decency I should very much wish to find myself mistaken in holding that there is not a single nobleman in Hyderabad who could assist the Nizam in placing his kingdom on a more satisfactory basis than now It is freely said that their own estates are fearfully mismanaged with, perhaps, some honoured exceptions

The fact that Lord Ripon with all his love for natives ruling the native states, was compelled to elect an extremely young but educated nobleman like Salar Jung as the Nizam's right hand, at once shows that neither among the younger nor the older nobles proper of Hyderabad did he discover one single person fit for the first post in the kingdom His Lordship, while sanctioning the appointment of Sir Salar, did put together, as already observed a council of noblemen, which, however, has not been found efficacious Had it proved efficacious we would not have found it an almost no body, not incapable of preventing the long existing breach between the Ruler and his principal servant" We do not indeed ignore the difficulties that attend a proposal which would be hateful to the troubles and influential class of noblemen They must be conciliated by all means But for some reason or other they have acquiesced in an European superseding them as the confidential adviser of His Highness the Nizam It is an open secret that he has been, since his appointment, exercising virtually the powers of the Nizam, and since the resignation of Sir Salar Jung, he has been exercising the functions of the Minister as well as the ruler Whatever may be the motive, whatever may be the influence, that induced them to submit to this humiliation, that influence and that motive should be worked upon to induce the Hyderabad nobleman to associate with themselves an outsider, their own co-religionist if necessary, in the paramount interests of the State It is out of the question that the suggestion of our correspondent, namely, that the Nizam might be left without a Minister, can be adopted There should be some official who will be held responsible by the public and by the Government of India for the proper management of the State affairs The kingdom do no wrong, and if anything goes wrong there must be somebody else than the Nizam, to whom the responsibility can be brought home And then, however intelligent and industrious the Nizam may be, he is far too young to realize his responsibility and to bear the executive burden of such a large and troublesome State Above all, we do not want to stick for ever to the old and vicious ways of absolute and irresponsible royalty The spirit of the times demands a regular and constitutional system of government, subject to the influence of educated public opinion and to the dictates of principle and morality

THE LATE HON V RAMIENGAR, C. S I

The Madras Mail 11th May—We regret to have to announce the death, last night, after a short illness, at his residence in Poonamallee Road, of the Hon'ble V Ramiengar, C S I Mr Ramiengar belonged to a respectable Madras family, and was one of the first pupils in the Central Collegiate Institution which was established in Madras in 1841 Having passed out of the College with honours he was offered employment in the public service and entered the office of the Board of Revenue, under Mr Thomas Pycroft There he remained for nearly five and a half years In September 1850 he accepted the appointment of Head Massalchee in the Nellore Collectorate, a post which he held for over three years In the beginning of 1854, when the P W W was organised as a separate branch of the administration, he became Deputy Registrar and to the Chief Secretary to Government and assisted the late Sir Henry Montgomery, Bart In the beginning of the following year Mr. Ramiengar had two appointments offered to him—one that of Sub-Serishtadar in the Nellore District, and the other that of Sub-Division Serishtadar in the then newly-formed Sub Collectorate in the Kistna District He preferred returning to his old district of Nellore, which he accordingly joined as the Collector's confidential clerk in matters of district administration, in certain branches of public business which were separately entrusted to him This office he filled until March, 1857, when he was appointed Head Serishtadar of the District of Tanjore He filled that post for nearly a year, and was then appointed a Deputy Collector of the 3rd Class in the same district About the middle of 1859, Mr Ramiengar was appointed by Sir Chas Trevelyan Governor in an Assistant to the Loan Commissioner for the purpose of settling the loans in the Tanjore District, and he was at the same time promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of Deputy Collectors In the course of the ensuing eight months he effected the change ordered by Government in the Dumah villages Sir Chas Trevelyan has publicly referred, on two or three occasions, to his excellent work Mr Ramiengar thus performed. On the completion of the work, Mr Ramiengar remained in Tanjore as the Collector's personal Assistant In 1861 he was appointed Sub Collector at Nuddiad, and remained there till the close of 1864 About this time the Government of India introduced the present paper currency, and the services of Mr. Ramiengar were placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government as Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency at Trichinopoly, on a salary rising from Rs. 600 to Rs 800 per mensem In January, 1866, he was drafted into the Chief Secretary's Office as first Assistant and remained there for one year In the beginning of 1867, on the death of Colonel Temple, Mr. Ramiengar was appointed Superintendent of Stamps on a salary of Rs. 1,000 In 1868, the office of Registrar General of Assurances having fallen temporarily vacant, he was appointed to act during Colonel Macdonald's absence on furlough to Europe He acted for nearly two years, and afterwards, from time to time, whenever the permanent incumbent was absent on leave, In October, 1868, Mr Ramiengar was appointed an Additional Member of Council, and held the office till October 1880 He had thus the honour of being in the Council for twelve years, and during that time took an active part in all the principal measures of legislation which came before the Council during that period. He was also a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Madras for more than eight years, and once declined the Acting Presidentship In May, 1872, he was admitted as a Companion to the Order of the Star of India. In 1873 he was called upon by Government to proceed to England for the purpose of giving evidence before the Parliamentary Finance Committee, which was then sitting In March, 1875, when Mr Powel retired from the office of the Director of Public Instruction, and Colonel Macdonald was appointed to succeed him, Mr Ramiengar was appointed Inspector General of Registration At the close of 1875 he was invited by the Duke of Buckingham to attend the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and had the Commemoration medal conferred upon him by the Viceroy He sat on various Committees on important public questions during his service under the Madras Government. His last post under this Government he filled for five and a half years, when the post of Dewan of Travancore having been offered to him by H H. the late Maharajah of that State, he accepted the office, and retired from the British service on a pension, after having served for over 35 years On his accepting the offer, His Highness wrote to him —"I am sincerely glad that your services as Dewan and responsible adviser to me have at last been secured Concerately hope that my name and yours may go down together to posterity in the future history of Travancore My sole ambition is to leave behind me a name which posterity will bless and gratefully remember" Of Mr Ramiengar's work during his six years' connection with Travancore we can at present only note the chief administrative improvements introduced during his Dewanship These were —the improvement of the Moonsiffs' and Zillah Courts, by raising their status and extending their jurisdiction of Moonsiffs and Zillah Judges, the reconstruction of the appellate High Court; creation of a Royal Court of Appeal, reorganisation of the Police, introduction of the Indian Penal Code and Procedure Codes; reconstruction of the different grades of Criminal Courts, revision and improvement of the Revenue establishments, a systematic Revenue Survey and settlement, improvement and extension of the irrigation system of Travancore, reorganisation of the Sub Department, improvement of the Forest Administration, appointment of a commission to enquire into the relations between landlord and tenant, and the extension of vernacular education During Mr Ramiengar's term of office in Travancore almost every branch of the Public Service was improved and the finances improved Regarding his administration generally, the present Rajah in addressing the Government of Madras, a few weeks ago, said —"On the occasion of the retirement of Mr Ramiengar, I desire to express my high appreciation of the important services he has rendered to this Travancore State during the period of over six years' tenure of the office of Dewan The records of his administration in the Government, and only remains for me to express my admiration of the ability, firmness and zeal with which I steadily carried out, in the face of no little ignorant opposition, measures which experience has shown to be generally beneficial The measures introduced by Mr. Ramiengar, I which he will be chiefly remembered in the State, are probably the inauguration of the Revenue Settlement and Survey, and the establishment of a sound system of Police Of very important effect of his administration which does not appear on the surface, and which will be remembered, to the very advantage of the situation the general tone as well as the efficiency of the Public Service has considerably improved" Such is the bare record of the services of one of the ablest and most hard-working Native gentlemen the Madras Presidency has produced during this century. A quiet, unassuming gentleman, he gained the esteem of all who met him, and his loss will be mourned by a large circle of friends throughout South India

The following telegram has been received from H H the Maharajah of Travancore the son-in-law of the late Hon'ble V. Ramiengar, C S I —"Exceedingly grieved to hear of the great loss yourself and family have sustained. I offer you all most heart-felt condolence. The loss is an irreparable one to the whole native community and to India."

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NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

It cannot be expected that we could possibly run a newspaper without the necessary throws and sinews which go to pay for editorial talent, printers' work, &c. But some of our subscribers evidently imagine that we keep an extra pressed hydraulic machine by which we can grind out editorials and other journalistic matter and news by the yard. It happens that our workshop won't do business on these terms, as we have no patent machinery of the kind working. We must therefore request all subscribers in arrears, for the past and present years, to pay up the amounts of their subscription, failing which their copies of the paper will be discontinued as we cannot afford to conduct this organ without recouping ourselves for the cost of publication.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1887

REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP

Our contemporary the *Evening Mail* has taken exception to the remarks we made regarding the alleged appointment of Colonel Grant as Revenue Commissioner of Mysore. Our contemporary is unnecessarily angry with us for accuses us of "gratuitous assumption." Unfortunately for our contemporary his conclusions are against the facts, for if, as he says, he has read the whole of the despatches and papers connected with the rendition of Mysore he will have seen that it was all along intended that the office of Revenue Commissioner should be conferred on native. Mr. D. Gordon, then Commissioner of Mysore, in a communication to the Government of India, dated Bangalore, 10th February 1879, remarked as follows —

"7 As regards the constitution of the Executive Government, the objects to be sought are that, while the vigour and efficiency secur. by individual responsibility shall be preserved, a check, from the weight of the opinion of a collective body, should be available in the action of the ruler, to provide against individual caprice. The least expensive and most readily available mode of providing such a check, will be to constitute, as has been proposed, a council of three. There should be Heads of Departments including the Executive Chief, First Minister, Dewan, or whatever he may be styled. Such a council might well consist of the First Minister, (Dewan) the Chief Judge of the High Court, and a Revenue Commissioner. The Heads of other Departments, might be called, as occasion requires, for consultation, but the above three alone would form the responsible council of advisers to the sovereign."

Referring again to a communication from the Government of India in the Foreign Department to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Camp Lahore, 8th April 1879, we read that —"His Excellency the Governor General agrees generally with the principles which the last mentioned paragraph proposes to lay down." Further on it is stated —"In the meantime His Excellency sanctions your proposal to establish a council of three members, which shall include the Heads of the two most important Departments in conjunction with the Chief Executive Minister, as the responsible adviser to the Maharajah."

It is perfectly clear that the two most important departments of the State would be the Revenue and Judicial. In creating the appointment of Revenue Commissioner there can be no doubt, from careful and deliberate perusal of the whole of the despatches between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, that it was intended that the post of Revenue Commissioner should be held by a native. For it will be seen from the extracts cited that it was intended that the Revenue Commissioner should be a member of the Maharajah's Council. That Her Majesty's Government did not approve of the idea of a European being a member of the Maharajah's Council is also evident. For, in a despatch to the Government of India, Lord Cranbrook, the then Secretary of State for India says —

"I observe that it was in contemplation that several of the Departments shall, for some time after the transfer, be presided over by Europeans. This may at first be necessary, but such an arrangement should, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, be regarded as purely transitional, and be terminated at the earliest date consistent with efficiency. It seems in any case open to question whether the head of a Department, if a European, should also be a member of the Maharajah's Council." The Italics are ours.

But for this objection of Her Majesty's Government to an European being in the Council, we think, Mr. Plumer the Chief Judge and Head of the Judicial Department should represent that department in the Council, and not as at present Mr. Chamba Chettar, the Second Judge. As we are not aware that the objection has since been withdrawn, we think the nomination of Colonel Grant is not in accordance with the declared wishes of Her Majesty's Government and therefore contend that if a Revenue Commissioner comes to be appointed according to the rulings given above, he must necessarily be a native, as he must be a member of the Council. It is just possible that the present admin. intention wants to bring in a European Revenue Commissioner so as to show that there is no native talent available within the Province. We are tired of pointing out that we have the best men for the most responsible posts in the Service of the State.

The argument of the *Evening Mail* that Mr. K. S. Shadri Iyer, was not a Revenue Commissioner, but only a Deputy Commissioner, when he was appointed as Dewan, does not prove the case of a contemporary for there was then no Revenue Commissionership in existence. Mr. Rangachariar should be remembered, was only new in office, and his death happening suddenly, a successor had to be appointed. And it should also be borne in mind that the appointment of Mr. Seshadri Iyer as his successor did not secure the approval of Lord Ripon, who contended it was strong to commendation of Sir James Gordon.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

For some reason which does not at all appear clear, it is the custom with Indian Journals to run down the Imperial Institute which is designed to perpetuate the Jubilee of our West Glorious Sovereign Queen Empress. Spread as we are by thousands of miles from the mother country it is not easy to gauge Home influences. Judging however from what appears in the English newspapers there can be no doubt that there is a dead set against the Imperial Institute because its objects and aims are Indian and Colonial. It is a notable fact that whenever any subject of Indian or Colonial interest is moved in the House of Commons, that House is at once emptied. It is not surprising therefore that the project of establishing an Imperial Institute in honor of our Sovereign Jubilee, to represent India and the Colonies does not find favor in Great Britain. If we come to consider the matter however, the fact is surprising in one way, for Great Britain owes its prosperity and supremacy to the wealth it derives from India. The fact that Her Imperial Majesty has heartily expressed a wish in favor of the Indian and Colonial Institute is a memorial of Her Jubilee should be sufficient to induce every loyal subject of hers to contribute towards it. Her son, our future Sovereign, has taken a strong interest in the project and we may be sure that his writing under the wish of his Imperial Mother. It behoves us therefore as loyal subjects of our Empress to spare no pains to render success of the scheme which is the heart. We in India should be very heartily thankful that Her Majesty has evinced this country out of all her Colonies to be the particular mark of her favor. It is also said that India will always be linked with the Jubilee celebration of the Empress Victoria. In connection with this subject we have great pleasure in giving the following extract from an address delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the 22nd April last by Sir Frederick Abel, C. B. D. C. L. F. R. S. &c.

"The Colonial and Indian Exhibition which owes not only its conception, but also its brilliant successful issue to your Royal Highness, will be prominently remembered in this room, for having achieved many results of vital importance and highest value to Her Majesty's subjects in all parts of Her vast Realms. The collection of all that is commercially valuable and scientifically interesting of the natural products of the great Indian Empire and the Colonies in one exhibition, embracing as it also did very comprehensive illustration of the development of commerce of the arts and of certain industries in the many countries beyond the seas which combine with the United Kingdom to constitute an Empire over nine million square miles in extent, afforded those at home an opportunity, surpassing all previous conception, of studying and comparing the natural history and resources of those distant lands, of which, attached though we might be individually to one or more of them by ties of friendship or of interest, the knowledge of many of us was of a very vague or partial character. To the Colonists who visited us last year, the Exhibition has been of inestimable value in affording them a most favourable and appropriate opportunity of becoming acquainted or renewing their old friendship with the Mother Country, and of examining the progress there made in the industrial, educational, and commercial development, in leading to the cultivation of intimacy between Colonists from different sections of the Queen's Dominions, and in affording them invaluable opportunities of comparing the resources and state of development of their respective countries with those of other parts of Europe. No more convincing illustrations than were provided by this great Exhibition could have been conceived of the importance, to the Home Country to each Colony, and to India, of fostering intimate relationship and unity of action. No more encouraging proof could have been afforded of the desire of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects at home to cultivate a knowledge of those far off countries which the enterprise and perseverance of the British, and men of British offspring have converted into prosperous and important Dominions. Chiefly during the period of the Queen's reign this was furnished by the interest which the thousands upon thousands, who came from all parts, displayed in the study of the instructive collections to be gathered at South Kensington. It was the success of the Exhibition which led to the debate for institution of the suggestion first made by your Royal Highness in a letter addressed by you in the autumn of 1884 to the Agents General of the Colonial Governments, that a permanent representation of the resources of the Colonies and India and of their continually progressing development, might with great benefit to the Empire be established in this country. That the realisation of this idea upon a sufficiently comprehensive basis might constitute a worthy memorial of the accomplishment of fifty years of a wise and prosperous reign, was moved not per saltum in its character excepting so far as it constituted an emblem of the love and loyalty of Her Majesty's subjects, but too long, as she would most desire, to serve the interests of the entire Empire, had only to be pointed out by your Royal Highness to be heartily concurred in by the Official Representatives of the Colonies and India, who were so intimately identified with the triumphs of the recent Exhibition. The Committee to whom you, Sir, entrusted the elaboration of a scheme for carrying this conception into effect, became persuaded by a careful consideration of the subject that such an Institution as your Royal Highness desired to see spring into life, to be a memorial worthy of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign and to fulfil the great purposes which it shall in view must not be confined in its objects to particular portions of the Queen's Dominions but must be made through representative of the interests and of the unity of the whole Empire. The outline of the scheme for the establishment of an Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, which met with the cordial approval of your Royal Highness, was necessarily concerned dealing with the very wide extent of ground which the operations of the Institute are intended to cover but those who have carefully considered it and rightly interpreted its proposals, have not failed to realise that it aims at very much more than the mere maintenance of collections, illustrative of the natural products of our Colonies and of India, and of the development and present condition of the chief industries of different parts of the Empire. One of the primary objects of the Institute will certainly be the establishment of the highly valuable and carefully arranged, and efficiently maintained repositories of the natural products which constitute the resources, and are emblematic of the important positions in the Empire, of those great Colonial possessions which during the fifty years of Her Majesty's reign, have in many instances, expanded to marvellous development in extent, in commercial, social and even in political importance. The recent Exhibition amply afforded conclusive demonstration of the great interest and value to the United Kingdom which must attach to such collections if properly organised, by such illustrations as the magnificent collections of valuable woods, from nearly every Colony, many quite unknown in England, of the great variety of valuable economic products from India of the existence of which we at home had little idea, it also served to convince us that our knowledge of the great countries, which constitute the chief portion of the Empire is very limited and imperfect, and that their resources are in many directions still in the infancy of development. Our Colonial Brethren cannot, on their part, fail to be greatly benefited by being thoroughly represented in a well selected and carefully organized assemblage of illustrations of the sources of prosperity which constitute the sinews of their commerce, and upon a continued exploration and enlargement of which must depend the maintenance of their influence upon industrial and social progress. No other can they fail to reap substantial advantages by pursuing a friendly rivalry with each other in demonstrating the advances made from time to time in the development of the resources of the respective portions of the Empire in which their lot is cast. * * * The Institute will, however, not only operate actively under its own roof in promoting the cultivation of a better knowledge of the geography, natural history, and resources of our Colonies, and for the advancement of the interests of the Colonists in this Country it is also contemplated that representations of the natural products of the Colonies and India, carefully identified with the more elaborate Reconsorthe has established shall be distributed to provincial centres, and that the provinces shall be kept thoroughly conversant with the current information from the Colonies and India, bearing upon the interests of the commercial and the manufacturer and the intending emigrant. Although the formation, and maintenance up to date, of collections illustrative of the development and present condition of the important Industries of the Empire also Farms, as I have stated, a part of the programme of the Institute, the scope of its activity in relation to industry will be of a much more comprehensive character, indeed it is to be hoped that the work which it will achieve in furtherance of the development and progress of industries and their future maintenance in the United Kingdom at least upon a footing of equality with their competitors in the great Continental States, will be most prominent in securing to the Imperial Institute the exalted position which it should occupy as the National Jubilee Memorial of Her Majesty's reign."

Occasional Notes

Four thousand families are said to be suffering great privations in Texas in consequence of the drought.

The investigations of claims against ex-King Theebaw have commenced in Mandalay and will evidently take some time judging from the number of applicants.

Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh, K. C. S. I., brother and Prime Minister of the reigning Prince of Jodhpore, in Rajputana, left Vienna on the 25th ultimo for Paris on his way to England, where he is going to attend the Queen's Jubilee.

The King and the Queen of the Belgians, and Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Austria, and Prince and Princess Philippe of Saxe Coburg Gotha are to arrive at Buckingham Palace on June 20, and they will be the guests of the Queen till the following Saturday.

The Maharajah of Kashmir, accompanied by the two Princes, has received Stanley from Jamrud on the 5th instant. The out-wash and tent, the Resident going out by boat, meals to meet the Maharajah and accompanying him in, followed by a long procession of state barges which passed and the seven bridges of the city.

It is rumoured in Mysore that the rest of the Bombay troops are there at present return to India in November, but it is not known whether others from the same Presidency will take their places. They will so needs be wanted, it is hoped by that time that the military police and Madras troops will be able to keep the country in order.

About two years ago several charges were brought against Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung in connection with the Meloorum riot in the city. A Commission which sat to enquire into these charges found him guilty and imposed a heavy fine on him. A Hyderabad paper now learns that the Nizam has granted full pardon to the Nawab, and also remitted the fine that was inflicted upon him.

A London correspondent referring to the disgraceful scenes in the House of Commons says —"It is not impossible that the present state of political feeling may lead to a revival of duelling. The fresh members complain that there is no way of meeting the libels uttered against them except by holding the libeller personally responsible. I believe that bellicose messages are now passing from one side of the House to the other."

It has been understood that the Queen's Jubilee would be made the occasion of conferring on a considerable number of State officers various orders and distinctions. A list comprising about thirty names was to be submitted to Her Majesty a short time ago as a first instalment. It is believed that the announcement of these honours will be made on the day of the anniversary of the accession, and not on Her Majesty's birthday, as is usual in the case of the small annual batch of honours.

In the *Egyptian Gazette* of the 7th ultimo appeared the following paragraph:—"His Highness the Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., has been graciously pleased to confer his Star of Merit on His Excellency Osman Pasha Orphi, Governor of Alexandria, whose high qualities and brilliant services will, it is to be hoped, be recognised by the Maharajah's illustrious Suzerain at the approaching Jubilee distribution of honours." It is a new departure for private gentlemen in India to be graciously pleased to confer Stars of merit, etc.

A correspondent in Afghanistan sends to the Times the following amusingly translated extract from a letter, which is said to have been sent by the son of Mulla Mustak Aliza to the tribesmen at Dhar, exciting them to a fatwa against the Ameer of Kabul:—"The present Ameer is very tyrannical. He is running at his own sweet will in regard to subjects. The tax on Ameer has been taken from all our noble families from Kabul, and he takes it out of our people, and we say that he is a great friend of the Feringhee, no against our Mullahs. But Sir Lepel Griffin is now gone from him, &c., &c. It is proposed that all the tribes should consult on the matter and shall act according to the order of their Law."

Local and Domestic.

Sarthia Case.—We learn that Gundaswamy, the 1st accused in this case, known as the Dancing Girl's case, was ordered to be arrested and committed to jail by Mr Nissoorodeen, Acting Magistrate of the Town Police Court, in consequence of some jewels having been found in the well of a house he occupies. Gundaswamy was on bail before this.

A lecture was delivered on Friday evening last, at the rooms of the Hindu Improvement Society, Cantonment, on "the superstitions of Hindu marriages" by a native gentleman connected with "*The Hindu*" of Madras. The chair was taken by the Professor of Mathematics at the Central College, and the meeting was very well attended by educated natives.

Lost and Found.—It was reported to Police a fortnight ago that some clothing, a watch and a gold ring of the aggregate value of Rs 112-8-0 was stolen from the residence of Mr Abdul Rahman Sahib, the Second Magistrate, Civil and Military Station. We understand now that the property was found on Friday last at the Petta in the possession of native boys, being actually locked up by the Police. The case will be put for trial on the 25th instant.

Defamation.—Chinna Thambiah, the luggage Clerk at the Bangalore Government State Railways Company, preferred a charge of defamation against one Vedigiri a provisioner of the Kolar Gold Mines, before Mr Abdul Rahman Sahib, Second Magistrate. Mr J. C. S. Law appeared for the complainant and the case was defended by Mr H. C. Gough. The facts of the case are that on the 10th March last, accused was a passenger to Kolar from Bangalore by the H. G. & M. Goods Train, that the accused brought a large quantity of luggage with him which he intended carrying to Kolar, that he showed the complainant 8 passenger tickets and claimed the deduction allowed by the Railway Company, viz., 20 lbs of luggage on each ticket and paid seven annas in excess for him. When the accused arrived at Kolar it was discovered that he owned six tickets only and not 8, whereupon he was made to pay Rs 1-0 for the difference. Accused then told the Railway authorities that he had paid complainant Rs 1-8-0 for his luggage and showed him six tickets only. A reference being made to the Luggage Receipt, that document denoted that two allowances of luggage was given for eight tickets and seven annas charged as excess. The accused repeated this and repeated that he paid Rs 1-8-0 at Bangalore and not seven annas. The matter was then reported to the Assistant Traffic Manager of the Division who held an enquiry on the matter which resulted in the suspension of the accused till such time as he could clear himself in a court of law and hence this charge. Six witnesses were examined for the prosecution including the Assistant Traffic Manager, the Station Master, the Booking Clerk, and some peons. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and sticks to his original statement that he paid the complainant Rs 1-8-0 in place of seven annas as shown on the luggage ticket. He said he had witnesses to prove his statement, a list of whom Mr Gough said he would file on behalf of the accused. The defence will be entered into on the 20th instant. Accused was in the meantime released on Bail.

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore Saturday, May 21, 1887.

NOTIFICATIONS RELATING TO THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

The 10th May 1887.

Camp No. 374.—Mr Venkata Rao, Amildar of the Heggadadevanakote Taluk, is granted leave without pay from the 6th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

During the absence of Amildar Venkata Rao, he is to report further orders, to the Shirastadar of the Taluk.

Camp No. 372.—With reference to Notification Camp No. 2014, dated 17th March 1887, Mr Nanjaraja Urs, Revenue Inspector, Mysore District, is appointed to act as an Grade Amildar under Commissioner of the Malavalli Taluk during the absence of Nanjaraja Urs, Revenue Inspector.

The 14th May 1887.—Camp No. 130.—Mr Venkata Rao, Amildar of the Channapatna Taluk, is granted four months and two days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

During the absence of Narasinga Rao on leave or until further orders, Mr Jamal Sheriff Sahib, will be in charge of the Channapatna Taluk. He is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

Camp No. 140.—Mr B. Gopalsingh, Assistant to the Amildar Mahal Officer, is granted one month and twelve days' privilege leave, from the 2nd June 1887, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Camp No. 146.—The 20 days' privilege leave granted to Mr Muddappa, Forest Probationer, in Notification No. 110 of 20th August 1885 not having been availed of, is hereby cancelled.

Mr Muddappa, Forest Probationer, is granted twenty one days' privilege leave from the 15th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Camp No. 161.—C. Shamangal Aiyar, Peregar of Tilal, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mahomed Jalil, 1st Class Police Inspector, Sira District, is placed in the 4th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Peregar of Tilak during the absence of Shamangal on leave or until further order.

Camp No. 507.—Mr P. N. Krishna Murti, Deputy Commissioner of the Panjim District, is granted privilege leave for one month from such date as he may be relieved of the charge of his District.

Mr B. K. Venkatarama Aiyangar, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade is appointed to be Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Panjim, 4th Grade, during the absence of Mr Krishna Murti or until further orders.—Pojam Ittier Mr Ananda Rao takes charge of the Mysore District.

No. 17.—Mr G. P. Meikle John delivered over, and Colonel T. A. Campbell assumed charge of the Kolar District and Treasury on the afternoon of 14th May 1887.

No. 18.—Mr T. Ananda Rao, C.E., delivered over, and Mr K. Ramachandra Rao, assumed charge of the Hassan District and Treasury on the afternoon of 14th instant.

No. 19.—Mr P. N. Panna, delivered over and Mr C. M. Hole assumed charge of the Hazur Treasury on the afternoon of the 9th May 1887.

Mr L. G. McTurk Hill, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st instant, or date of departure.

General Summary

Queen's Jubilee Day.—All public offices in the Madras Presidency will be closed on the 20th instant, being the Jubilee day of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India.

Out Allowances.—We understand that a large number of clerks who have proceeded to the hills with Government have submitted petitions complaining of the curtailment made this year in their hill allowances, and pointing out that in the case of men drawing small salaries especially married men with families, the transfer to the hills is practically ruinous to them.

Tenure of Land Revenue Commissioners.—Government have directed that one of the Land Revenue Commissioners should always be at head quarters but that no other restrictions will be placed upon the tenure of the Commissioners. A monthly return of their movements should be submitted to Government, who should also be kept informed of the whereabouts of all the Commissioners.

Ex King Theebaw.—The sepoys of King Theebaw to this Presidency now attract no attention. Nobody mentions him, and yet he lives and thrives in physical way on the sensuous of Ratnagiri. His bungalow is large and pleasant, and is peopled by a happy family of two wives and four noisy children. His servants are numerous enough for all his present wants. His *menagerie* is well supplied, and is superintended by a European chief, aided by two or more Burmese assistants. His Majesty sees the hand of contentment and *thinks this his destiny. His only regret* is he without doors out of his finger commands the status and pomp of a potentate, he is so much in his restricted precincts, where he has constituted only of fellow prisoners with the philosophy of a wise man.—*A. I.*

Election of Native Chiefs.—At Poona the other day an important question was discussed. Who should Sardars and Native Chiefs elect their sons? Mr Ranade was in favor of Rajkumar colleges. We think he means Rajkumar colleges as they should be rather than they are. Because, we fear that these colleges cut a good figure on paper, and other ones let reports only. Those who know them intimately have not any faith in them. *We are at the same time happy to state* that the Guzerat schools are well spoken of everywhere. The youths that attend it love the institution and their masters. Here could not be better proof of its success. The secret of Mr Strip's success is that he does not make believe to love his pupils, but really loves them.—*I. S.*

Mofussil Correspondent.—We invite the attention of our mofussil correspondents to the following piece of advice given by the renowned 'Native thinker' in the columns of our morning contemporary.—Mofussil correspondents should remember that the time of the reader is most valuable and must be economised, should, therefore avoid talking much *of themselves, trying to display their literary* exuberance, dwelling upon uninteresting trifles should confine themselves to important news, relating to subjects like the following.—The weather and agricultural prospects, Epidemics, Grave crimes, Serious accidents, Official regulations, Public grievances, Public meetings and speeches, Important visitors, Important official decisions, Deaths of important persons, Important sets or proceedings of Municipalities.—*Hindu.*

Extracts.

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The *Bangalore*.—From the movements of the Russians it is quite clear that they are trying their best to advance towards India. The boundary question is not been settled. Complications have now arisen in Kabul. The fall of Abdul Rahman is certain if the Russians do not side him. The Russians will turn hostile as soon as the English interest in the situation then will be very critical. It is difficult for human beings to check the career of Russia. The English believe that the Russians are not so expert in attack as in defence. This may mean that the Russians will remain station somewhere near Kabul and that the English troops will drive them away. But if they can extend the railway to Herat they will be able to reach that place from St. Petersburg in the course of ten days while the English will not be able to bring troops from England to Peshawar within 22 days. For these reasons the *English will* have to depend a great deal upon the Indian troops. The English ought now to try to satisfy the people of India in every possible manner. You are made a partner of empire with Russia. Young Lord Russell advices towards Kabul and Tartary and Persia may be in her grasp. You may take Kabul if you like. But British India you must not implicate the interest of India. You will have to check the advance of the Bear through their assistance.

MORALITY AND RELIGION

The *Pioneer*.—Those who have read the report, published in our issue of yesterday of Sir Lepel Griffin's summing up against the murderer of Miss Nell can hardly fail to have been struck with the marked manner in which he employed the particular case to illustrate the peculiar legal relation in which the English rulers stand to the Indian people. Suppose in England a murderer were to declare, he had acted in obedience to a Divine command, it might not unreasonably be supposed that the insane mind was unhinged, for it would never occur to the average English mind in its normal state to attribute to the Deity the sanction of a murder, and in such a case the plea of insanity would, in the majority of cases, be successfully urged as a reason for withholding punishment. Not so in India. In Europe in the middle ages some of the subtlest moralists and philosophers used to hold that had Moses found the exact reverse of the Ten Commandments on the Sinaitic Tables, he would have been equally bound to teach them as the highest morality, and so among the various sects in Places of the Indian *Empire morality hangs solely on religion* and law beneath them both. Nearly the whole population of India considered that they were performing their duty to God and their country in burning widows or slaying children, and upon entered into their heads that law could interfere where religion spoke so definitely. In committing suttee or infanticide, the Hindu was neither immoral nor insane, he was doing his duty so far as he knew it, and his mental faculties were undisturbed. As a matter of fact, it was the known morality, so far as the sense of the perpetrators were concerned that kept English lawgivers for a time interfering, but *this could not last long. Law the protection* of life, property and civil rights is supreme in the civilisation of modern Europe, and if the secret in of any religion is contrary to its mandates it is the religion that must yield. The result is curious. The morality of the West has come to the East, not directly in morality, but as legality. In other words the English lawgivers forbade the Hindu to do a certain thing not because it was immoral, but because it was illegal, and yet the deterrent and retributive effect of the prohibition brought the Hindu more into harmony with the essential principles of Christianity. The law has been the best missionary in the East, and it is just because he emphasised the fact that its function as a missionary is not exhausted that *the remarks of Sir Lepel Griffin* are worthy of notice. Their bearing on Nazar Ali's case was merely that the murderer deserved to be hanged even though he may have fancied he was doing a duty in the sight of God, but they have a much more general reference. It is obvious that if we once recognise the principle that acts which have the sanction of religion need not on that account be tolerable by law, we need not stop at suttee and infanticide. Sir Lepel argues that if a special Divine order were given to a man to commit murder, the proper thing would be to hang him unless a special Divine reprieve arrived. No doubt he would say that when special Divine orders are given to men to marry infants who don't know what they are doing, *they should be punished for obedience* unless a Divine order come to the contrary.

CIVILIZED AND BARBAROUS NOTIONS

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*.—The *Englishman* says.—An example of the wide difference between the European and the native way of looking at essential points was afforded the other day when two Bengali Honorary Magistrates of Calcutta sentenced a man to three months' rigorous imprisonment for biting off part of his wife's nose. English Judges in India have from time to time passed sentences of six and seven years' imprisonment for this barbarous crime of inflicting irreparable disfigurement on a woman, but the general body of educated natives have yet to be indoctrinated with the truth that the offence of an assault is aggravated instead of being mitigated by being committed on a woman.

"Fundamental, at least a good many of them, also need to be indoctrinated with some truths. The First truth is that female chastity is a commodity which has some value, by the vast majority of men it is considered more valuable than gold or precious gems. To a Hindu, generally speaking, it is more valuable than his own life. The second is, that as it is done in Europe, here in Asia the worth of female chastity is not valued by the measure of silver or gold. In Europe, juries and Judges sit to decide the value in pounds of the honour of a female. When the price is fixed, the injured spirit to the husband and he goes away injured. The third is, that justice must be administered in India in accordance with the notions of the people. It was that British statesman made *solitary* penal in India which is not so in England. The *Englishman* thinks that the disfigurement of a woman is a barbarous crime. So it is. But it must seem more barbarous to those who value women more for their beautiful noses, than to those who value them from other causes. When, therefore, the nose of a faithless wife is bitten off by a husband, the former will not feel disposed to notice the faithlessness of the woman, but cry over the destruction of the beautiful nose. In India a woman is valued for her transcendental virtues, and therefore her faithlessness created great horror than the loss of her nose. Indeed it is felt that such a woman is not worthy to have any beautiful nose at all, to tempt black guards who are fond of beautiful noses, and to bring disgrace upon the family of her husband, of her parent, upon herself, and upon her race, and irreparably wrong her lord who took her in his bosom, and upon whom she promised to love and obey for ever and ever.

In all the cases the punishments awarded were only a few months' and sometimes for

weeks' and sometimes even a few days' imprisonment! So the *Englishman* had better go home to indoctrinate his people with the truth he preaches. The real fact is there is no very great difference of feeling in this matter between Englishmen at home and the Asiatics. If there is any difference English Judges seem to be more lenient than the *Bengalees*, but this is not due to any other cause than the influence of the Anglo Indians who are the masters of the country. At home Englishmen are as a rule humane and just but no sooner they come to this country they are seized by a mania—a mania which creates a thirst for native blood. The *English man* in his own country would have no doubt felt that an outraged husband has reason to lose his temper. But in India it is a thirst for blood all along. Men who are punished with a few weeks' imprisonment in *England* are hanged here or at least transported for life. But yet the *Englishman* and the Anglo Indians it represents are not satisfied. They want more blood!

SEDITION MONGERS AMONG SPOLICIAS

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*.—When one nation rules over another the inevitable result is a feeling of race enmity between the two. The conquered people are naturally *tempted to cherish it every moment*, and to express it with greater or lesser bitterness on occasion requires. Indeed often times it may be thought to keep it up. The dominant people would also no doubt conceive the feeling of race antagonism. Thus conceive it as an inevitable accompaniment of their position and pride. But nothing is so dangerous to them as the growth of a reciprocal race *feeling. The growth of it every moment* places their ascendancy in greater and greater peril. Thus it is their interest to stop the progress of this feeling, if it be impossible to remove it altogether. Some good natured people who are not used to extend their mental operations to a point of seriousness think that the removal of race feeling is equally good with the Government and the people. *The good of it to the Government and the people is certainly not equal.* Indeed, from one point of view, it may be questioned whether the removal of race feeling in a country governed by foreigners is at all good to the people. They may suffer some temporary inconveniences arising from it. But it can bring no danger to them for this simple reason that a naked man has no fear of the cloth *stealing that. But to the Government* the growth of race feeling does not only mean mere offence but many an infinite peril and hazard. From the beginning of Aryan traditions down to a recent date, the ruling passion of the Indo Aryan race was to love their own manners and customs, their own modes of thought and ways of life. They were content not only with passionately *loving those, but felt it to be their primary* virtue to hate and despise manners and customs, men and things of foreign countries. They were always built resort to physical force, and their deep hatred of foreign manners and foreigners was their strong weapon of defence. The glory of the Brahman survived the successive invasions and conquests of the country by invaders of *Kshatrias*, Scythians, Moghuls, Tartars, Pathans and the rest, because the Brahman cherished, on the top of all that is good and excellent in the world his Indian songs and because he continued to despise to the end of time the barbarous modes of life and the rude ways of thinking which the successive foreign conquerors brought with them. The result was that the Indo Aryans with this weapon of race feeling and race pride in every instance succeeded to completely overthrow, in course of time, the power which the strength of arms and brute force had enabled the conquering nations to bring to bear upon them. Thus it was that the rude *Yavanas* who had vanquished the Brahmans by arms were completely subdued by the *Brahmanical genius* of moral superiority founded on race pride. Thus it was that the Bodhes were vanquished, and that the Moghuls and Pathans. It is clear, therefore, that however the British Government may disarm the nation of all swords and spears, in the growth of race feeling there lurks a danger to the British rule which, though it may not be near at hand, is one that a true statesman *might well take* note of. It is a fortunate circumstance no doubt to our foreign rulers that a race of so called educated Hindus, particularly of Hindus denationalized by a sojourn in England, is growing up in the country who take a special pride in abjuring all pride of race and nationality. But the effect of the silly and abnormal disposition of this *new race of* beings is counterbalanced by the doings and sayings of a certain section of the Anglo Indian community.

THE SOBRIETY OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA

The following letters on the above subject appear in the *Times*:

Sir,—Mr Buckland evidently mistakes both the meaning and the object of my speech, of which he has probably read only a few lines, but he is welcome to a fraction of the evidence which I was summing up when, in speaking of *India and Burmah*, I quoted the sentence. We found India sober and we have made it drunken.

A native of Calcutta quoted by Mr Kennaway, says:—

Among my office mates a quarter of a century ago only about 10 per cent drank at all, and only two were drunkards. A similar reckoning now would give 50 per cent of drinkers *and at least* 8 *or* 10 *per cent or drunkards*. M S H Kennaway of Mandalay, Civil Officer of Lower Burmah:—In the wake of the British came the grog shop. We have now annexed Upper Burmah and in a friend writing to the press from Burmah states that in a few years Upper Burmah will look as heavy drunk.

Sir Alfred Lyall, M P, in his 'Thirty Years' Experience in India,' says:—*Alcohol was among the native* 30 *years* ago were practically unknown. Now, alas! all is changed.

Keshub Chunder Sen, a most able and representative Hindu gentleman again and again denounced the wrong which our drink was inflicting on his helpless countrymen and said on his death bed that the brightest intellects of Bengal and the most promising of her sons were falling victims to this vice. He told an English clergyman that it was impossible to exaggerate the wretchedness and ruin which were increasing year by year, and that whole families have been swept away by drink.

Nunda Lal Ghosh, Barrister-at-law, said in a speech last year that "the demon of drink introduced by a Christian Government had come to intensify the misery of the people of *India, and that it is the duty of all English* men, who hold the destiny of 250,000,000 of them, *to follow in their footsteps*, to stop the current of that poison."

The *Friend of India* after speaking of the dissipation of the British Government, added:—

The very power which has long all this *has been so demoralizing the 200,000,000 of its* subjects. Under British rule drunkenness has spread and is spreading with the rapidity of a pestilence.

The *Madras Mail*, a leading daily paper, wrote some time ago:—"The conviction is growing stronger every day that the vice of intemperance which is rapidly spreading in this country is not confined to the lower castes."

Mr J B Barton, of Madras says that among the Hindoos "the vice of drunkenness had scarcely existed, till recent introduction of British rule."

The Reverend J Gibson Gregson says:—"Unfortunately the nation of abstainers is gradually becoming a nation of drunkards and that through the national customs of its rulers." He quotes from "a leader of native thought the opinion that drinking is rapidly increasing among the educated classes, and many similar testimonies.

Mr Samuel Smith M P, on his return from a visit to India in which he made it his special object to ascertain the condition of the natives, wrote in the *Contemporary Review* of last July that the local control of the liquor traffic is urgently demanded by the natives. He says:

"I was often told by the natives that groups of four villages have been formed in many places where the vice was unknown before."

Mr Buckland says that "only three million of the people of Bengal are, one two fifth of the population "now consume spirituous liquors." The remark substantiates what I said more fully than all other evidence. That India was once a sober country is universally admitted. If a two of the whole population now drink what the Mahomedans call *sharab* or shiraz water, as well as other *intoxicating drinks it must be certain that* drunkenness is fearfully on the increase.

Mr Buckland refers to the Excise returns. They show that in Bengal the revenue from native liquor had increased in the six years from 1877 to 1883 by 23,000,000 rupees, and that in Assam the receipts from Excise duty have trebled themselves in ten years. I find it stated that during the last three years, compared with the ten preceding years, the average increase is 16 per cent in Bengal, 56 per cent in Bombay, 13 per cent in Madras and 74 per cent in Burmah.

Some of these testimonies and much more *to the same effect, may be found in the report* of the British and Colonial Temperance Congress of 1886. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H W Fawcett.

SCINDIA'S HOARDED TREASURE

The Times of India.—The most picturesque feature of Sir Auckland Colvin's Financial Statement was the unexpected announcement that of the annual Public Works Loan of five and a half crores of rupees, three and a half crores would be obtained by the investment in *Government* securities at the desire of the Gwalior Board of Regency of treasure hoarded *by the late Maharaja Scindia. In return for* the use of money that has long been dormant in the vaults the young Maharajah will receive some forty lakhs of rupees annually—no magnificent allowance, no doubt, even though he has a revenue of over a crore of rupees, that is far more than a million pounds. Many guesses will be made in India as to how, forth, and the unearthing of Scindia's treasure from the Financial Secretary to the Government of India is likely to give them a new activity. The story, according to the custom of the Scindia family, was carefully concealed in large pits, the whereabouts of which was only known to a few. When Sir Michael, when he was called in by the Gwalior *Board of Regency*, found that treasure to the extent of more than five million sterling had been accumulated in pits and wells, sunk in the floors of vaults in the women's quarters of the palace. These vaults were partially underground, and daylight was only admitted to each of them through a small slit in the walls. *After removing the earth for a depth of six feet* the workmen uncovered a smooth and level pavement of large flagstones. When these had been lifted there was a square pit filled to the brim with glittering silver. There were several of these secret treasures, in one of two of which jewels were concealed, but most of them contained about fifteen lakhs of Gwalior rupees. In each pit, says our Calcutta correspondent, there could be seen the money exactly piled up which was engraved in the annual accounts, with the name of the Gwalior Minister who ordered the secret hoard to be provided for the secret of this enterprise was thus entrusted to a few confidential servants. The money was then dug up and shovelled into bags to the amount of three and a half crores of rupees, which will be sent to the Calcutta mint in instalments of eighty lakhs of rupees the first instalment having already reached its destination. The rupees, we are told, are pure silver, and are clean and bright looking, as if they had come spick and span from the *Gwalior Mint, for it seems to have been the* Maharajah's custom to put away only freshly coined rupees into his treasure vaults. All this reads like a tale of the Arabian Nights, or some half-mythical incident in the story of the conquest of Peru.

The loan to the Government of three and a half crores of rupees by the greatest money lenders has a practical as well as a picturesque side. It enables this treasure from the Scindia Durbar has given a special fillip to financial business, and it will be found to be fully half the sum of the work of designing in his subject, so long as the Government of India hold three and a half million pounds in hand, the Government of India can put the loan to the best use, but supply a new source of wealth and wealth which, as the accounts of a portion of the rupees, will, we fear, be applied to the development of the country. The wealth of the Indian nation was never really in question. Nay, the third million of rupees in the hands of the lower middle classes to the thousands, from the proverbial stocking and invest them in Bonds, notes. Thus he accomplished by issuing his new loans in very small pieces. Something of the same kind might be attempted here by and by, for the practice of lending is common to all classes, out of the Presidency towns, but the Government may very well remain satisfied for some time to come if [illegible] Investors are able to lend them two or three millions each. But just as Napoleon III issued small pieces of Government paper for the convenience of the French provincial trades people and agricultural tourists, so the Government of India might issue unusually large pieces to the princes who wish to turn their hoard hings to good account. Some such precaution will have to be adopted to prevent the paper being too easily negotiable. We all remember the story of two native princes who rushed down to Bombay in a panic at the time of the Peiji Dah affair and stood behind the counter as the dealers sold off his Government stock. If the native princes are to become large holders of Indian securities it would never do to have the market flooded whenever there were rumours of trouble. However, precautions of some kind will, of course, be adopted, and then, as in the case of Scindia, *new relations will naturally arise between the Princes* and the Supreme Government. Chiefs who trust the Government with their money—the truest test of confidence in political life—can in return be safely trusted in matters politic. So far as the preservation of internal order goes, and the repulse of any possible attack from without, the *interests of the Government and* the Princes must be the same. They, too, if they follow Scindia's example, will have a stake in the country, and they should be permitted to take a part in its defence.

At present half of our troops in India are engaged in watching the armies of the Native States. Our army in British India is composed of native, consists of less than 200,000 men. *The armies of the Native States* consist, on paper, of 500,000. They are a weakness to us now because they have to be watched, and also because they are at the disposal of foreign service. But it is known to be the fixed desire of many princes to remodel their troops, to reduce the heavy expense into more almost wasteful and to possess a compact little army of Eighty men well equipped, well drilled, and well armed. India, as we said the other day, has now actually come to touch with one of the great imperial empires, Russia, and that Afghanistan is now the neighbour that has to be taken into account, and that makes a world of difference. The number of troops that have sufficed for the protection of India hitherto will no longer suffice, *and it is the chief military problem of the day* to utilize the capital material at hand in the Native States. Whenever a Chief chooses to follow the example of Scindia and to prove that he has an actual stake in the welfare of the empire he might fairly, we think, be permitted to remodel his army if he desires to do so, and, there are few Chiefs who would fret against the restrictions now set upon them in this direction. Shows and fireworks rubble can be turned into excellent troops if proper care be bestowed on them. But in Hyderabad the reorganization has actually the Government of India have interested Lord Dufferin more than anything else he saw in his tour through the Gwalior state. Some of the cavalry of infantry, who constitute the bodyguard of the Prince, are very favourably spoken of by the Viceroy. Officers, horses, and men, all are in excellent condition, well mounted and equipped with lance, sword and carbine, and have strong English saddles. Two or three years ago the *Army* and *cavalry* were in the most disorderly rabble. They would be the better of a few European officers but if they were properly drilled they would form a most useful contingent for service with the Forces. What has been done in Hyderabad can be accomplished elsewhere. It must, however, be remembered that the armies of the native states *however* worthless and inconsistently they may be are a source of strength to the Imperial rights, and in coming years we may put the army in order the Gwalior is worth the expense of the experiment. Here is an example that is only of less moment to the Government than to the Prince and the Native Chiefs. If he [illegible] the Prince [illegible] subsidy [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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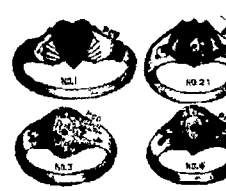

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do IV.—Alteration of Verbal bases otherwise than by transformation and augmentation.

do V.—Final augmentation of Verbal bases.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 21st May.—In the House of Lords last night, Lord Salisbury, in reply to a question, denied that any rupture had occurred between the Afghan Boundary Commissioners, but said that the negotiations would probably be somewhat protracted.

The Bill permitting the Duke of Connaught to return to England for the Jubilee has been passed

Trichinopoly, 23rd May.—The Srirangam Club has resolved to request the British Government to introduce an adequate representative element into the Government of this country in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, and to appoint a Commission for elaborating practical schemes.

Constantinople, 23rd May.—The Porte has sent an identical note to the Great Powers urging that an agreement be soon come to regarding a candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

Berlin, 23rd May.—The German police arrested two French Railway officials in the act of removing a boundary post on the frontier at Montreaux.

London, 25th May.—It is not anticipated that the incident of the arrest of the French Railway officials by the German police at Montreaux will cause trouble between the two countries.

London, 25th May.—Parliament has adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess.

Paris, 26th May.—The Opera Comique was burnt last night during the performance of *Mignon*. Twenty performers lost their lives. The audience succeeded in escaping from the building.

St. Petersburg, 26th May.—The *St. Petersburg Gazette* denies that Russia is advancing towards Badkshan.

Berlin, 26th May.—It is officially announced that the Crown Prince is suffering from an affection of the throat. It is admitted that the only hope of course lies in course of time.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It cannot be expected that we could possibly run a newspaper without the necessary thews and sinews which go to pay for editorial talent, printers' work, &c. But some of our subscribers evidently imagine that we keep an extra-pressed hydraulic machine by which we can grind out editorials and other journalistic matter and news by the yard. It happens that our workshop won't do business on these terms, as we have no patent machinery of the kind working. We must therefore request all subscribers in arrears, for the past and present years, to pay up the amounts of their subscription, failing which their copies of the paper will be discontinued as we cannot afford to conduct the organ without recouping ourselves for the cost of publication.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1887.

THE MAHARAJAH'S COUNCIL.

One of the greatest mysteries in the machinery of the administration of the Mysore State, is the constitution, deliberations, and operations of the Maharajah's Council. In the times of the English Sovereigns the doings of the infamously notorious "Star Chamber" were conducted with the greatest secrecy; still, it was known that that Council was an active one which made its terrible power and malignant influence felt. No dummies was that body composed of; though unconstitutional, no doubt, it was active and vigorous. But the why and the wherefore of the Council of the Maharajah of Mysore, the object and aim of its existence, and the scope of its operations, are a puzzle which it would be difficult to unravel but for the fact that it exists in name. The President of the Council, the Dewan, as a matter of fact, represents all the other members, and carries every thing as he pleases. Whether the council ever sit, and if so, when, and what are their deliberations and decisions, are matters of doubt, but this much is certain that, so far as things now stand, the administration of the state is quite independent of the existence of the

Council is now constituted. It would be *useful to ask, on what lines is this Council* constituted, what are its functions, scope and powers? Is it an Executive Council, with powers of control in the administration of state affairs, or does it partake of *the nature of the "deliberative assembly"* to be composed of representatives of leading classes and interests in the state,' with which Sir James Gordon proposed to supplement the Executive Council? To us *it appears, that it is neither the one nor the other*, and like Mahomet's coffin is suspended between heaven and earth having no power, motion, or voice of its own

Turning to the correspondence which passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, at the time when the Province was being prepared for native rule, we find one of the objects which engaged the attention of Her Majesty's *Government, and about* which they were most solicitous, was the constitution of such a Council of tried, able, experienced men, with actual executive powers as would ensure the good Government of the Mysore state under the Maharajah So far back as the 22nd May 1879, the Government of India, in a despatch to Viscount Cranbrook, the Secretary of State for India, remarked as follows —

4 The constitution of the Council is a matter of the Government which has to be closely the Maharajah and a body of such definite and permanent character as to secure to the Maharajah the benefit of a Council which shall be a body of the Indian Council of India, a body of the Chief authority in the Council, not merely nominal But the consideration is to be subordinate to the still more essential matter of providing for full and complete guarantees and checks against the misuse which would follow any such use of the Council power through its agency in the place of irresponsible Opposition under the cloak of Official Opinion and we have also to provide against the contingency of the Government of India that which the constitution of the Council will be found to fulfil the Prince's Thrones and shall be felt the actions be not closely under control to change and restraint

5 Under these circumstances it has been thought advisable that the Maharajah with the Council of the Chief officers of the Mysore State should be constituted according to certain principles in conformity with a chief executive officer who shall be the principal adviser to the Maharajah It will be the duty of the Council to deal with all the most important matters connected with administration, with all proposals (for such) which may be referred to it by the Maharajah or the Chief officer, or any member of the Council, and to record its opinion on the matter, the Maharajah is to be the chief executive officer, and the Council is to be the principal adviser to the Maharajah It will be the duty of the Council to deal with all the most important matters connected with administration, with all proposals (for such) which may be referred to it by the Maharajah or the Chief officer, or any member of the Council, and to record its opinion on the matter, the Maharajah is to be the chief executive officer, and the Council is to be the principal adviser to the Maharajah

The last sentence, which we have italicised conclusively shows that it was intended from the first that the Council should be an active body, with actual executive and controlling powers, to operate as a check, as it were on the chief minister if need be But can any one, cognisant of the facts, dare to maintain that the present Council is constituted on that basis?

Again, in a letter to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated 9th November, 1878 (prior to the despatch above quoted) the government of India proposed the same views, in no uncertain tone —

'On the other hand the system of a constitutional executive authority over all departments in a state in the hands of a single long off it has been proved by constant trial to be open to objections which are fully recognised in the majority of States of India We need Chief of a state is after less well the autocratic power of a Dewan rarely survives long in the transition of a Chief's minority When the Chief is by birth or temporary cause disposed to assume the reins of personal administration the relative position of a Dewan ceases the independence and responsibility which are apt in other cases to affect a just reply the position and character of the hereditary Chief It is a point the referee of great difficulty in defining by rule or formal law the authority in Mysore shall be exercised under the Maharajah and the problem can only be decided by such a practical experiment as depending for its results upon each other of personal temperament and qualifications will cannot as yet be tested or foreseen The Excellency in Council believes however that the safest arrangement at the beginning will be to provide the Maharajah with a Council consisting in the main of three of the highest officials at headquarters Of this Council one member could be selected as the Maharajah and of executive officer or Dewan as has the immediate charge of one of the departments in all matters except those which by the rules of business will be reserved for consultation in Council The other two members might be selected from among the heads of the principal departments according to personal qualifications and will be detailed in addition to their special departmental duties a certain portion of the work set up by the Council as shall be allotted to each At the Council, it would not unseldom happen that the Maharajah would actually preside and on important occasions would be the rule of all decisions thus actually due and passed All questions connected with legislation for example, or with the administration of judicial authorities, or with the control of officials with finance and any proposition that would need reference to the Government of India would go before the Maharajah's Council while in the daily transaction of current business the Dewan or chief executive officer would correspond directly with all the departments taking the final orders of the Government as the case might require

Here it will be seen that the constitution, powers, and functions of the council are laid down in unmistakable terms The council was to assist the Maharajah in the despatch of state business, while the Dewan was to be subordinate to both "At the council * * * the Maharajah would usually preside" * * * "the Dewan * * * taking the Maharajah's orders, or the council's, as the case might require" But whose orders, we ask, does the Dewan take? Certainly not the council's. The council is seldom at head quarters with the Maharajah and the Dewan, its sittings, like angels' visits, are few and far between, the Maharajah never presides over it, and as its measures, its powers in the administration of the State, its authority over the Dewan — well, the less said the better, it would be cruel to strap the poor thing of the empty sonorous of power and dignity it affects

It is to this of note that Sir (then Mr) James Gordon, for reasons best known to himself, did not favor the idea of the Maharajah taking any active share in the administration of his State This is apparent from the following paragraph in a Minute of his dated 10th February, 1879 —

It seems to me that the Maharajah's faithful friends should be anxious to secure the best and most trustworthy advice for his guidance, and that a variety of opinions should be taken into the Council, but I do not think that it is right to place the Maharajah in a position of responsibility, and that he should be called upon to decide between conflicting opinions, and to be the chief actor in the business of the State, I think it would be better that he should be left free to consult and be guided by his Council, but that the responsibility of the decision should be left to the Council, and that the Maharajah should be the chief executive officer, and the Council should be the principal adviser to the Maharajah

But the Secretary of State distinctly insisted that the Maharajah should be a ruler not merely in name but in reality In a despatch to the Government of India, dated 7th August, 1879 he lays it down —

I consider it very important for the conduct of the Government that the chief officer should be included in the Council, the Minister or Dewan with an adequate salary, and I believe it to be provided for by the Maharajah's Council Many reasons may be urged in favor of this arrangement, and it is intended to raise a substantial Minister of the state in every state

The Dewan in Council however be appointed for some time after the assuming charge of the Maharajah's Government, in close communication with the Government of India

No one, after a calm and careful perusal of these facts, can contend that the assertion that the Maharajah was to be, not in name only, but in practice the ruling power in the state, that he was to be materially assisted in the administration by his Council, and that the Dewan was to be the medium of carrying out the measures and orders of the Maharajah in Council But need we ask who the actual and sole executive authority in the State now is? Facts speak too plainly for themselves What shall we say, however, of the indifference shown by the British Government to the direct disregard and violation of their express views and orders, as made manifest in the present constitution of the Government of Mysore and that contemplated by the former? Surely Lord Dufferin will insist that British commands are not to be set at defiance

THE MYSORE JUBILEE MEMORIAL.

It is a notorious, undeniable, though lamentable fact, that interest in any now public movement set on foot in this Province is not of an enduring nature,—never surviving the first flush of enthusiasm evinced in it, such as a child would display over the possession of a new toy The "memorials" in honor of popular public men who have done good to the Province, on their retirement, are sufficient proof of the truth of what we advance Such monuments have rarely gone beyond the mutatory stage of platform oratory and formal resolutions of most pretentious scope Take for instance the "Pearse Memorial," which sought to perpetuate the memory in the Province, on his retirement from the public service, some eight years ago, of Colonel J Langford Pearse, for many years a leading officer of the Mysore Commission A public meeting was called, the gallant officer's services, merits, and talents were extolled to the skies. Not to immortalise the name of such a paragon of perfection, by dedicating some fitting public memorial to him, would, it was urged, be a disgrace to the people of Mysore, a blot on their national character Resolutions were passed, embracing the establishment of scholarships in his name, and the painting of his portrait, which was to be hung up in the Durbar Hall of the Mysore Public offices in Bangalore Subscription lists were circulated to raise funds for this object, but alas! of any, how much money was collected, and what became of it, no one can tell No scholarships have been established in his name, nor does his portrait grace the walls of the Durbar or any other Hall in the Province We now come to the scheme for a local Memorial in honor of the Jubilee of no less a personage than Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress It will be remembered that the public meeting held at the Mayo Hall, on the 27th February last, under the joint Presidentship of Mr J B. Lyall, British Resident, and Mr K Seshadri Iyer, C S I, Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, was one of the most numerously attended of any ever held in Bangalore Loyal speeches were made, sparkling with eloquence, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The Dewan announced on the occasion that he was commanded by the Maharajah to say that His Highness' Government would accord their most hearty support to the measures to be concerted to celebrate the Queen Empress' Jubilee, and perpetuate the occasion by a fitting memorial, and he hoped that all his subjects would unite in doing the same Resolutions were unanimously passed to celebrate the Jubilee, and to raise funds to contribute a donation towards the Imperial Institute in London, and to establish a local Memorial in honor of the auspicious occasion To the honor of the Maharajah, be it said, that his State contributed handsomely half a lakh of rupees, to the extent its by no means well filled coffers can afford At the meeting of the Jubilee Committee convened at the Mayo Hall on Tuesday last, it was resolved to remit the sum of Rs 52,000 to England, towards the fund of the Imperial Institute Of this sum, it must be noted that Rs 50,000 has been contributed by the Mysore Government. Well, after deducting the cost of preparing the address and enclosing cash, it was shown that only about Rs 6,000 or Rs 8,000 would be available towards the erection and establishment of the Technical Library and Institute, which form, it has been decided, as at the local jubilee memorial shall take It has been estimated that that Institute, to be anything worthy of its aims and object, will cost not less than Rs 80,000. Is it any wonder that one indignant British official at the meeting of Tuesday last, declared that the Mysore Jubilee collections had proved "a miserable fiasco"? Is public spirit and liberality in Mysore not equal, on such an auspicious occasion like the celebration of the Empress' Jubilee, to a larger sum of money than some ten or twelve thousand rupees?

We think the people have not been solely to blame There is little room to doubt that the matter has not been sufficiently pushed, as it ought to have been and that thousands of loyal subjects in the Province have not even heard about it The Mysore Government, while contributing liberally towards the object, have not, on the other hand, forwarded it among the people Every publicity should have been given to it, and subscription lists should have been circulated far and wide care being taken, of course, that no force, or moral coercion is employed to raise contributions With the following remarks of the local *Spectator* on the subject, we cordially agree —

"As far as we know, no special or steady efforts have been made to spread far and wide—in the hamlets, villages, and towns of Mysore, the intelligence that there was a proposal made by the people in public meeting assembled and approved and encouraged by the Government, to honour the Empress by establishing a generally useful institution in Bangalore Hill Kanarese leaflets, setting forth the object, and including side lights from the Dewan's and Resident's speeches, been printed by the hundred thousand and distributed by means of Government agency throughout the length and breadth of the land the result would have been different"

It is not too late, even now, and we trust, for the honor of the Province no time will be lost in promoting the object in hand

Occasional Notes.

A BI WEEKLY mail service has been established between Prome and Mandalay

THE Poona Jubilee Address and Casket will be presented to the Queen by the Duke of Connaught, who has volunteered to present it as an inhabitant of Poona.

THIRTY parts of the English translation of the "Mahabharata" have now been published In and of the work Rs 1,000 has been received from the Secretary of State, Rs 11,000 from local Governments, and Rs 23,475 from native princes.

CHOLERA has reappeared in Benares, and is also present at Jaipore, committing considerable ravages at both places The disease would seem to be working up the railway line Lucknow has so far enjoyed a wonderful immunity this season from all classes of epidemic sickness

IT is stated that the Berhampore and Midnapur Colleges, with all their funds, are to be made over by Government to local private bodies The former is to be taken up by Maharaja Sarbomoyi and the latter by a missionary, Government consenting to sanction reasonable grants-in-aid

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE is writing for the July number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* a paper describing the chief political events and the material progress of India during the fifty years of the Queen's reign. Professor Vambery will also contribute an article on the Central Asian Question to the same periodical

GENERAL Ghulam Hyder, who was lately reported to be taking reinforcements to Sikandar Khan who was hard pressed by Ghulam Nabi Munif, is reported to have effected a junction with that officer on the 15th The combined force now amounts to four regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and twenty guns, besides a body of irregulars The Ghilzai force has occupied the Atighur Hills

Local and Provincial

THE SCHOOLS — The Central College and other Schools re open after the mid-summer vacation, on Wednesday next, the 1st Proximo

THE MAHARAJAH — We are given to understand that His Highness the Maharajah returned to his capital from his annual trip to the "Blue Hill," on the 25th inst

OPENING OF THE COURTS — All the Courts of the Province and Civil and Military Station of Bangalore reopened after the annual recess, on Wednesday last The Bench and Bar look quite refreshed and renvigorated after their long vacation

THE WEATHER — The heat is increasing daily, and beginning to become intolerable. The rain is still holding off, and apprehensions are being entertained as to the season prospects There is time, however, for matters to mend, and if we have a good downpour in a fortnight's time, all will be well At times, as, for instance, on Friday evening, the clouds gather overhead, and threaten to burst, but a strong wind unfortunately springs up and dispersed them.

THE STATION MUNICIPALITY — The Station Municipality are just now in a most uncomfortable position They pronounced the Octroi duties as vexatious, exacting, and unpopular, and accordingly abolished them imposing instead, enhanced fees on animals slaughtered for the market, and house fees for tobacco, betel leaf, and cocoanut shops The butchers howled at the increase in the slaughter house fees, and even stopped slaughtering for a time, making it hot altogether for the Municipality The British Resident has now discovered that the license fees on tobacco, betel leaf and cocoanut cannot be imposed without a special Regulation authorising them being passed by the Government of India. To get such a Regulation passed will take time, and the Municipality in the meanwhile are in a fix as to how to find the revenue of which they must inevitably run short by the non imposition of the license fees in question A meeting of the Board was held on Saturday, last at which the matter was discussed, and the meeting adjourned to a future date, when it will be re considered fully It is believed that the Board will ask the Resident for permission to re-impose the Octroi, which they too hastily gave up.

News Letter.

(From our occasional Correspondent)

MADRAS, *May 27th* 1887 — For the last five months there has not been a single drop of rain We are literally scorched here People say that they never experienced such hot season at any time before Not only days but also nights are unbearably hot But for the sea breeze we have here at hand, our plight should be very miserable Notwithstanding this abnormal state of the weather, mighty preparations are being made to make the ensuing jubilee proper to eclipse the *jubilee* official celebrated on the 16th and 17th February

last Our popular Governor is expected to be present here on the occasion, and there can be no two opinions that his *Lordship's* more *presence amongst us will render all things* pleasant and agreeable The Jeoyangar of Tripaty is now here, and the Iyengars of Triplicane have sumptuous meals daily The Tax on dinners proposed by the Surat *Municipality will do well here at present* Large numbers are daily fed, and many, I hear, do not even kindle fire in their houses

The manager, of the Litho Department attached to the Madras Survey Office, *named* Jeevan Lall is in trouble He is charged, by Mr Roupel, Agent of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, with false personation, and the case is pending inquiry before the Town Police Court. You will shortly here startling revelations in connection with the suspended manager of the Petition Department, Revenue Board office The Commissioner of Police, Col Weldon, is sparing no pains to unearth the long standing and practices alleged to have been committed in the above Department What the result may be I cannot say at present

For the last one month, a case of lurking house trespass, and theft in a building was pending before Mr Scharlieb the presidency Magistrate The accused Narayana swamy is the son of one Comaraswamy Moodelly, Kutwal of the Queen's own Sappers and Miners at Poor Mr Dunlill who defended the prisoner died, and Mr Jagga Row took up his place, and did his part very well The father of the prisoner was put to oath, by the Defence Vakil, to speak on oath about the conduct and behaviour of his son In the cross examination Mr Shortt asked the Moodelliar as to the legality of *his relationship to his* accused son The Moodelliar gave an insolent and impudent answer to Mr Shortt when the Magistrate grew angry and warned the prisoner's father that he would send *him up to lock up if he gave such impertinent answers.* At last, I mean, after the prisoner having been in lock up for one month, yesterday the 26th instant, the Magistrate fined the prisoner Rs 500 and 6 hours imprisonment and I fault six months rigorous imprisonment A simple case and yet nearly a thousand rupees loss to the Defence! How many such cases occur here, and although very few of your readers may like to read it I give the above since the prisoner, it is said, belongs to your country

All the water pipes here have been closed and unlike before, only at stated times we get water now This is really a great hardship To avert this a shepherd at new town on Sunday last, attempted to remove it from the deserted well in the back yard of his house, with the result that four have met with a watery grave

General Summary

THE QUEEN'S STATUE —The Bronze statue of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, presented to the City of Madras by Rajah C N Gajapati Rao, of Vizagapatam is a Jubilee gift, arrived in Madras on the 23rd inst by the P and O Steamer *Nepaul* and now lies at the Custom House It is to be set up in Chepauk where the granite pedestal on which it will stand is being rapidly completed The statue *will be unveiled on the 20th June* by, it is hoped, His Excellency the Governor, who has been invited to perform the interesting ceremony

H H THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA —A correspondent writes —His Highness the Gaekwar shortly leaves for England starting for a time at the Bagnes for the benefit of his health The Maharani goes with him, and will cast aside the purda Such an example as this, set by one so great, will effect more in the emancipation of women than years of toil among reformers His Highness is to be heartily congratulated on his wide and advanced views, supported, as they are by action He has established girl's schools, and has publicly expressed his views on the necessity for the education and advancement of women, but this act is more impressive than all —*P O*

REPORTED ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION — *A Hyderabad paper says* —News has reached us that an attempt on Colonel Marshall's life was made by a Rohilla in the Palace of H H on last Wednesday (18th instant) It would appear that the Rohilla formed one of the guards in the palace, and came with another sepoy to relieve a sentry doing duty within an enclosure, in which Colonel Marshall was taking his lunch with *Afsar Jung Bahadur* The door was closed, and the sentry to be relieved was within The Rohilla requested the sentry to open the door, which Colonel Marshall will not allow On the Rohilla, (so the story runs) insisting that the door should be opened and the sentry within relieved, altho' the time for relief had already passed, Colonel Marshall, we hear, spoke something, which the Rohilla construed into abuse, and immediately drew his sword to inflict a blow on the Colonel *Afsar Jung at once sprang up, and* wrenching the sword from the Rohilla's hand, hit the Rohilla with the scabbard and secured him We give the news as it reached us We have had no time to ascertain further particulars —*Advocate of India*

COLONEL MARSHALL'S VISIT TO THE HIGH COURT —Colonel Marshall, Private Secretary to H H the Nizam, paid a visit to the High Court on Friday only in the morning at about 7 o'clock Colonel Marshall was taken by the Chief Justice to his room where all particulars of the executive work of the High Court, the questions about the language of the Courts legal practitioners recent organization of the Western Division, increase in income of the Judicial Department disposal of Judicial work by Revenue Officers imprisonment of Judgment debtors in the execution of decrees, the income and expenditure of courts, the increase in the work of *High Court and its litigation, and the system* of the supervision of the subordinate courts were all explained to him fully Afterwards some other administrative questions of a more important and complicated nature were brought to the notice of Colonel Marshall He evidently seemed to be quite pleased with all what he saw and expressed his satisfaction *Then he was conducted to inspect the* Benches and the office establishment of the High Court and Record Room The Colonel left at about quarter past 8 after a stay of over an hour in the High Court —*D T*

ANOTHER SHOCKING TRAGEDY —KURNOOL, May 29 —Another shocking tragedy occurred here at nine o'clock this morning A sepoy of the 20th Native Infantry, having possessed himself of forty rounds of ammunition, twenty of his own and twenty abstracted from the pouch of a comrade ran amok through the lines He first shot two sepoys, who were *asleep in the verandah of the barrack* One was killed on the spot and the other expired an hour afterwards The alarm was sounded and the regiment turned out but being dark nothing could be done until daylight, when several detachments were told off to search for him In the meantime the man later proceeded to the soldiers' bazar and shot three *Banias* who were asleep outside their houses. Two were killed and the third died from the effects of his wound an hour afterwards The murderer proceeded towards the Maidan, at the back of the Native Infantry lines and shot five cartmen, four were killed and one died on the way to hospital Finding the regiment turned out he made for the same enclosure, where under cover he fired many rounds Lieut Leigh worked round to the rear of the enclosure and fired four shots, *but he failed to hit the murderer* Colonel Ross, commanding the regiment, called for volunteers to rush upon him and two sepoys stepped forth and rushed for him but the murderer shot himself in the heart when they were within six yards of him —*T*

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT IN NEW TOWN, MAY 22 —A lamentable and fatal accident occurred in New Town, resulting in the death of four millions It appears that, that day morning, one Kistna Pillai went down a well in the second court yard of his father's house in Ramdas Street, Perambur, for the purpose of collecting the straw that had fallen in there, and accumulated for some days He went below, while Venkatesan Pillay (his brother in law) descended half way to receive from the former the straw as it was handed to him in baskets A warm stood at the parapet of the well to receive the straw as it was passed up by the man half way down the well All of a sudden Kistna Pillai who was supporting himself against the rim of the well, while engaged in collecting the straw, slipped and fell into the water On seeing this, Venkatesan, who was half way down, went further down, and reached out to save the man who had fallen into the water Venkatesan succeeded in seizing Kistna Pillai by the hair of his head, and then endeavoured to raise him up In doing so he himself slipped and fell in Govindu Pillai (the *father of Venkatesan) then went down the* well, with a rope, to assist his son and his son in law He was soon to go below the water, and never came up again. The woman at the top of the well seeing no signs of any of the three men who had gone below the water, raised an alarm, when a servant in the house, Varda Pillay, immediately descended into the well to make a search for the three who had gone down before him, and met with the same fate as they did The Police *were informed of the circumstance, and the* pitiless bodies of the four men were soon after extricated from the well The matter having been reported to the Coroner, Mr Sethna, the Deputy Coroner held an inquest on the bodies yesterday evening The well was only 2½ feet in diameter, and the water in it emitted a very offensive odour When it was *stirred it emitted* sulphuretted hydrogen in such quantities as to be almost unbearable The medical evidence at the inquest went to show *that the cause of death was drowning,* accelerated by the inhalation of noxious gases in the well The jury found a verdict accordingly and made the following presentment —"The jury respectfully request that the Deputy Coroner will call the attention of the Municipality to the excessively dirty and insanitary condition of the second court yard *and sheds (a space measuring 30 feet by 36* feet) of the house No 5 in Ramdas Street Peramburtoo, and in which thirty cows and buffaloes are kept"

Extracts.

THE BURMESE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

The Burman makes war on the same principles as other people His object is—what we, highly civilized as we are equally pursue —to kill somebody else without being killed himself

To take your enemy at a disadvantage in some way or other, to attack him at night when he expects you to attack by day, to fall on his flank when he is looking for you in front, to manufacture or to see or a more deadly weapon than is possessed by any other nation or some new way of killing men on a larger scale, to mislead your enemy by false information, or to find out his plans by spies or treachery, cunning from the time of Odysseus of many wiles down to the present day has always been one of the arts of gallant warriors and often their most successful weapon The Burman in this respect only follows humbly *at a distance the practice of more civilized* peoples Having only an old matchlock, perhaps with no better charge than a bit of wire cut off from the line of telegraph, and a clumsy sword, the Burman has no notion of sacrificing himself by standing up face to face against a man with a breech load rifle and a bayonet at the end of it His notion of a sound warlike *operation is as we have said, to* wait in a thicket till he hears his adversary coming and then to fire at him and run away *A favourite place for executing this man* œuvre is where a turn in the narrow path gives him a sudden view of the adversary while he himself remains unseen Sometimes it is a rough stockade which for a time checks the onward movement of the assailant, but in every case the defender's principle of tactics is the same, to get a potshot and be off In warfare of this sort it may happen that the loss to the assailants small though it be, is nevertheless greater than that which they inflict in return, for even when our troops did come to close quarters with the dacoits, they were so exhausted by the fatigue of a march through mud and tangled wood that, burdened as they were with arms and ammunition, *it is not surprising if the more nimble enemy* should go off unscathed And it must be remembered that these operations which went on during the last summer were not really offensive operations on our part for the suppression of dacoity, they were in most cases undertaken in order to defend quiet people in various parts from the depredations of the turbulent Beyond beating off the dacoits when they came too close, and keeping open communications between our different posts, there was really *nothing useful to be done* but to wait until the returning cold season and the drying of the country permitted our troops to move over it with greater ease. Some troops, indeed, were sent down, as has been mentioned, in order to strengthen the different posts which had to be held, but the bulk of the fresh troops destined to be employed for suppressing the rising were held back in the quarters in India until the time for action arrived.

THE FUTURE OF BURMAH

The *Madras Mail* —Of the prosperous future awaiting this rich and beautiful country there can be no reasonable doubt —

The marvellous change which has come over Mandalay, even in the few months since annexation, betokens what may be looked for over the whole land Already substantial houses are rising all over that large city, in place of the bamboo huts which formed a year ago the greater part of the habitations there, and everywhere along the greater river traffic is rapidly increasing What Burmah most needs next after a stable *government is population, which* under a long course of anarchy and misrule, has dwindled away, till the jungle has almost swallowed up what were once prosperous cities. To estimate the progress which may be looked for in Upper Burmah in this respect, we may turn to the history of the lower province since annexation Pegu, with a surface of about *27,000 square miles, had in 1868, or five years* after its annexation, a population of only about three quarters of a million, in 1881 this had increased to three and a quarter millions, about one hundred thousand acres are reclaimed every year from the jungle and brought under cultivation, and this province is now the *greatest rice producing country in the East, and the most progressive and prosperous portion of* the Indian Empire Upper Burmah and the subordinate States, with an area of nearly 200,000 square miles—that is, a country as large as France—have a population estimated at only three millions This of course is the merest guess, but there are evident signs of its having had a much larger population in former *times, which the richness of the soil* is attested by the luxuriance of the vegetation Upper Burmah is not like Lower Burmah, a great ricefield, but there are large tracts under rice cultivation, and there is hardly a product of a tropical or even a temperate climate for which some part of the country or other may not be suitable In contrast, indeed, with some parts of India, where under our peaceful rule population threatens to trend ever more closely on the means of subsistence, the *very sparseness of population in so rich a country* has its pleasing aspect. The race may multiply for ages there before it will cease to be a land of abundance while the sight of the expanse of fruitful soil only needing cultivation at once suggests the idea of relieving the congested districts of India by a comprehensive scheme of immigration Whether the repeopling of the land can be hastened in this way, or whether it must be left to the natural increase of the indigenous inhabitants, we may be sure that as has happened in Pegu, the rate of increase will be rapid, that with the suppression of dacoity there will be a great increase of trade both within the country and with the far reaching States beyond, and *that under the firm but mild sway of British* rule Upper Burmah will become one of the most loyal, peaceable, and prosperous regions of the Indian Empire

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS

"A Native Thinker" writes to the *Times* — The Central or controlling Board will have extensive, difficult and very detailed duties to perform Some enumeration of these will be useful at this stage of the matter They may be roughly indicated as follows —

(1) To take stock of the gold and silver vessels, images and utensils, jewellery (with or without precious stones,) and all other such property of the temple.

(2) To take correct inventories of ditto showing weight touch, estimated value and description for purposes of identification

(3) Proper strong places have to be provided for them

(5) Custodians with sufficient security *will have to be appointed*

(6) Arrangements should be made for periodical inspection and verification of stock

(7) Proper guards will have to be appointed to prevent robbery of ditto, during use of the things on ordinary, and extraordinary occasions

(8) Proper steps should be taken to secure and to bring to account the private offerings of the people

(9) To fix the personal establishments of the institutions for the various services required

(10) To fix their salaries and allowances

(11) To arrange for the payment of salaries and allowances regularly

(12) To take detailed and descriptive inventory of all landed properties belonging to the institutions

(13) To see that those properties are properly leased out

(14) To see that the rents are fairly fixed

(15) To see that the rents are regularly collected

(16) To settle arrears of rent which may have accumulated

(17) To see that the holders of the land are not arbitrarily treated

(18) To prevent unauthorized alienations of all sorts

(19) To make proper arrangements for the custody of cash required for current expenditure

(20) To provide for the keeping of correct accounts of current expenditure

(21) To fix the scale of expenditure for daily, monthly and annual and extraordinary purposes

(22) To see that all the required provisions are got fair market prices

(23) To establish rules to regulate appointments, dismissals and punishments of the servants

(24) To determine who are hereditary servants, and to respect their rights

(25) To ensure the proper and timely repair of the various buildings concerned

(26) To invest any surplus revenue with a view to security or interest For all these and other purposes the establishment of the Central Board will have to be sufficiently strong for recording and answering communications, for the safe custody of valuable records for the scrutiny and comparison of accounts, inventories, &c, &c.

The Board must start with a liberal establishment which might be reduced after an experience of some years

At first at least, the Board must be allowed power to appoint inspectors as may be found necessary.

The Board will very probably require an able and experienced legal advisor on regular salary to assist it in dealing with temple lands and other properties and with the rights of hereditary servants, in instituting civil and criminal suits or defending such

The Board may also have two or three able Pundits on moderate salaries to assist them with religious advice or with advice in religious ceremonial matters

The Board ought to have simple power to pay travelling allowances for such local officials as it may desire to send for and interrogate or consult

The Board ought to have free access to records pertaining to temple administration which may be found in the office of the Board of Revenue

Those records may have to be classified and properly arranged for necessary references from time to time

Indeed, so much has to be done, by way of preparations that Government will do well to appoint at once one member of the Board with a small establishment with a view to make the necessary preparations

There will be abundant preliminary work for him For instance

Drawing up a regular programme of work,

The necessary circular forms of reports returns, accounts, inventories and rent rolls,

Leave rules,

Rules defining the powers of the various authorities,

Rules for preferring complaints and for their investigation and disposal

Rules for making appeals,

Rules for prohibiting Trustees and Managers from holding temple lands from taking up temple contracts, from borrowing from temple funds, from lending money to temples, and so on

THE BASIS OF THE HINDU SOCIAL SYSTEM

"The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* Now, first of all, we venture to think, our social customs are based upon the purest of unselfishness First, as to early marriage A father who has an unmarried daughter in hand is weighted with *Kanyadan*, which when literally translated, means weighted with "unmarried daughter responsibility" The full force of this expression is understood by the Hindoos He is the object of sympathy of his friends, relatives, and his countrymen in general If he is pressed by his creditor he pleads that he has an un-married daughter of marriageable age in hand, and he is excused The land-lord excuses his tenant who has "un-married daughter responsibility" upon his shoulders The poor man stands with clasped hands before the rich man for his *Kanyadan*, and it at once expresses that the poor man has a claim upon the rich man The Mahomedan Sarkar spends every year a large amount of money for the benefit of poor people who are thus afflicted

But rich or poor, a Hindu who has an unmarried daughter of marriageable age in hand, is in a very distressing condition One of the greatest responsibilities of his life is to settle his daughter in life He loses his sleep, his appetite his comforts in search of a suitable husband If poor, he has to pledge his property his wife's jewelry and sometimes to ruin himself to find a suitable match for his daughter If he is proud he has to humble himself to the dust for the purpose If he is and slight he has to mourn about like the wandering dove until the matter has been settled

But in Europe the father launches the daughter adrift to find a heaven for herself The father sips his drink and smokes his cigar and makes money, and the poor daughter has to manage to procure a husband for herself Now a young girl is the most incompetent personage for such a task Of all creatures she has the greatest chance of being deceived, and of all creatures, she has the greatest chance of being her very by fancy Of all creatures she is the most incompetent to distinguish gold from gilt Then the scuttle after a husband is changed gradually to destroy the delicacy of her feelings with which every young girl is blessed She has the chance of being made the plaything of rogues and scoundrels and this for life is the same result And after all, the maddest thing that a man and the most unnatural thing that a father can do, is to leave a young girl to find a home and husband for herself

It is thus, we believe, that the Hindu system is founded upon transcendental disinterestedness and pure paternal love, and the European system upon utter selfishness It will be a cursed day for the Hindu girls when their parents and guardians will wash off their hands of their responsibilities of settling them in life

Then, we have no remarriage of widows Now in this also we believe the Hindus show equal unselfishness First, do the males gain anything by prohibiting the remarriage of widows? Do the widows of widows prefer this remarriage to serve as *suttees* of their own? Nobody can say that The guardians, on the other hand become losers in every way by Prohibiting this remarriage for, they have to maintain them and their children so long the latter are not able to maintain themselves So if the prohibition were removed, it would be a great deliverance to the males It would also increase their annual pleasures,—the pleasures of courtship would be thrown upon them It would also benefit the males in other ways Elderly widowers now find hard to find a bride and most of them have to lead single lives But the remarriage of widows would give them facilities for finding mates for themselves The introduction of the system of remarriage of widows would benefit the males in every way The males therefore make gigantic sacrifices themselves in keeping the prohibition intact

Then, another custom of ours which is condemned, is our zenana system We have strictly a zenana system, and it is understood in our country In towns of course, there is great rigidity in this respect, but beyond towns, the Hindu ladies enjoy almost as much liberty as is enjoyed by European ladies. What we do not allow them to do is to flirt or to dance &c with the males But the restrictions imposed upon our ladies do not proceed from cruelty or meanness, but from transcendental unselfishness Let it be borne in mind that when a Hindu does not allow lady relatives to dance or coquet with a stranger he deprives himself of the pleasures of dancing and flirting with others' lady-relations In other words, the European, as a rule, will not object to his sister being kissed and embraced by another who is not her husband, so that, in return, he can enjoy the privilege of kissing and embracing another's sister An Asiatic, on the contrary, would rather forego the pleasures of kissing and embracing another's sister, than permit his sister to be made a plaything for by the males The Europeans are, therefore for the liberty of women, and the breaking up of all laws which keep them under restraint, so that all parties may make the world enjoyable But the Asiatic will go to the length of being cruel to the women, and still more cruel to himself for the purpose of keeping his female relations absolutely pure

In Europe the females marry late, and this gives an opportunity to males to court them The young men follow young women and *vice versa* This is no doubt an exquisitely pleasurable excitement And we admit also this is more natural, and the custom is no doubt copied from nature as one can easily see who watches the modes of life of the brute creation Here in India a girl is married to a boy for the purpose of training oneself for a natural liking and affection The pleasures of the senses had no place in the Hindu *matrimonial system* To them matrimony is a sacred institution, so sacred that the highest aim of a Hindu is to be married to Lord Krishna That being so, the Hindus are deprived of the gross pleasure, which the Europeans have the opportunity of enjoying when seeking for a mate Hindus are, however quite content with their domestic purity and happiness, the husband will rather give up his life than allow a breath of suspicion to be cast on his wife, and his wife will burn herself upon the funeral pile of her husband Johnson says, the best comedy is that which keeps the whole audience merry, and we venture to say that that system is the best which ensures domestic happiness And we know, which the strangers may not that in matters of domestic happiness, the Hindus are thrice-blessed"

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS

The Mahratta —It is a fact and a fact that the Nizam has selected Nawab Bashir ul Dowlah as his Prime Minister This nobleman is of great influence in the State and is more experienced than his predecessor in office In this light the appointment is a good one and will give satisfaction But the State of affairs at Hyderabad is such that very little depends upon the Minister The Nizam though young in years and therefore without experience, has latterly develop a desire to do all the work himself Report speaks very favourably of him We are told that His Highness has given evidence of possessing capacity for work not at all expected from him Of course Col Marshall, the political advisor of the Nizam may justly lay claim to being the same who set this activity on the part of the Nizam has been communicated But we must at the same time be correct I think that it must have been the which has given to hope for great work Work perseverance of the Nizam this shows that he is a man of personal and political effect remains to be seen will last long enough If it does we have every reason to hope that all the evils under which this most backward though at the same time the most powerful and rich Native State has been groaning will disappear May this be no idle word of reproach It is an miserable incentive This reproach becomes the more bitter little when the rulers of the state has received some education and can be expected to improve matters the only certain the strength of the youth of the Nizam is the working against him but with Colonel Marshall there to advise him even this cause is not left him In the resignation of Sir Salar Jung the Nizam has shown that he is not connected with exemplars for his use It is so to a common trick his conduct ever after we prophesy that his path will be smoother than now The Nizam and his Minister were both attracted by a highest motives when Lord Ripon visited the administration to them But they found it all so hard and difficult tasks, barriers almost beyond their power to break through A most loose system of administration prevails everywhere The Nobleman took the law in their own hands whilst the regular and officers of the State refused to do their duty unless influenced by offers of bribes In utmost confusion prevailed everywhere The Council which was meant to assist the Nizam and his Minister did, on the contrary, clog their activity The inexperience of its members was the principal reason of its presence of so little avail Another cause of failure is to be found in the whole decadency of Mahomedan influence in the State Of course in a Mahomedan State, the Nobleman of that faith must command great influence, but in Hyderabad this influence has degenerated into the establishment of a close oligarchy of Mahomedan Sirdars and high officials Now, as we all know, the Mahomedan community is very backward in point of acquaintance with the best features of modern civilization The Hyderabad Mahomedans are no exception to the rule The prepondering influence of such a race can not but have been very disastrous to progress and reform Sir Salar Jung tried to measure the evil results of such a system He introduced into the State, officials belonging to other races but he did not proceed for enough Even that eminent Statesman was obliged to give way to the influence of the dominant race Most of his reforms were ultimately frustrated by "incompetent and dishonest establishments" The Nizam and his Minister also found that this influence of a clique was too powerful for them He was the young Minister failed to do the work he was called upon to do Court intrigues soon involved him in a quarrel with his Master We are sorry that Mr. Tafarukhan whose speeches of the causes which led to the bonds between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung He the enlightened public opinion on this subject he would have been called to be heard with respect on the Hyderabad question What he has told us we already know Every school boy would give as correct an estimate of the causes of the failure of the form of Government established in Hyderabad by Lord Ripon

We all now know how the quarrel has ended in the resignation of the Minister, how his Master has behaved very magnanimously towards him and how a new Premier has been chosen The question of the day is how to mend matters, how to avoid future failures On this point again Mr Tafarukhan keeps his views to himself whatever they may be He simply tells us that assistance must be sought from the Government Power But how? He wants the British to intervene but contents himself with suggesting that much, leaving further thought to others who are the responsible heads of Government This is not the way of a true patriot Mr Tafarukhan should justify the severe condemnation he has passed upon our political leaders by bringing something more than merely pointing to the evils He should suggest remedies He has not done so We shall try as far as lies in our humble power to supply the omission In the first place then we think that under the present circumstances of Hyderabad the services which Colonel Marshall is rendering to the Nizam are indispensable It would be difficult to find a native administrator in whom the Government of India can have that confidence which it has in Colonel Marshall We do not mean to say that there is no native politician worthy of such a confidence What we mean is that Government have shown it The very fact that a reform has been so far is a decisive testimony of the confidence the Nizam attests the truth of the reports that we have hitherto received from Hyderabad gentlemen, we must let Colonel Marshall stay in the place and the fact that he has succeeded in not raising any outcry against him would show that the favourable reports of his qualities are have some foundation in fact The most reform that we would advocate is the introduction of a foreign element in the service of the State Men of ability of Madras or some should be imported into the state and put present case in hand The Nizam might make all Firms and might strengthen the hands of the Minister in carrying out the Nizam is, no doubt, no doubt, but the Nizam may place the cost in Fresh Nobles and by a number of new Ministers slight trouble and put a stop to Only care that in return the dignity of a chief will be allowed to be maintained but the chief must go about the state to arrest the lawless, not to fancy should be carried strictly and factions should be given to inform the Hyderabad Nobleman should be taught to respect law and order Intimidation which is often resorted to by powerful people to turn the scale of justice in their favour, should be severely punished At the same time education should be spread by the establishment of more schools and by encouraging the people to take advantage of them by offering them scholarships and prizes These and other reforms which we readily suggest themselves to those who are on the spot will, we venture to think, effect much improvement. It is to be seen how the Nizam acts now that he has taken the administration in his own hands. He must make up his mind to encounter and overcome all opposition in the way He will have the assistance of the British Government in this noble task and there is no reason why he should not succeed.

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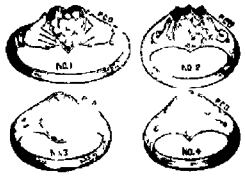

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Constantinople, 28th May—The appendices to the Egyptian Convention referring to the Army and finances have been signed, and the negotiations are now finished

London, 29th May—Three fourths of the Indian 4 per cent loan has been offered for conversion

London, 30th May—The Queen's Jubilee will be kept in Dublin in the last week of June Some member of the Royal Family will be present during the festivities.

The Committee of the Imperial Institute have prepared a scheme, which is approved by the Prince of Wales, whereby the governing body will consist of 100 members, namely, forty five representatives for Great Britain, thirty for the Colonies, and fifteen for India Her Majesty will have power to nominate ten

Constantinople, 31st May.—Sir H Drummond Wolf has been instructed by his Government to remain here some weeks longer, in order to discuss further details *in connection with the appendices to the* Egyptian Convention, which are to provide for the passage of troops through Egypt in war time should the Canal be blocked.

London, 1st June—Sir West Ridgway is still at St. Petersburg and is daily engaged in carrying on formal negotiations with the Russian representatives

English Engineers are engaged in strongly fortifying Herat, so as to enable it to stand a siege of sixty to ninety days.

St Petersburg 2nd June—The *St Petersburg Gazette* publishes news received from Bokhara that the Afghans bordering Kerki killed fourteen high Bokharan Officials on the 20th ultimo, because they had failed to influence the population against the Russian advance on Kerki A Russian detachment, composed of Riflemen, Cossacks and a Battery of Artillery, occupied Kerki on the day of the massacre.

St Petersburg, 3rd June—Sir West Ridgewny has left here for London, to consult with his Government.

London, 3rd June—Prince Albert Victor of Wales will represent the Queen on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee in Dublin

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

It cannot be expected that we could possibly run a newspaper without the necessary thews and sinews which go to pay for editorial talent, printers' work, &c. But some of our subscribers evidently imagine that we keep an extra pressed *hydraulic machine by which we can grind* out editorials and other journalistic matter and news by the yard It happens that our workshop won't do business on these terms, as we have no patent machinery of the kind working We must therefore request all subscribers in arrears, for the past and present years, to pay up the *amounts of their subscription*, failing which their copies of the paper will be discontinued as we cannot afford to conduct this organ without recouping ourselves for the cost of publication

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1887

THE MYSORE POLICE

If there is any one department in the Mysore administration standing sadly in need of reform, it may be unhesitatingly said that it is the police The Mysore police has become a bye word, a reproach to the Province Not a single Division Sessions passes, but a heavy file is put up for the disposal of the Court Here in Bangalore we are painfully aware of these storn facts The Court sits for days and days, and not unfrequently two Judges have to be put to the work, owing to its being so heavy. There are generally at least three cases of murder to be tried, while those of dacoity, robbery, grievous hurt, forgery, and the like are strung together by the dozen. It is a significant fact, too, that the invariable plea of an accused person who has made a confession before the committing magistrate, and retracts the same before the Sessions Court, is that he was tortured by the Police to confess. In many cases this is only too true, in those where it is not, the prisoners rely upon the notorious corruption of the police, to secure credence to their tales of torture. The corruption of the police is such as infamously notorious

ct that the Sessions Judges will give prisoner the benefit of the doubt and row a case out if there is the slightest spicion of irregularity or foulplay on the art of the Police. Only a couple of months go a Police constable in the City was sen- enced to six months' rigorous imprison ent for theft. Indeed, a thoroughly onest, conscientious Police constable is uite a curiosity in Mysore.

And yet it is about two years now, since , was announced that the Force was to be horoughly re-organised, and for this pur- ose a highly-paid Inspector-General was pecially appointed to it in the person of Ir. L. Ricketts. No improvement what- ver has been shown either in the efficiency, one, or *morale* of the Force. The organ- ation is bad, the material worse, nd the low rate of salary offers, ractically a premium for corrup- ion. No respectable, intelligent, honest nan could be induced to take service in he Force, not only in the rank, but in the Inspectors' grades, for the miserable pit- ances paid. When the task of preparing he State for Native rule came to be taken n hand, in 1878, Mr. (now Sir) J. D. Gordon drew up a scheme for the re organ- ation of the Police. In dealing with the uestion of the proposed Police functions of Amildars, he made the following impor- tant observations:—

"Thus I am opposed to the half-and half measure which is proposed, and whilst, on the one hand, I am strongly of opinion that the Amildars, from the tradition of their office, from the prestige of their posi- tion, from their influence with the landed proprietors, and from their experience and means of information, are likely to be of the greatest aid to efficient Police admini- stration if placed in responsible charge of their taluks, on the other hand, I am strong- ly of opinion that to give them the Police duties, and still to allow them to be Magistrates, is a measure likely to lead to the most mischievous results. They may be good Police officers, but they are sure to be very bad Magistrates. The advan- tage derived on the one hand is more than counterbalanced by the mischief done on the other. The combination of Police authority and magisterial duties in the same person is wrong in principle, and in the case of subordinate officers, it is posit- ively mischievous. An anxiety to show a clean sheet of undetected crime is sure to interfere with the calm and unbiassed judgment so necessary for the just trial of criminal cases. An intelligent Police officer in detecting crime, will have to take advan- tage of every circumstance of time, place and character, though ever so far-fetched, the impartial magistrate must have an unprejudiced mind, and form his conclu- sions from facts placed before him in a strictly judicial manner. The preliminary police enquiry into a case is a very bad preparation for a Magistrate who has to try it; and even though the same person be not allowed to hold the Police investi- gation and judicial trial in the same case, yet the charge of the Police administration, and the responsibility therewith connected, are sufficient in the case of many officers to bias their judgments as Magistrates."

Contrary to Mr. Gordon's advice, the Amildars exercise Police functions in addi- tion to their magisterial duties. The result cannot be otherwise than unsatis- factory. In the first place it cannot be ex pected that with Magisterial, Revenue, and Police duties to attend to, an Amildar can efficiently and satisfactorily discharge them all; his time is too divided for that. Magisterial and Revenue work might well go together, but how can an Amildar attend Court and at the same time hold a Police enquiry? Either his Court file must be neglected, and parties put to inconvenience, loss, and perhaps unnecess sary confinement, or an important Police investigation put off, and the chances of detection lessened. As to the clashing of offices, there can be no question, and cases have actually occurred of the kind. We remember one in point in which a woman reported to the Deputy Amildar of the place that her son who was last seen in a certain house was missing. The Amildar made certain enquiries as a *Police* officer, which inclined him to the belief that the missing son had gone on a visit to another village, and he failed as Amildar to have the persons of the house in which the man was last seen, placed before him and call upon them to account for the mysterious disappearance in question. The Assistant Commissioner afterwards appeared on the scene, the matter was gone into, and the body of the missing man was recovered from a well, two men in whose house the deceased was seen were charged before the Sessions with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, were convicted of grievous hurt, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. We contend that the Amildars should be relieved of all Police duties, and more police Assistant Commissioners appointed than there now are, the Inspectors being immediately res- ponsible to them. Again, the salaries of Inspectors, Subordinate officers and men should be raised. The force is recruited, more or less, from the lowest classes. It may be very well to "set a thief to catch a thief," but you have no guaran- tee that when the thief is caught, the thief who caught him will not give him his liberty again for a consideration. If the pay of the Force is raised, good men could be got.

It is really time that the re- proach under which the State suf- fers, with regard to the corruption and inefficiency of its Police and prevalence of crime, was removed. It is a howling scandal that Inspectors, subordinate officers and men are being constantly censured by Sessions' Judges and Magis- trates as to irregularities and unlawful practices in the conduct of cases. There is no use of attempting any half and half organisation. The whole force should be overhauled and remodelled, on the lines, we have laid down, and only then will the calendar of crime in the Province show an appreciable falling off.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR PRESS

In common with our brethren of the Anglo-Vernacular Press we wish to see an improvement in its tone and style. Harking back on the history of Anglo- vernacular literature of the past twenty or thirty years a great change is doubtless observable. We remember a time, ante- rior to the mutiny, when no Native-English paper dared to state its independent opi nion, and even in the day succeeding that great event the Anglo-vernacular press had to be careful as to how it expressed its opinion. The British Government was down upon it, and it dared not speak its mind, or utter an opinion that was in op- position to the powers that were. Things have changed since then. Laws have been altered, constitutions re-arranged, and the Native press can now speak their minds. Matters have since altered for the better. It is true that under the very ill-liberal gov ernment of Lord Lytton a deliberate attempt was made to stifle Native public opinion, and a most cruel, unjust law was passed, placing the Native Press under the censor- ship of the Government of India. Lord Ripon's *regime* abolished this restriction, and under successive Governments the Native Press have enjoyed the greatest liberty. Freedom of thought and a fear- less expression of opinion, however opposed to Government views and measures is now allowed, and it is only to be feared that some Anglo-Vernacular papers take ad- vantage of it to unnecessarily wilfully the ruling authorities, and stir up bad feelings. The abuse of Gov. ernment, rightly or wrongly, is a false start to make. If Government is in fault let that fault be pointed out. Intempe- rate language is too often used to very bad effect. A word in season is very well, but some of our contempo- raries go in for violent abuse. When Government officers are in fault it is only right to attack them; but we deprecate the reckless manner in which some papers, rightly or wrongly, abuse people in autho- rity. There are more legitimate ends to which a newspaper can direct its attention. Take, for instance, the improvement of learning in our school. It is a notorious fact that while the principles of English are instilled into our children, too frequently little or no attention is paid by school-masters to pronunciation. The writer of this article was present at Kolar, some seven years ago, when the Maharajah of Mysore, then quite a youth, visited the High School there. One of the lads assayed to read a piece of poetry, and this was the result:—

"Ut truck while you wrench,
An I spit while you pla."

In all honesty we are bound to say that the Head Master of this school was, at the time we are speaking of, an Englishman. This fact only shows that when an English man is careless in the instruction of his pupils in English pronunciation, how much more a native may be. Here, then, is a very legitimate object to which a newspaper can draw its attention,—a pointing out the defects in our educational systems, and the want of care shown by teachers in the matter of details. Again, local sanitary public works, and other im provements might profitably engage the attention of newspapers. In how many up country towns and villages malaria and epidemics make frequent and fatal ravages, owing to gross insanitation, while, had the latter fact been kept persistently before the authorities the evil might have been remedied in time. We might multi ply to any extent the number of local grievances and wants which are too often passed over by many of the Native papers, to find room for purposeless abuse of Gov- ernment. We do not for a moment mean to say that Government are not often richly deserving of censure and reproach. But there is a way of administering censure and reproof, and careless and purposeless trade of abuse, invariably fails in accom plishing its object. We trust our remarks will not be misunderstood. We are proud of the Native-English Press, and proud that we belong to it. It is gradually be- coming a power in the land. But we de- precate the policy of some of our contempo- raries, who never lose an opportunity of scoring a real or imaginary grievance to pitch into Government or Government officials. While being ever ready to vent- late in a proper, independent gentlemanly, and reasonable spirit, legitimate public grievances, let us avoid a policy of pitiless aggression and ceaseless raviling.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER-SHIP.

The *Evening Mail* has recurred to this subject again. His reply, if it can be termed such, does not controvert a single argument or fact of ours. Indeed, it goes to materially strengthen our asser- tion that the Revenue Commissionership was intended to be filled by a native, with a place in Council, which a European can- not hold. We have distinctly demonstrated this by stern *facts*—quotations from des- patches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State—which there is no upsetting. The arguments and special pleading, such as our contemporary, like a lawyer with a bad case, resorts to, are too flimsy and transparent to convince an in- telligent public. We do not care to prolong the discussion, however, and have placed all the facts clearly before our readers, we leave them to form their own judgment.

Occasional Notes.

The state of Johore has been celebrating the anniversary of the accession of the Sultan.

The subscription to the Queen's Jubilee Memorial in Singapore now amounts to 17,783 dollars.

The Sultan of Selangor has announced his intention of subscribing £500 sterling to the Imperial Institute.

The Ameer has announced that he will take the field himself unless his Generals speedily quell the Ghilzai rebellion.

The Punjab Fund for the establishment of a permanent memorial in commemora- tion of the Queen's Jubilee amounts to nearly half a lakh.

It is reported from Mandalay that the Burmese Prince and all his followers have submitted, as well as the chiefs of Mone and other States in that quarter.

The last news from Kabul says the Amir's health is improved, and that he has moved to a country house in the Charikar valley, fourteen miles out of Kabul.

The persistent rumour of a Russian ad- vance on Badakshan and of extensive pre- parations being made to seize the disputed portion of the Afghan frontier is still reported.

Sir Ganpat Rao, Minister of Gwalior, on behalf of the Durbar, has presented a lakh and twenty thousand rupees to the Imperi- al Institute—a handsome birthday offering to the Queen.

The strength of the Spanish Army has been fixed at 100,000 men for the Penin- sula, 10,000 for Cuba, 5,700 for the Philip- pines and 3,700 for Porto Rico—total 131,400 men.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovich, nephew of the Emperor of Russia, is a midshipman on board the corvette *Rynda* which arrived at Hankow on the 5th instant.

The closing Government cash balances at the treasuries and presidency banks amounted, at the end of April, to 1,098 lakhs, as compared with 1,105 lakhs at the corresponding period last year.

The subscriptions to the Chinese Cham ber of Commerce, to be erected in honour of the Queen's Jubilee, now amount to about $55,000. This amount has been wholly subscribed by the Chinese.

A proclamation by the Ameer has been issued at Kandahar declaring all the Hotaks, Tarakhis, and other tribesmen who are in rebellion to be outlaws. A similar proclamation is expected to issue from Ghazni.

His Highness the Maharajah of Kur Behar paid an official visit to the Secretary of State for India at the India Office on the 6th ultimo. The Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh, K.C.S.I., was received by the Se cretary of State on the day previous.

The Sultan of Turkey has just had the 130 ladies of his seraglio vaccinated. The Italian physician employed for the purpose was not permitted to see the faces of the fair subjects of the operation, who were carefully concealed behind a screen, put ting their arms through a slit.

The *Pioneer* states that the lax inter- pretation of the rule forbidding Govern- ment officers from receiving public addres- ses, testimonials, and entertainments when leaving the country has come under the notice of the Government of India, who are likely shortly to issue orders enforcing the rule in the strictest way.

In future, any general officer applying for leave to retire shall make declaration to the effect that he has not received any valuable consideration on account of his retirement, that to the best of his belief no one has received such a consideration in his interest, and that no such consider- ation shall be received hereafter.

A new revolver has been patented which is expected to be less liable to accidental discharge than any of its predecessors. Its main feature is a concealed hammer, en- closed in the lock frame, which cannot be unintentionally manipulated, and the trig- ger is so arranged that it cannot be pulled unless a safety lever in the rear of the lock frame is first pressed.

Syed Dilawar Ali, District Judge of Gujranwala, has been offered by Colonel Marshall, and has accepted, subject to the sanction of Government, the registrarship of the High Court of Hyderabad, Deccan. The Nizam will obtain in him an officer of energy and considerable judicial experi- ence.

A large number of Jubilee addresses from all parts of India have been collected at the Head-quarters of the Government of India at Simla for transmission to the Se- cretary of State. They include many vernacular addresses from Native States, and form, on the whole, a highly repre- sentative series.

The projected biography of Mr. Delane, the late Editor of the *Times*, will, after all

not be published The fact is that a life of Mr Delane would be a secret history of the *Times* during its most brilliant period, and the principal proprietor of that journal is said to be strongly averse to my revelations Mr Delane left a vast mass of correspondence of the highest interest and importance

It is rumoured at Ghazni that Dhuleep Singh is to be employed by the Russians in stirring up the Cashmere border as he has sympathisers in the Jummoo State as well as in the Punjab, and it is believed that Dhuleep Singh is in communication with certain Native Chiefs in the Punjab, and that emissaries from Cashmere, with letters for him have passed through Badakshan into Russian territory

Rs 600 are provided in the Tanjore Municipal Budget for purchasing a fire engine The council think it necessary to have one for really use in the town, having regard to the late disastrous accidents by fire in Tinnevelly and Madura The Superintendent of Police has promised to train up the police in the use of the engine, and to have it used by the constabulary during time of need

An action for libel has been brought by the editor of the Berlin *Welt Zeitung* against Prince Bismarck on account of a speech delivered by him in the Reichstag in which he attacked the newspaper in question The court declared that the matter was not in its jurisdiction as Prince Bismarck is a German General, and, therefore, only amenable to a military tribunal The plaintiff has appealed against this judgment in a higher court

A magnificent collection of Pali and Burmese manuscripts has lately arrived at the India Office Library Until recently it belonged to King Theebaw, and had been handed down to him as a loan by his ancestors The collection comprises about 600 volumes, of which about 200 are Burmese Many of the manuscripts are of great historical importance, and all are most gorgeously get up with gilding and painting

A native Colonel has arrived at Cairo from Suakim, which place is formerly under Gordon at Khartoum He gives an account of the fall of Khartoum, not differing from the majority of such narratives, except that he states that there was no treachery The town was carried by assault owing to the exhaustion of the soldiers from want of food He asserts that General Gordon was burnt inside the palace and that the Mahdi was angry at his death

A Cossipore correspondent states that on the 22nd ultimo a whale was seen in front of the Burning Ghat at Alum Bazar "The people who were bathing, owing to the heat, were startled at seeing the dead whale in the Ganges water It seems that at the high water the whale might have come from Calcutta side from the Bay of Bengal and again returned at low water current to Calcutta side The whale was more than 25 feet long and was once seen by all The whole of the Ganges water was stinking"

A Serious fire occurred at Chitra Sindy on the 27th ultimo, two thirds of the native bazaar being burnt down The fire appears to have commenced at about 12 o'clock, through the carelessness of a Banya, who was cooking his dinner in a room above his shop, and as the shops are all built of wood, and this one, as well as several other, was, contrary to Municipal orders, stored with kerosine oil, the flames spread with startling rapidity. The fire did not burn itself out till after seven next morning A subscription list has been opened for the sufferers,

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Sergo Alexandrovitch will arrive in London about the 15th instant to represent the Court of St Petersburg, and it is said, Prince Selim Effendi, the Sultan's eldest son, is coming from Constantinople to represent his Majesty, at the Jubilee Celebration next month Prince Selim, who was born in 1870, is a very intelligent youth and understands European languages and manners. He will be accompanied by a large retinue, and in all probability, His Highness will reside while in London, at a large private residence which has been placed at the Queen's disposal

From a Lahore telegram to a contemporary it appears that the state of things in Afghanistan is still unsettled, but the Northern Ghilzais have not joined the tribal coalition; on the other hand, the Southern Dorunis have not risen to assist the Ameer against the rebel Ghilzais It is popularly believed in Southern Afghanistan that the Ameer has a secret understanding with Russia, because they allege that the Ameer still continues to send treasure and valuables to Badakshan, which is threatened both by the Russian commander on that border and by his own Afghan enemies The Russian emissaries the Turcomans, are alleged to have been well received by the Ameer at Kabul

Local and Provincial.

The British Resident—Mr H D Fitzpatrick will return to Bangalore from the Nuilgheries, on the 15th Instant

The Weather—During the past week we have been favored by heavy rain, but we should have a great deal more rain to ensure bumper crops

Prince Krishna Raj Woodiar—The third anniversary of the birth of His Highness, Prince Krishna Raj Woodiar, son and heir of our Maharajah, was celebrated at Mysore, on the 2nd Instant, with the pomp and ceremony All the Public offices and Courts throughout the Province were closed in honor of the occasion. The Judge of the Chief Court, Councillors, and other high officials, went to Mysore to participate in the celebration

The Mysore Jubilee Casket—The casket in which the Mysore Jubilee address to the Queen Empress is to be enclosed, is worthy of the Province, and of the designers and manufacturers, Messrs Orr and Burton Orr and Burton, the casket—temple shaped—rises from, as it were steps of polished ebony The design is a copy of a part or parts of the celebrated temple at Halebeed in the Hassan district, —a temple erected by the famous architect and sculptor, Jakanachari, to whose wonderful skill, says Mr Rice in his Gazetteer, is attributed all the finest temple carving in the Province Halebeed was at one time, from the 10th to the middle of the 14th century, the capital, where the Hoysala Ballala kings resided, it is still rich in temples In the centre of the front side of the casket is the exact reproduction of a gate way, flanked on either side with the figure of a Hindu god The walls on its sides show that legends by they extend from the centre, the lower half of them richly carved, the upper half trellised We give below a description of these carvings, which is copied in the casket The inner part of the casket is made of sandal Its dimensions (omitting the sandalwood and ebony base) are—length 11 inches, width 7 inches, height seven inches Its cost is about Rs 2000 The inscription on the lid not a third dress enclosed is from the people of Mysore and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore The workmanship of the casket is Native throughout, and the casket, as a whole, reflects high credit on Messrs Orr and Burton, and on the workmen they have employed

The Gold Mania—Our contemporary, the *Bangalore Spectator* announces that there are signs that we are on the eve of a boom in the Gold Mining business "Before long we shall have mines opened out nearer our own than Kolar The news which we publish in our local columns today indicates plainly that Chitaldroog will become a centre of this industry at no distant date An assay of 71 ounces of gold to the ton of quartz is a thing too good to be lost sight of Although an assay, however good, is now days insufficient to raise a furore about the locality in which the quartz has been found, and though the time for delirium over assays is gone, never to return, yet it certainly and naturally leads to an enquiry and search"

This is all very well, but we question if our contemporary, whose long experience in the gold mining business in the Wynaad makes him an authority on the subject, would venture to affirm that there will be anything more than a "boom,"—a sudden rush up in quotations one day, and a fearful fall the next The fact that the natives of the province, have not been "bitten" by this Gold mania, speaks volumes to the fact that the precious metal cannot be obtained here in paying quantities, at the present time, however it might have been centuries ago. If the Kolar gold mines were paying concerns, the companies who are working concessions there should have been able to declare dividends by this time, and they are eight years in the field

General Summary

Acquisition of Land for Railway Purposes—We learn that some very strong protestations have been laid before His Excellency the Governor against the acquisition of land and minor irrigation works in connection with the acquisition of land for railway purposes at Tirupatty Orders have been issued for the immediate stay of proceedings pending the instructions of Government on the subject—*Mail*

A Ruby Hall—We understand that a "Ruby Hall" is about to be built, at Yethinna, that is, not a hall built of ruby stones, but a building in which rubies will be exhibited and disposed of to the best purchasers by private sale, and to the highest bidders by auction The building, which will be a strong one, considering the precious treasures it is to contain, will be in charge of respectable Europeans or Indians, and entrance to the place We suppose that in a short while, we shall have a Ruby Hall in this city—*Herald*

Hindu Reforms—A large and influential meeting of the Hindu community was held on Monday night and the presidency of Rao Bahadur Nana Morajee, Bombay, to consider what steps should be taken to ameliorate the condition of the widows, orphans and destitute of their community The meeting was attended by several educated Hindus, and speeches were delivered in support of such movements It was ultimately resolved to raise a subscription to carry out the above purpose, and about Rs 35,000 were subscribed on the spot The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman—*Lucknow Oudh Akhbar*

Native Liberality—The thanks of the Lieutenant Governor are given in the Calcutta Gazette to Babu Bhuvanmohan Ghose, of Belghuria, in the 24 Parganas, for the gift of Rs 500 to provide for an annual scholarship of the value of Rs 2 a month tenable for one year by the best successful candidate sent up for the middle English or middle vernacular scholarship examination from the Belghuria Middle School who may not obtain a Government scholarship Also to Raja Promotho Bhusan Deb Roy, of Nildanga, in Jessore, for gift of stock notes valued at Rs 625 to provide a gold medal of the value of Rs 25 to be awarded to the girl who does best among all the girls of the girls' schools of the district at the annual examination The Director of Public Instruction recommended that it should be given to the girl who stands highest in the list of passed candidates in the Jessore districts at the middle scholarship examination, and this suggestion has, with the consent of the donor, been adopted—*F*

The Calcutta University—The results of the B A, and First Arts Examinations of the Calcutta University appear in the *Gazette of India* of May 21st In all, 470 candidates have passed the B A, of whom 105 took honours of different kinds, and 311 took the ordinary B A, degree So far as affects the North Western Provinces and Oudh the B A results this year mean great success, no less than 68 having passed out of 91 candidates The success of the Agra College is most conspicuous, it having passed 15 out of 16 candidates, with 12 in honours Of those latter, again, 5 took double honours A student from Agra College also holds the whole list of honours in English We are particularly glad to see that the M A O College, Aligarh, is more successful this year in the B A, Examination With regard to the First Arts Examination out of a total of about 1 500 candidates 808 have passed, with 61, 293, and 500 in the First, Second and Third Divisions respectively Only one candidate from the N W Provinces and Oudh, a student of the Canning College, Lucknow, appears in the First Division The results of the First Arts Examination, so far as affects these Provinces, are in general not satisfactory, 92 only having passed, with 186, and 63 in the three Divisions respectively—*P*

A man hanged without his appeal being heard—The following information comes to us —"Recently a man named Muyappa was convicted of murder by the Sessions Judge of South Canara and sentenced to be hanged. The prisoner appealed to the High Court against his conviction, and his papers were received in the latter Court, but somehow or other they were mislaid The consequence was that the Judges of the High Court had not the opportunity of looking at the prisoner's appeal papers, and the sentence, in the usual course, *we referred to the High Court for confirmation* by the Sessions Judge of Canara These Lordships, to whom the reference papers were sent to, after looking over the Judge's letter, and such other papers as accompanied it, confirmed the sentence A few days after the missing appeal was found, and the matter brought to the notice of the Vacation Judge, Mr Justice Muthusamy Iyer, who by telegram ordered the sentence to be stayed, pending the disposal of the prisoner's appeal, but it was too late, and a telegram was received in reply stating that the sentence had already been carried out If the above facts are correct then somebody in the High Court should be hanged We hope the Chief Justice will direct an enquiry into this matter, if what is stated, is true—*Standard*

Curious Railway Accident—The *Lucknow Express* of the 21st contains the following report of an accident which occurred on the Lucknow Sitapur Railway on the 30th ultimo —"The mixed train from Sitapur to Lucknow consisting of some eight or ten goods wagons and thirteen passenger carriages, left Bikshakhalab in a gently blowing gale The violence of the gale increased rapidly until it developed the immensity of a perfect cyclone. It caught up the thirteen passenger carriages in its vortex, as it were, about half way between the station of Bikshakhalab and Itauunja, and lifted them bodily off the rails, literally heaving them into the adjoining fields and strewing them about like so many matchboxes The accident beyond arousing a certain amount of curiosity in the minds of the passengers at the novelty of their position, excited no other feeling As soon, in fact, as they were satisfied that they were not likely to be missing again for some time, they returned to their carriages and proceeded to make themselves comfortable for the night They were subsequently taken on by relief train. The thirteen carriages contained considerably over 200 passengers, and yet, notwithstanding the severity and suddenness of the shock, not a man was killed nor a bone broken Meanwhile the engine driver had proceeded on his way with his remaining goods vehicles, and was perfectly innocent of anything having occurred until the reached Itauunja, where he soon saw for himself that he had left all his passenger vehicles behind him"—C and M G

Change in Train Services—There are to be changes in the train services of both the railways in this Presidency from and after the 1st July next On the South Indian line these changes have been necessitated by the replacement of the existing 70lb rail by 50lb rails, as also the reconstruction of bridges necessitating a decrease in the speed of trains But apart from meeting these contingencies, the revised train service will be an improvement on the existing one On the Madras line a revised time table has been introduced on account of the conversion and the working of the Bellary-Kistna Branch by the Southern Maharatta Railway as a metre gauge line But apart from this exigency opportunity has been taken to revise the whole train service, thus meeting wants that past experience have shown to exist, to promote the convenience chiefly of third class passengers, which traffic is rapidly increasing, to do away with specials, replacing them by booked trains where such specials run almost daily, and by running an extra train following the South-West line mail up to Arkonam Vellore, and Tripatty, relieving the mail from stopping at all stations, and thus securing its punctuality The service to and from the western coast is also to be improved, and through train daily service on the South West line is to be introduced It may be mentioned that with the new service on the South Indian there is to be an increase of refreshment rooms which are now found at only a few stations

THE GAEKWAR.—His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda departs this afternoon by the mail steamer Bokhara on a visit to Europe. For a Prince so illustrious to undertake this journey is in itself a notable event in the history of social advancement in India, but it is rendered treably more so by the fact that the Maharajah is accompanied by her Highness the Maharani Saheb. The step cannot fail to have an important bearing on the great question of the elevation of Indian womanhood—all the more important if, as report has it, her Highness is to lay aside the *purdah* during her tour abroad. The Maharajah takes with him a large train of followers, including his uncle, H H Bapoo Saheb, while the Maharani is accompanied by six ladies in waiting. His Highness leaves his subjects for a while under the most auspicious circumstances. During the few days he spent at his capital after his return from Mahableshwar and prior to his departure for England he performed a public act of great utility and amidst the most imposing surroundings. The brilliant scene at the Darbar on Saturday evening, when surrounded by orders' officials, and European officers his Highness stood as the central figure at the laying of the foundation stone of the great new public market, for Baroda will keep his memory fresh among his subjects during the months of his absence. It is worthy to be noted also that his last public utterance is itself a noble and enlightened tribute to womanhood. The new market is to commemorate the virtues of Chimnabai, the late Maharani, of whom his Highness spoke in touching phraseology as "the mild, charitable, and amiable woman, the devoted mother, the loving wife." The Maharajah further signalised the occasion and give additional proof of his public spirit by declaring all the remaining transit duties throughout the State to be from that day abolished. To complete the auspiciousness of his departure his Highness was able to express his assurance that during his absence his officers and subjects would keep the Baroda State happy and contented. There was loyal and kindly feeling, too in the charge to his subjects that till his return the task of Colonel Barkeley, the Governor-General's Agent at his Court, would be rendered a very easy one. His Highness will certainly carry from Baroda and from India generally a warm "God-speed," and an equally cordial greeting of welcome is sure to await him at the Court of St James.—*T I*

Extracts.

THE TROUBLES IN AFGHANISTAN

The *Correspondent of the Times of India*—Lahore, *May 26.*—Forty *men of note have* crossed the frontier as emissaries of Ayub Khan, and have taken up their quarters in different Afghan towns, including Herat, Farrah and Cabul. Their presence is expected to produce small uneasiness and widespread trouble at no *distant date*. Sardar Abdulla Jan Tokhi being especially mentioned as likely to make things uncomfortable for the Ameer. Native merchants aver that no one of note *excepting* Sultan Murad Khan Usbeg, the adopted son of the Ameer and the Governor of the small province of Talokhan, and the Governor Kundus, is favourable to the policy of the British Government in supporting the Ameer against Russia. They further state that the Russian Governor of Kulab, on the north side of the Oxus, has frequent personal communication with Abdulla Jan, the Ameer's Governor of Badakhshan at Faizabad, and Murad Khan, on hearing of it, communicated the same to the Ameer. According to native stories the Ameer himself has sent presents to the Russian Governor, among them four Kafir servants; and has instructed Abdulla Jan, Governor of Badakshan, to show hospitality and respect to the Russians. On intelligence of this reaching Sher Afzul Khan, Commander-in Chief of the Ameer's troops in Badakhshan, it enraged him. It is believed in Afghanistan that the Ameer is preparing to submit to Russian predominance, which is greatly to the indignation and disappointment of his military commanders on the frontier. Malik Aman has sent a despatch to Mophodin, informing them of his claim as real heir to upper Chitral, and denouncing the present ruler of Chitral as an usurper, and promising, if they assist to expel Aman ul Malik, that they shall share the fruits of his success. The tribe has not yet replied, but a large sum of money has been sent to the nearest British territory in Hazara for the purchase of arms and ammunition.

RUKHMABAI

The *Madras Mail*—Sir Monier Williams when in presiding at a meeting of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society the other day, made some remarks on the case of the Indian lady Rukhmabai. In the course of his speech he said—*It may not be known* to every one here that the really crucial piece of a Hindoo marriage ceremony which may be protracted for several days consists in the child bride walking round the sacred fire hand in hand with the child bridegroom in seven steps. *Not till the seventh step is taken* is the marriage held to be irrevocable. It seems extraordinary to our ideas that a girl even if betrothed, should not be allowed to put off the irrevocable seventh step till she is old enough to plant her feet down firmly and willingly. *In the opinion of many, to compel* her to take this irrevocable walk round the fire without exercising any will of her own is nearly as bad as forcing her should she become a widow to enter the pyre as a Suttee. Happily our Government though it made the mistake of allowing Sati, never permitted compulsion. Though in one particular year no fewer than eight hundred widows were burnt, our officials were required in every case to see that no force was used. Why, then, permit any woman in the present day to be forced to *do what many women would regard as* little better than entering the fire, but they refuse and education enough to know the real meaning of marriage? Of course our Government *is very properly reluctant to meddle in customs* believed to be deeply rooted in ancient Hindu law. *But is this compulsory system* in the matter of marriage indeed deeply rooted in the Sastras? Why, more authoritative law than his never existed in India than Manu? *All the late codes are supposed* to be based on his code, yet in the tenth book of Manu, verse 90, we find the following:—"A girl having reached the age of puberty *should wait three years, but at the end of that* time she should herself choose a suitable husband. *It is said that in Aryan Sanskrit state* manu on that this selfchoice is only legal when there are no parents to give a daughter away. But it must, at any rate, be admitted that Manu comes to the principle of self choice in certain cases, and what is more, he is clearly not in favour of child marriage. We know, too that in ancient times girls of the military caste were often allowed by their fathers to choose husbands of themselves and the highest poetical talent of India has been consecrated to descriptions of brides who thus selected for herself from a crowd of assembled suitors.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW MARKET

BARODA, 29 *May*—*Correspondent of the Times of India*—The Gaekwar of Baroda in paying a parting visit to his capital preparatory to his journey to Europe performed an act of great public utility, by starting the building of a great central market for the city of Baroda. An imposing Durbar of European gentry, and civil officials was held close to the main gate of the city on the banks of the great Sursagar Tank on the 25th ultimo. A military guard of honor and the united State bands were present in the heart of the city, which is the site selected for the market. The building was decorated with flags, bannerets, flowers, and evergreens. The entrance to the site was marked by an ornamental arch graced with garlands and suspended bouquets. On the one side of the arch were the words "Welcome most illustrious patron of industry and trade." On the other side were the words "Behold the Prince and his friends heralding the dawn of our noble city's real letter day." A huge foundation stone was laid on brickwork, under smaller upper stone. A space and platform was erected close by, and this portion of the site which was lately cleared was brightly illuminated. Before arriving here the Durbar met in a large *shamiana* pitched on a place cleared out by the Municipality to run a girdle road on the Sursagar Banks, on which Rs 30,000 have been spent. About a lakh and a half more will have to be spent yet. After some conversation with the Agent the Minister and the Municipal Commissioners, His Highness started the proceedings by delivering the following speech:—

Colonel Barkeley Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have reserved as my last task before leaving Baroda for a few months this laying of the first stone of the Chimnabai Market. I wish through it to commemorate the virtues of her late Highness, and the admiration I entertained for her—the mild, charitable and amiable woman, the devoted mother, the loving wife. It will also be a prominent feature in the plans I entertain for beautifying and improving my capital. At a cost of Rs 4,50,000, besides the compensation for the site, accommodation will be afforded to between seven and eight hundred sellers of food in a building of great architectural beauty, situated in the very centre of the city. It will be approached by broad commodious roads, and both the market and roads will be provided with abundant and pure water. It is with importance that I look forward to the time when my beloved city will be the object of admiration to all beholders, and, perhaps, the time is not so very distant. Further to signalise this day I now declare all the remaining transit duties throughout the state to be abolished. I have said that this was my last task before leaving you for a few months. My health being affected by the labors I have undergone requires rest and change. I have determined, therefore to pay Europe and England a visit, and I do so with the greatest comfort that I feel I can rely upon my officers and subjects to keep the Baroda State happy and contented. My friend, Colonel Barkeley, has kindly offered to give you his support and I charge you to make the task a very easy one for him and the duty of my return to Baroda where I have left my son in your safe keeping. I shall be in you in my mind all the time that I am away. Do you give me your constant regard.

Mr Dinshaw Ardeseer, who has prepared the whole project rendered his Highness's speech in Gujerati, word by word. He then led the party to the site of the market where the architect Mr Chisholm was present to guide the ceremony. His Highness here requested Colonel Barkeley to lay the foundation stone which was appropriately painted and gilded by Mr Chisholm himself in the interval of a minute. To strains of music the stone being raised was then lowered, and an hermetically sealed bottle, containing copies of the public papers and various of state and British coins were placed in a cavity of the lower stone by Colonel Barkeley, as handed by Messrs Chisholm and Dinshaw. With the instruments of a mason, Colonel Barkeley to whom a handsome silver trowel was handed by Mr Chisholm spread the mortar, lowered the stone correctly in due reference to the position of the town wall and bastions. Colonel Barkeley then made a brief but very happy speech.

The Durbar then returned to the shamiana where Rao Bahadur Lalubhai the native agent in behalf of the citizens spoke into Gujerati. Colonel Barkeley's address was received by those assembled with repeated cheers and great satisfaction. Besides the three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees spoken of by his Highness for the building itself Rs 1,60,000 was placed at the Municipal Commissioners disposal for purchasing two *hundred large and small houses Rs 10,000* have been already spent to furnish a site for *the foundation stone. The layout of the* market will be 400 feet and breadth 240 feet. *The demarcation will probably be extended* when the difficulties in the whole site have *been somewhat more fully estimated. The* ultimate number of shops stalls and stores approached by an *easy flights of steps* will probably be fully one thousand for the institution will be not only for all provision sellers, but for several classes of trades and business men the main entrance holding a clock tower in keeping with Mandvi which is a quarter of a mile apart in a straight line. The design of the building is in pure Hindoo style and was exhibited in Durbar is prepared by Mr Chisholm from the original rough plans and designs prepared by Mr Dinshaw. The structure will be one of the grandest in the city *affording ultimately* escape to citizens to express their industry and ingenuity. The *building will be surrounded* by broad roads shady trees and flower beds.

DHULEEP SINGH'S CONDUCT AS STATED BY HIMSELF

The *Times*—A Punjab gentleman who on a trip to Europe happened to come across Maharaja Dhulcep Singh at Paris in December last. A conversation was entered into in the course of which the Maharaja gave his reasons for his desertion from British allegiance. The Punjab gentleman has sent us the substance of what Dhulcep said. We publish the account without the least hesitation because we are fully convinced that it can do no harm—it contains nothing new, and many things foolish, which also are not new and can harm him only. Moreover, we believe there is not a soul in the Punjab who cares for Dhulcep Sing. The account of our correspondent runs thus: "Maharaja Dhulcep Sing called on me during my residence at Paris on the 22nd December last in the Hotel de Saundors et New York. He looked stout and strong. He manly and handsome countenance bore the impress of thoughtful anxiety. He talked with me in Punjabi which he speaks very *fluently and much better than I.* My first question was what induced him to turn against *the British Government.* He replied 'I was loyal to the backbone, I was a staunch Conservative and deadly against the Indian policy of Lord Ripon. I never cared for India or for her people. I never dreamt of the Punjab throne. I was compelled to turn against the Government by the dishonest and shabby treatment I received from their hands. I simply demanded justice but the Government instead of doing me justice, disgraced me. I resigned the Government to increase my pension according to the terms of the treaty and it was refused. I then spent a large amount of money in making enquiries about my private property, and presented an application to Lord Salisbury, praying for its restoration to me but Lord Salisbury, whose political followers I was regarded my petition summarily and said that the Government had no jurisdiction to make enquiry into my application. As my family increased, and with it my expenditure, I thought it advisable to go to India and to settle there permanently, as I knew that living in India was very cheap. I had no political object in view in coming to India, but had intended to pass the remaining days of my life in a very quiet and secluded way in Madras. I submitted to the order of the Government not to settle in Punjab though it was a stigma on my loyal and tried loyalty. I sailed from London for India with the permission of the Government but to my surprise I was arrested and disgraced at Aden without a warrant and with no sufficient cause. The letter, which was a friendly letter only was taken for a political letter by the shortsighted Government, and the word '*With Gangji Ka Fatteh*' was taken as a watchword, while it was only a complementary phrase. I entreated the Government to appoint a Commission to enquire into my fault for which I was arrested, but the Government would not hear to a subject of England and was deprived of his liberty without any cause and without a warrant—the warrant was obtained long after my arrest. While at Aden I was put to unnecessary restrictions, and every letter of mine was opened by the Resident. The climate of Aden made me severely ill and when I wrote the 2nd letter published in the *Times of India* I was in very bad health. My second question was why he changed his religion. He told me that he had no political object in view in changing his faith. He thoroughly studied his ancestral religion and found it superior to the Christian religion. Besides Christians as a class were Christians only in name, but not in practice. They were the most dishonest people on the face of the earth and always ready to cash the work and honor. He was disgusted with them and therefore left their religion and adopted his own pure and sacred religion. The Government had no right to interfere with the religion of any body. Then I made bold mostly understand that he should not expect any help from the Punjab. The country has not and cannot have any sympathy with him against her Majesty's Government he should therefore reconcile himself with the Government. He said he would be very glad indeed but he could not live long as long and as he was sure of being arrested if he went there. I interrupted him and advised him to secure a promise of freedom and he said he would never trust in the promises of a Christian nation. His experience of 32 years residence amongst them said that he was not wrong and then force he had no chance only but to take steps against the British Government. He believed he would not succeed but he would consider himself in a sense if he died in making attempts to drive Government out of India.'

Dhulcep Singh might as well attempt to *drive the moon.* He overestimates his strength. Thus falls the sons of the Lion of the Punjab. He seems to know the shrewdness of the Indian Government. They will possibly flatter and cajole him to secure their purpose of lightening the Russophobic sentiment of India and causing anxiety to them. He should expect nothing more. His career is a most painful one—many times last painful case have caused laughter in the brains of men. In his wonderful career this event of now he were to be call back one or to England with kind words and with promises of generous treatment he would give up his desperate and foolish schemes, and become as loyal as ever.

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do II—Augmentation of Verbal affixes.
do III—Transformation and pitchmarre augmentation of Verbal bases
do IV—Alteration of Verbal bases otherwise than by transformation and augmentation
do V—Final augmentation of Verbal bases
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SIMPLE NOUNS

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PART V

COMPOUND AND IRREGULAR NOUNS AND NOUN ROOTS

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 3 June—The amount of the four per cent Debenture Loan for conversion, amounts to forty eight millions sterling

London, 5th June—Forty thousand Welsh Liberals passed in procession before Mr Gladstone at Singleton Abbey yesterday. Mr Gladstone delivered two long speeches, in the course of which he restated his position regarding the Irish question He was ready, he said, to modify his views on the land purchase scheme The exclusion of the Irish members from the British Parliament was, he said, an open question, subsidiary to the great international question which involves the choice of the Empire and the happiness of the people

St Petersburg 4th June—The Reichsrath has sanctioned a credit for the speedy extension of the trans Caspian Railway to Samarkand, via Bokhara The powers given to General Annenkoff have been materially enlarged

London, 4th June—Lord Randolph Churchill delivered a speech at Wolverhampton yesterday He said that notwithstanding the enormous outlay on the armaments of the country, England was wholly unprepared for war The arms of her forces were bad, transport inadequate, and none of her fortresses, not even Malta, were properly supplied with arms and provision. His Lordship then recapitulated a series of flagrant errors and abuses on the part of the War Office and Admiralty, and appealed to the democratic party to insist on radical reforms in these departments

Berlin, 6th June.—The Emperor William is suffering from a cold which confines him to his room

Cairo, 6th June—Orders for a considerable reduction in the army of occupation are expected in a few days by the military circles here.

London, 7th June.—The Maharajah Holkar, accompanied by Sir Lepel Griffin, arrived yesterday.

Berlin, 3rd June—The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that the relations between Russia and Germany are now more cordial, and that a meeting between the Czar and the Emperors William and Francis Joseph, will possibly take place soon

St. Petersburg, 10th June.—News has been received here from Merv (Merv) that it is feared there will be famine throughout the province of Khorassan

An earthquake occurred yesterday at Vernoe, near Issu-Kul, in Turkestan, which destroyed most of the public buildings and private houses. One hundred and twenty persons were killed, and many were injured

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1887.

ENGLAND'S TROUBLES AND INDIA

The present situation of affairs in the British Empire is any thing but reassuring, rather should we say that the prospect is dark and gloomy. What makes this fact the more depressing is the circumstance that this is the Jubilee year of the reign of the Queen-Empress—one of the most moral, benign, honored sovereigns who have ever reigned over the Empire on which the sun never sets And as yet her reign has been one of almost uninterrupted prosperity and success. We do not say that England's star is at last on the wane, but the situation is a most serious one, and calculated to make the most sanguine believer in England's might and power anxious for the issue. Take the state of affairs at Home Never in the memory of living man has the political situation been so peculiar and unsatisfactory Each party is cut up and divided against itself We have a split in the Liberal Camp because the greatest statesman of the age (excepting, perhaps, the veteran Bismarck)—we refer to Mr Gladstone of course—suggested the most practical, sensible and equitable solution of the Irish difficulty Then in the Conservative party we find Lord Randolph Churchill, of whom his friends expected great things, deserting them at a critical moment because he did not consider the extra expenditure sanctioned by Government for war preparations, justifiable. In

s state of party bickerings and disson s, it cannot be expected that the chinery of State can work smoothly, and vernment can hardly be prepared to st serious difficulties and dangers which sent themselves We see this in the sh question, over which the Government ve so fearfully blundered that in their spur they, a Protestant power, have en driven to the humiliating expedient invoking the intervention of the head the Roman Catholic church to calm the rbulent spirits of the sons of Erin, who r the most part belong to that fold The sh difficulty has become almost as great menace to England, as the Russian one cendiary speeches are publicly made, order and outrage daily perpetrated the overnment defied to their face in Parlia ent, and the Police and soldiery mobbed the recent telegram informs us —' The rections of tenants continue at Bodyke n some places vitriol and boiling water ve been thrown over the bailiffs engaged carrying out the evictions' The events f the past few months go to clearly de onstrate the fact that the Irish are too igh spirited and patriotic a race to be ded by brute force, and they will resist uch a policy to the bitter end It has oon the custom to revile the Irish as an nruly, to talent, semi barbarous nation, who resist authority from a mere love of oing always in hot water and creating disturbances. But history—that is, where the facts are recorded—tells quite another tale Ever since Ireland was brought un der the English rule, her people have been governed with a rod of iron and cruelly oppressed. The land was divided among scions of English aristocracy, with no kindred sympathy for the Irish, and who, while holding Irish titles, and drawing the rents of their estates, are scarcely ever seen on the latter, but reside for the most part in England The estates are man aged by cruel, grasping agents, who oppress and grind down the peasant tenantry, and extort as much as they can out of them Is it any wonder that they turn on their op pressors and demand justice and fair-play? Can it be believed that they would resort to such very extreme measures as murder and dynamite explosion, placing their own lives in open jeopardy to ensure being heard, if they had not serious grievances to be redressed? Mr Gladstone's policy of gi ving the Irish their own Parliament again, buying out the landlords and establishing a peasant proprietary was the most sens ible and feasible solution of the whole difficulty ever suggested All the talk about the rupture of the "Union" is sentimental cant The Canadian, Australian, and South African Colonies have their own Parliaments, and why not Ireland? If the experiment proved a failure, it would have been high time to restore the present order of things and even, if necessary, to intro duce the Crime's Suppression Bill But as matters stand the latter measure is a most unjustifiable one, and the greatest insult the English have offered to the Irish It has roused them to the brink of open revolt, has only greatly aggravated the situation, and is defeating its own ends In the last Parliamentary campaign the Irish leaders offered to meet the "Unionists" half way and evinced a very conciliatory spirit, and the wisest thing England could have done was to accept Mr Gladstone's proposals, which were approved of by the Irish party We repeat that in the event of England being plunged into a war with Russia or some other nation, Ireland will be a thorn on her side,—a positive danger

Turning now to other clouds looming in the horizon, there are great probabilities of a continental war breaking out in Europe, and in that event England can hardly keep out of it France is England's historical foe, and of course we all know that Russia is longing to possess Constantinople and India. Financially, Russia is bankrupt, and India would put her on her legs again, while at the same time a great war would divert the attention of the "socialists" in Russia from planning and carrying out plots for the destruction of the monarchy and Government, and afford them more profit able occupation Coming home, the question arises, how is England prepared for an invasion of India by Russia? For our part we are not of those who believe that England has anything to fear internally, from the natives of India. That time has long since gone by, and under a benign, liberal, beneficent rule our countrymen have learned to be loyal, law abiding subjects. Indeed, practical proof of this was afforded during the time of the Russian scare of 1885, when the leading native chiefs volun tarily placed their troops at the disposal of the Government of India It is in fact to the benefit of the natives of India to re main under British rule The Russians—the least civilised of the European nations—want, as we have said, to enrich themselves, and there can be no doubt that, with the establishment of Russian rule, the vast hoards of wealth in this country will find its way to the land of the 'Bear,' and all offices of importance be conferred on the conquerors There may be a few na tive papers in India, who but darkly at troubles for England within India itself, in the event of a Russian invasion but these are attorneys of journalists, who count a little cheap notoriety But, while we believe the natives of India will stand firmly by and support the Government in the event of troubles arising from outside, we think the Government should place more confi dence in the people It will tend greatly to ensure their loyalty When the Volun teer movement was started lately, the natives asked to be allowed to form corps of their own, or to be allowed to enlist in the existing European Volunteer Regiments but their request was refused Why? The Native army have proved loyal to the backbone since the mutiny of 1857, and why should not Native Volunteers prove the same? It is this policy of hesitation which alone is likely to make the Natives discon tented, and beget a lack of confidence between rulers and ruled We notice that the Government have just sanctioned the formation of European Volunteer Reserves in Bengal and Bombay The opportunity is an excellent one for the Native Press, as well as such of our European contemporaries who favour the movement, to agitate once more the question of native Volunteer corps and urge Government to grant this reasonable concession We trust to see the matter ventilated thoroughly, but in a calm, dispassionate, and temperate tone

THE STATION MUNICIPALITY AND THE OCTROI

The Station Municipal Board of Bangalore seems to be composed of a funny lot of gentlemen, who appear to us to be play ing at the "City Fathers" business It is not a month and a half since the Octroi duties in the Station were abolished, and at Saturday morning's meeting of the Board it was resolved to re impose them One member of the Board—an *ex officio* one, too—remarked that the actions of the Board were childish in their glaring inconsistency There can be no doubt that in abolishing the Octroi the Board acted very prematurely, for though the collections have been attended with great vexation, annoyance and inconvenience to persons bringing exciseable articles into the station, and perhaps, even with extortion sometimes, yet they contributed one of the principal sources of revenue to the Board, and the latter had not adequately provided for the loss they would sustain by losing the Octroi The Officiating Resident point ed out to them that they were in a financial crisis, and that they must impose some new taxes or they would come to a stand still In abolishing the Octroi the Board had imposed a license tax on tobacco and betel leaves, but this license formed part of the Octroi schedule and Mr Fitzpatrick pointed out to the Board, that with the Octroi the license went, and if they wanted to impose the latter, they must have an act passed by the Government of India, sanctioning it As the revenue would only be Rs. 6,000 a year, it was not worth while to go to the Government of India, and have to wait some months in the meantime If the Resident sanctions the re imposition of the Octroi, the whole establishment for collecting these duties will have to be re formed A pretty bungle, certainly Still the Board can hardly do better, and eat "humble pie" for their precipitate folly in abolishing the tax. The Municipality pro posed to levy a tax on skins, but the Resi dent pointed out that it was not expedient to tax skins for local consumption, as, com bined with the slaughter house fees, it would prove a double tax. On the other hand if imported skins were taxed it would probably drive the trade out of the market as they were generally brought in to be dressed, and then exported. The merchants would go elsewhere to dress them We would advise the Station Board, whenever they have any important matter to discuss, especially involving tax, legislation, and tax ation, to take time to consider it thoroughly, and moreover to take the advice of their legal adviser, and then they will not, pro bably, find themselves in the ridiculous pickle they now are in

JUBILEE LITERATURE

The latest specimen of Jubilee Litera ture, comes to us in the shape of a booklet entitled—*Kaiser-i-Hind* Jubilee Sketch *of Her Queen Empress Victoria*, by Mr B Suryanarayana Row, B A, Author of 'A short compendium of Astrology,' 'A manual of chess, &c.'. The little work is well got up, and being intended for Kanarese girls, is written in an easy, simple yet attractive style suitable to the comprehension of young readers It affords a short running sketch of the principal private and public events of Her Majesty's life and acts, from her birth to the present time, and we can unhesitatingly recommend it for the pur pose for which it is written The writer seeks to have it introduced into Kanarese Girls' Schools in the Province, and we hope he will be successful The book is well got up, and has on its front cover, an excellently finished, and admirably execut ed colored portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty

Occasional Notes

The proceeds of the Ceylon pearl fishery this year amounts to Rs 6,96,120 The number of oysters fished was over thirty millions

Reports from the northern frontier of Persia show that the Russians are running a branch railway from the Merv-Askabad line south wards in the direction of the Herat province, while at the same time they are linking their outposts towards Panjdeh with Merv by telegraph

It is not, the *Pioneer* thinks, likely that any radical change will be made in the Calcutta High Court in opposition to the views of the Court, but a revision of the strength of the bench is likely to be the outcome of the interchange of views between the Court and Government

A Correspondent writing to *Le Matin* (Paris) remarks —" It is well known that it is not the first time that Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria, and Vice Admiral of the British fleet, forgets in the sweet slumber of Iran kanaces all duties of conventional courtesy and international politeness.'

The Czarina and the Russian Minister of Justice are said to be endeavouring to obtain a remission of the capital sentence in the case of Nihilists who were recently sentenced to death The Czar himself is also said to be disinclined to sign the death sentence, while the Minister of the Interior is said to have strongly urged upon him the necessity of enforcing it

The *Mandalay Herald* says —" Mandalay was taken in November 1885, so that nearly eighteen months have elapsed, and yet little more has been done, by the civil administration, than making and naming the streets and roads, which are still as *unformed* and dirty almost as when King Theebaw lived in it and made it the capital of his dominions The dogs and pigs are still masters of the situation, and the frogs and toads continue to make doleful music in the pestiferous drains and gutters of the city"

In a meeting of the Editors of Indian newspapers held at Lahore on the 23rd ultimo, it was resolved that a Press Association under the name of "The Punjab Na tive Press Association' with the objects of improving the status of the Native Press, of fostering a spirit of union among them, and of co operating in all matters concerning the welfare of the Press, be established It was then resolved that its member ship should be confined to gentlemen ed torially or otherwise intimately connected with any paper in the Punjab.

A London telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* states that a despatch to the *Times*, from its Moscow correspondent, says there can no longer be any doubt that Dhuleep Singh has taken up his residence in Russia as the avowed enemy of England, and that he is about to become a Russian subject The same telegram states that it is now positively certain the telegraph has been placed in communication with an im portant point on the Afghan frontier The *Times*, in a leader, said that the Governe ment of India will look with indifference at the endeavour to play over again the game with the Russian Officer at Merv.

Sir Ganpatrao, the Dewan of Gwalior, says the *Viharitta*, is bent upon seeing that the Scindia's Treasury is well exhausted We do not allude to the affair of the three and a half crores lent to the British Gov ernment This time it is a much smaller sum Rs 1,20,000 is the handsome con tribution made to the funds of the Imperial Institute on behalf of the young Prince. The Dewan is probably acting on the advice of Sir Lepel Griffin who may think of leaving no temptation in the shape of hoarded treasure in the path of the Maharaja He may be right, but we cannot still reconcile ourselves to this expenditure.

There is a project on foot to establish a Home for Hindus in London A private meeting was recently held in Bombay for the purpose of discussing this subject A memorial to H R H the Prince of Wales was adopted for securing his powerful countenance and support Such a Home would enable Hindus to perform their rites and do their duty without let or hindrance, and must therefore have the strongest support of the advanced Hindus as well as those orthodox Hindus who have come to tolerate a voyage to England

The Lahore correspondent of the *Times of India* states that very bad accounts come, *via* Jellalabad, of the state of popular feeling in Eastern Afghanistan The Ameer appears to have thrown even the rudiments of State craft overboard, for he neither protects his subjects nor favours his soldiers The former he plunders and the latter go without pay The troops in Jellalabad are described as lean and hungry The rations which they receive are insufficient and their pay is seven months in arrears, and those who have families are reduced to miserable straits Mullahs are instigating the people to revolt Trade in Afghanistan is reported to be dying out in account of the severity of taxation The Afghans now love the Ameer as the Russians love the Czar—they want to kill him The soldiers are so much oppressed by the Ameer that they say it is better to pass life in a jail under the British Government than to pass life in the Ameer's service

The salaries of the Presidency Magistrates in Madras, as our readers are aware, were recently reduced on the recommendation of the Finance Committee Similar reductions have now been effected in Bombay The following resolution has just been issued by the Government of that Presidency —" The Finance Committee having suggested a reduction of the pay of the Presidency Magistrate and their Chief Clerk, His Excellency the Governor in Council accepts the suggestion and direct

that the pay of these appointments be reduced by Rs 200 The Chief Presidency Magistrate from Rs 2,000 to Rs 1,800 the second from Rs 1,200 to Rs 1,000 and the third Presidency Magistrate from Rs 1,000 to Rs 800, and the Chief Clerk from Rs 500 to Rs 200 These reductions are to take effect on the occurrence of substantive vacancies, but officers appointed after the date of this resolution to officiate in any of those appointments will receive according to the allowances calculated on the reduced pay"

THE *Bombay Gazette* says —" If H H the Gaekwar left for the Continent of Europe by the mail steamer yesterday It is said that his Highness is personally desirous of being present in England during the festivities of the Jubilee celebration, but ostensibly on the ground of ill health, he abstains from fulfilling that intention, and will pass some weeks in the Engadine, where he will be accompanied by Mr Elliott The Goodwood meeting will probably form an attraction sufficiently strong to tempt his Highness to England a little later on It would be interesting to know the exact reasons which prevented the realization of His Highness desire to proceed at once to England and take part in the Jubilee celebration Has any official hindrance prevented it, and if so what? It is freely said that there has been a certain haste to postpone the departure of his Highness but the reason why, as far as we are able to understand, only admits of guess work Probably the Gaekwar deems it wise to act on the Surgeon General's advice and enjoy a quietude in the bracing air of the Alps before undergoing the fatigues of the London season

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

WHEN the past fortnight, we have sent to each subscriber of this paper, who are in arrears for the past and present year, a detailed memo of their accounts We trust those will receive prompt attention, for, as we have already pointed out, it is difficult for us to get on with so many outstandings

Local and Provincial.

A MILITARY SUICIDE —A Sepoy of the 1st Madras Pioneers in the Station of Bangalore, shot himself last night, while on guard.

THE WEATHER —We have had rain throughout the week off and on, which has put some water into our tanks, but it fell more in drizzles and having blest, and we want a great deal more both for cultivation and tanks

THE BRITISH RESIDENT —Mr H D Fitzpatrick, the officiating British Resident of Mysore, returned to Bangalore from Ootacamund, on Saturday morning Major Robertson, Assistant Resident, and the leading European and Native Officials of the City and Station, together with a few Municipal Commissioners, were on the platform to receive him

NUNDIDROOG CRIMINAL SESSIONS —The Sessions for the current month was held during the past week, Mr Justice Ramchandra presiding Several cases were brought up In one case two women named Akki and Venkati, were charged with the murder, at Chikballapur, of the 2nd prisoner's new born illegitimate child The Assessors found both prisoners guilty His honor reserved judgment till this day Narsimha was charged with the murder of one Ramaswamy, on the 30th December last, at Kilkotkuppe, Kankanhally taluk The Assessors found him *not guilty*, and His Honor reserved judgment to this day Several other cases were put up of a minor nature, including a serious one of dacoity in which some respectable females and others while travelling were painlessly robbed of jewellery, to the value of Rs 3,000 The case is not yet disposed of

THE MYSORE JUBILEE ADDRESS —The *Bangalor Spectator* makes the following appeal "to the people of Mysore The address (with its casket) to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, has gone, but the sheets of your signatures—the marks of your loyalty, of your appreciation of her wise and just rule, of her eminent and glorious justice in restoring Mysore to your Prince and yourselves, and of your congratulations on her half century of Queenship, are lagging! Many of these sheets are not to hand! Are you content to be last and least? Hurry up, with your long lists of signatures!"

This only verifies what we said a couple of issues back as to the manner in which the Jubilee business has been managed in Mysore The subscriptions to the Jubilee fund for erecting a local memorial in honor of that occasion, proved a miserable *fiasco*, *evidently though the object not being widely made known* as it should have been, and now we find the same thing occur with the signature lists to the address Fancy the address and casket being sent in advance, and after the presentation some *dozen of signatures be sig separately offered*, on a subsequent day!

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSOR

Bangalore, Saturday, June 11, 1887

The 3rd June 1887 Camp No 653 —N Venkata Rao, Amildar of the Huggalavanakote Taluk, is granted 15 days' leave in extension of that granted him under Notification Camp No 574 of 10th May 1887

Camp No 660 —In continuation of this Office Notification No 117, dated 10th April 1887, Subba Rao, Shereshtadar of the Tirupambal Taluk, is appointed to be in charge of the Belur Taluk and to exercise, under Section 12 of the *Code of Criminal Procedure*, the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class during the absence of Amildar Kesavarangar on leave or until further orders

The 4th June 1887 Camp No. 669 —Mr S Ramaswamy Iyer, Advocate, is appointed Public Prosecutor, Bangalore, in Mr Seshagiri Rao appointed Munsiff

Camp No 671 —Mr Syed Nasirudin, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore Division is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months from the 22nd May 1887, or such shorter period of it he may have at his disposal

The 6th June 1887 Camp No 715 —P Srinivasa Rao, Amildar of the Kadur Taluk, is granted privilege leave for one month from such date as he may avail himself of the one

During the absence of Srinivasa Rao, on leave or until further orders, Subbaraya, Sheristadar, will be in charge of the Kadur Taluk He is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class

The 3rd June 1887 No. 2223-405 —Capt C H M Kennington, R E, having returned on furlough, assumed charge of the office of Assistant Superintending Engineer and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Mysore Public Works Department, on the forenoon of the 3rd instant

The 4th June 1887 No. 2242-409 —Mr. W McIntosh, Executive Engineer, is *permitted to proceed on privilege leave for* one month and 25 days from the 3rd instant, joining the same on the leave by the Resident in Mysore, and subject to the approval of the Government of India

General Summary

LEADING NEWSPAPERS —Out of the 8000 newspapers published in the world the English language now leads the from 3000, the French, 1800 and the Spanish 1,000

HOUSE TAX —Upon a representation made by the South Indian Railway Company, the Government have exempted Railway Companies from the payment of house tax under the Local Funds Act —*H*

DACOITY NEAR KUMBAKONAM —A correspondent writes that two torch light dacoities were committed within 12 miles of Kumbakonam It appears from all accounts that Police administration in the District is not what it ought to be —*H*

DACOITY —A dacoity was committed at the village of Kambhoj in the Sholapore Collectorate, when the dacoits after maltreating the inmates of the house attacked, carried off some property The police arrested some of the dacoits with a portion of the property —*Deccan Herald*

CLERK OF THE CROWN —A contemporary hears that the Government are of opinion that the appointment of the Clerk of the Crown may be abolished as a separate appointment and that there is no necessity to appoint an Official Receiver as proposed by the Finance Committee —*H*

EXAMINATIONS —From day to day some new restrictions are being added to appointments to the U C S Government have now issued instructions that candidates for the post of Taluk Sheristadars should pass the prescribed test The ruling is, however, only limited to future permanent appointments —*H*

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY —The necessity of providing a teaching University in Calcutta is being discussed, and Professor Elliott and Professor Pedler of the Presidency College have prepared a joint note in which they suggest a plan for *changing the working and constitution of the Presidency College* so as to convert it into a teaching University —*S*

UNVEILING THE BRONZE STATUE —His Excellency Lord Connemara having consented to unveil the bronze statue of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, presented to the City of Madras as a Jubilee gift by Rajah G N Gajapathi Row, on Jubilee day, will leave Ootacamund on the morning of Friday, the 17th instant, and will arrive in Madras at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 18th instant, travelling *by the ordinary south coast mail train His Excellency purposes spending* four or five days in Madras —*M*

A PERSONAL GIFT TO THE SHAH —The Viceroy, some months ago, sent an elephant *with handsome silver howdah and trappings* to Persia as a personal gift to the Shah and we are sure the present will be received in the spirit in which it was made as a mark of personal regard and friendship The elephant was landed at Bushire on April 16th and should reach Teheran by the middle of the present month They must, by the way have curious ideas in England of the value of Indian elephants, for a society paper states that this particular animal was worth £6 000 !—*Pioneer*

A CURIOUS NEWS —The following curious news appears in the *Madras Spectator* We learn, from a source which leaves us no room to doubt the accuracy of the information, that His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has been grossly assaulted, in feed action by the Sirkar, the Palace Manager What can Mr Hannyngton, the British Resident at Trivandrum, be about that such disgraceful proceedings are permitted? The public service of Travancore, from top to bottom, we are assured, is becoming utterly demoralized by the Sirkar

A WILD SCARE IN AND NEAR CHINGLEPUT —A correspondent writes —throughout the District of Chingleput there is a wild scare of thieves and robbers prevalent among the people In many villages the people do not sleep in nights All sorts of wild rumours of great robberies and night attacks are passing from mouth to mouth In days gone by, the village Thalayaries and Thotties used to patrol the villages in nights with beat of drums Now the Police authorities have prevented them from doing that duty and impose it upon their own constables The constables very rarely patrol their appointments in these villages It is hoped that the Inspector General of Police will issue orders to revive the old system of employing the village Thottiers and Thalayaries for the purpose of patroling the villages in nights —*H*

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT —The following notification, granting leave to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and appointing General Carnegy to the Command of the Bombay Army during his absence, appears in *the Government Gazette* —"*His Royal Highness* Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K G, K T K P, G S I, G C M G, C I, A D C, Commander-in Chief, Bombay Army, has been granted by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, leave to proceed to England to attend the Jubilee of her most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, and to be absent from his command for any period not exceeding three months During his Royal Highness absence the command of the Army will devolve upon Major General A Carnegy, the next senior officer in the Divisional Staff as Provisional Commander in Chief, with effect from the date that this Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught leaves Aden until his Royal Highness resumes command of the Bombay Army at Aden" —*G*

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION —Government have hitherto maintained Civil Hospitals in large municipal towns at their sole expense, except in the few cases in which small contribution have been received from Municipal or Local Funds In many of those towns there are no aided dispensaries, and no expenditure on account of Medical Institutions, therefore, falls on the Municipal Revenues The financial position of Government renders the curtailment of expenditure under the head "Medical" necessary, and it transpires, accordingly, that, in view of the benefits afforded by Civil Hospitals to the townspeople and the surrounding villages municipal and local funds should render substantial aid in the maintenance of these institutions Thus, we think, is a legitimate charge on these funds The Collectors of the Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Thana, Poona, Ahmednagar Khandesh, Nassick, Satara Sholapur Dharwar, Ratnagheri Kanara, and Belgaum have, therefore, been requested to move at their very earliest convenience the Municipal and Local Boards concerned to make adequate contributions towards the expenses of Civil Hospitals in their Districts, and to report the result to Government without delay —*D H*

Extracts.

FOREIGN TRAVEL

The *Hindu* —The subject of foreign travel deserves more earnest attention than is generally devoted to it That a number of Native Princes and Sirdars and Chiefs should find it possible to go to England for the Jubilee undeniably testifies to the growing tendency of the age in which we live in favour of violating the time honored principle of not crossing the sea The Indian and Colonial Exhibition of last year presented another suitable opportunity, and Native artists of all classes were imported bodily to London His Highness the Gaekwar set a good example by offering to take *with him, at his own expense*, as many of the Sirdars and nobles of Baroda as were willing to accompany him We have it on the authority of the *Indian Spectator* that he was so far enthusiastic as to propose to set aside from ten to fifteen lakhs of Rupees, the interest of which should be utilized in sending young men of the noble class to go to Europe to qualify themselves for the service of their country This is just what is required to bring about the much wished for change And it is a happy coincidence that a meeting of influential members of the Hindu community of Bombay should have been held last week to discuss a proposal for establishing a Home in London for Hindus visiting England *The meeting resolved to adopt a memorial to* His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to secure his support The establishment of a Home in which Hindus exclusively may live, at a moderate cost, and preserve caste, means the expenditure of a large amount of money, and the Bombay meeting have, perhaps, *thought the Jubilee year an opportune one* for enlisting the co-operation and assistance of influential and wealthy noblemen of England Caste prejudice is not as vigorous in Bombay as it is in Madras There, a Hindu on his return from England, if he observes the ordinary rules of his caste and abstains from all aggressive insults to Hindu orthodoxy in his manners and behaviour, meets with consideration and kindness from his fellow caste men and is not made a victim to excommunication That in trade, in arts, in industries and in education, we would be gainers on an immense scale, by a free intercourse between the other continents and *India*, no one could gainsay The present deplorable state of the country is due in many respects to this love of isolation and want of sufficient strength of mind to roam far and wide in quest of wealth and knowledge, The Indian Government has instituted six scholarships to encourage Indian students to go to England, and many Native States offer similar and Sir Lepel Griffin and the *Director General of Survey and other* declaimers of their mould may be more effectually silenced if a number of our young men successfully compete in England in the different branches of education and professional study. The thirst for improving the present state of affairs and affording reasonable facilities for foreign travel will assume a more practical shape when the Princes and Chiefs of India return to this country and place the benefit of their knowledge and experience at the disposal of their countrymen

AFGHANISTAN

The *Times of India* —The only item of trustworthy news that has reached India from Afghanistan during the past week is that Gholam Haider Khan Orakzai has joined his forces with those of Sikander Khan in the Maruf district, so that the troops despatched from Ghazni and from Kandahar now present a united front to the rebels. The combined army amounts to four regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and twenty guns, besides a considerable body of irregulars Sikander Khan, it will be remembered, has for some time past been acting purely on the defensive having entrenched himself near Maruf, but with the combination of forces above referred to now effected, it is probable we shall soon hear of offensive operations being undertaken Latest rumours, indeed, state that an action has taken place near Ghazni, and that the Ameers troops have had the best of it, but no details are known The Ameer's health is reported to be improving, and it is even said he has announced his intention of himself taking the field should his generals not succeed in speedily putting an end to the rebellion It is doubtful, however, whether Abdul Rahman will venture to leave his capital at the present juncture, as his absence would be only too likely to be followed by the hatching of plots and the outbreak of disturbances Rumours of Russian intrigue are still rife in the Punjab bazaars One re-

port is that the Russian Governor of Kolab, on the north side of the Oxus, holds frequent personal communication with Abdulla Jan, the Ameer's Governor of Badakshan, at Faizabad Another native rumour states that the Ameer himself is preparing to submit to Russian preponderance, and has instructed Abdulla Jan to show hospitality and respect to the Czar's officers Of course, such a story is on the face of it wildly improbable as is also the report that Russian emissaries have reached Dir, which is not a hundred miles from Peshawar, and are endeavouring to stir up disaffection against our protege the Shah of Chitral. It is also freely stated that emissaries of Ayub Khan have crossed the Persian border in considerable numbers and have taken up their quarters in different Afghan towns, including Herat Farrah, and Cabul, the object of their mission being to produce simultaneous and widespread trouble at no distant date Adding to these floating rumours yet another that the Ameer of Bokhara has become seriously alarmed at the progress of pro Russian intrigue in his dominions and has sentenced some incriminated nobles to imprisonment and confiscation of property, there is ample reason to believe even taking all the bazaar stories cum grano salis, that the state of matters in Central Asia is un settled and precarious in the extreme On our side one or two precautionary measures have been taken With so many unruly elements let loose in the southern Ghilzai country, and more especially in view of the fact that we have several engineers out at present with the survey parties in connection with the work of railway extension, it has been deemed advisable to advance a company of native infantry to Kila Abdulla and another to Gulistan, each of which is a railway terminus The native cavalry in Peshin fort has also been raised by a troop, and the detachment at Kach on the Peshin side of the Chappor Rift has been strengthened by fifty men These precautions are taken simply against possible raiding and marauding by unruly tribes on the frontier, who will be sharp to take advantage of the disturbed state of the country But no misunderstanding may arise, and lest the movement of these small bodies of troops be magnified into a demonstration on our part in the direction of Kandahar, the arrangements for summoning a couple of companies of British infantry and a battery on the Khojak have been countermanded

THE DHULIP SINGH FOLLY

The *Civil and Military Gazette*, in an article regarding Dhulip Singh's journey to Russia, thinks it is much to be regretted that by injudicious notice of the folly of Dhulip Singh, we should have made the name of that hitherto obscure and unnoticed nobleman a household word throughout the Punjab A time of troublesome and even dangerous Hindoo revival was the last to have selected for committing so gross a political blunder We have quite enough trouble before us with this wave of Hindoo fanaticism which is sweeping over the country, without the addition thereto of political excitement among the Sikhs Had Dhulip Singh's ebullition been treated with the contempt which it deserved, he might now have been at Umritsar as little noticed, and as little important as when he was in London But Dhulip Singh at St Petersburg is, in the eyes of the people of the North West a very different person to Dhulip Singh at Umritsar Here he would have been a concrete nonentity, as utter lack of any quality calculated to excite sympathy or enthusiasm being evident—there is an abstract cause, that of the Khalsa

It was an unfortunate inspiration which led Sir Charles Wood, nearly thirty years ago, to decide upon the restition of Mysore, still more unfortunate was it that, 23 years later, the Government of the day determined to act upon that decision There is much in Prince Bismarck's apothegm, that a Power which begins to give back a territory is a Power played out—at any rate such is the Oriental view Putting this aside, the precedent was one sure to raise trouble On the Mysore precedent we have had the Berar claim We have seen the representative of the Nawabs of the Carnatic appeal to the lawyers We have had questions raised about Nagpore,—and now, on that precedent, poor Dhulip Singh has fallen a victim to a monomania, and is roaming crazily about Europe to the considerable excitement of his quondam subjects in the Punjab It would have been cheaper to have paid his debts, it would have been safer to have let him vapour at his leisure in India, it would have been wiser to have shipped him off from Aden as a detenue to the Mauritius—any course would have shown more political foresight than the one adopted of proclaiming him too important to be allowed to live in the Punjab and then treating him as not important enough to be restrained from hatching treason at St Petersburg

For nearly forty years Dhulip Singh has been to all intents and purposes an English man, language, manners, religion, residence have stamped him one of ourselves, and as such he has been regarded, or rather disregarded, in this country But he has got into debt, and this has in some manner difficult to explain, made him a Sikh again, and a claimant of the throne of the Punjab! His contention is that in 1849 he was a minor, the British Government his guardian, and the Punjab his personal property That, if his property was mal administered by his guardian, this can be no ground for depriving him of it, and consequently that, after putting down the revolt of the Sikh army in 1849, we were bound to have continued the administration of his property in his behalf and to have restored it to him when he came of age Unfortunately Kingdoms are not properties in which their rulers have a vested interest, and what Dhulip Singh's father acquired by the sword passed to us in the same manner After the first conquest in 1846 the Punjab was restored, but the Regency which administered it in Dhulip Singh's minority could not manage it One of their Governors and the whole of their army revolted We conquered it again and then retained it, and we intend to do so

This intention of ours was fully realised and accepted till we afforded astonished India the spectacle of the rendition of a country similarly acquired and little less important Small wonder was it that from the idea of regaining the Punjab should have taken root in Dhulip Singh's brain This has since grown to a monomania, and will probably eventually lead him into a prison, if it does not previously cast him into a lunatic asylum

Their result, however, is to be deplored Dhulip Singh has hitherto been essentially *bon enfant*, in youth a spoiled pet of the Queen, in manhood excessed and made much of by the Prince of Wales and the great aristocracy, a general hospitable, sporting country gentleman, fat jolly, good natured, with little brains and less character, a typical Sikh sucker merged in the English spirit. If he has certain his merits English society is in a great measure responsible for it Princes of the blood and great territorial magnates accepted his hospitality, and about his extravagance Had he been in mundane pecuniary circumstances it is probable that the visits of the Punjab throne would never have taken and hold upon him Such a man as he is would have thought little about a crown, if he could have continued the pleasant life in the full tide of society, and the sunshine of royal favour But the pipkin has suffered wreck among the iron pots, and could continue that joyous voyage no longer Money troubles first distributed his feeble brain of which the fixed idea of becoming a king and founding crores has since got such disastrous hold A man in Dhulip Singh's position should not be judged by ordinary rules No doubt, he had a good pension, and should not have run into debt, but allowances must be made for circumstances and antecedents Economical virtue should relax before such considerations, especially when enforced by political expendency We may be very sure that Dhulip Singh is by this time heartily sick of the role he is playing and a door for repentance may well be opened to him We heartily trust that we may hear ere long that he has been enabled to arrange his affairs and his mind made easy regarding provision for his family and that he is back, entertaining royal dukes and preserving partridges as of yore

But we trust that the Indian Government will take to heart the lesson it is, to give spurious importance to the discontented and the would be troublesome, by appearing to fear their machinations, is a stupid blunder Let them severely alone, so long as they do not actually trouble the public peace It is absurd to expect that there will not be such persons even under the most ideal Government Ours is not an ideal Government, but it is good beyond the most sanguine ideas that the people of India have ever yet formed, and it is appreciated and is strong accordingly While it is such no one can troublo it, neither Wahabis, nor Kukas, nor Hindoo revivalists nor any other fanatics or discontented persons, not Dhulip Singh or any one else—unless, indeed, the Government seeks trouble by going out of its way to give these persons importance All roses must have thorns but the thorns do not prick till you touch them If the Government would only be content to know all about such people, to trust its district officers to keep an eye upon them to let them understand that tolerance depends upon good behaviour, and that they may have any amount of rope, so long as their proceedings do not trouble the community in general, if it would do this and display the confident disregard of all petty disturbers, which it is justified in displaying by the strength of its position and the profound content of its people, it would be saved from undignified proceedings and embarrassing positions Timidity in the treatment of small matters would in time ruin the grandest empire

THE GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO NATIVE STATES.

The *Pioneer* is horrified to see the *Statesman* condemning the Gwalior Loan in so very strong language The *Pioneer* is right here, for strong language must always be avoided But are not bad actions more culpable than strong *words*? The *Pioneer* has no end of moral indignation because the *Statesman* in condemning the Loan, has used strong language, but how is it that he has not a word to say to the morality of the transaction itself? We cannot too often stop it that our countrymen should never mix up the morality that *now rules in Europe and England*, which is that an exposer of wrongs is more culpable than the wrong doer himself

Will the *Pioneer* analyze in his mind the nature of the act done by the Government in connection with this Loan? Is it not one of the most worthy of acts that was *ever committed* by the British Government in India? But we fear, we too, like the *Statesman* are using strong language. If Scindia had any intention of investing his hoardes in Government securities he would have done it while living Or he would have so expressed his wish to the British Government at the time of his death The Minor to whom the money belongs, can have no opinion on the subject now The Government thus, who is in charge of the Minor and his property, lays hold of the treasure of the orphan boy, its ward, for its own benefit! Is not this breach of trust? It is only the very worst fraud it

They talk of the advantages of the money being utilized But why do the British Government keep its Crown jewellery? Why does not the British Government sell the Koh i noor which may fetch half a crore of Rupees Why do Russia, in spite of its heavy debts is becoming bankrupt, keep its golden unutilized as Scindia, it is said, was doing? The Government of Lord Dufferin has no doubt scored a point, but it is wrong the *Pioneer* pardon, by a breach of trust

Referring to our article on the crusade against the Native Ministers of Native States published in our first, a long list of great influence in the country writes us to say, whether it is actually possible that the Government contemplating to govern Native States by European Ministers? We don't know His Excellency Lord Dufferin does not know what devastation is the Foreign office committing in the Native States, perhaps everything is not being done with his sanction, or it may be, the new policy has been inaugurated by him But one fact is patent There was never before a European Minister in India directing the affairs of the Native States There was not one such before three years ago, that is, before the advent of Lord Dufferin in this country, but we have now almost half a dozen of them, all appointed during the administration of Lord Dufferin So everybody can draw his own inference

It is needless to say that we cannot like this policy, neither do we think it safe We shall take an extreme case Lord Lytton stationed Louis Cavagnari in Cabul which promised incalculable advantages to the Government. It was thought that by that step Cabul could be made a British Province without the loss of a drop of blood, or the expenditure of a pice But there was another side to the picture which of course never struck a giddy and intoxicated statesman like Lord Lytton What, if the malcontents in Afghanistan insulted or murdered Cavagnari! This never struck Lord Lytton, but Louis Cavagnari was murdered by the Afghans in spite of the sure prospect of a terrible relation for the act. So, eventually, the advantages of keeping Cavagnari in Cabul proved nil and the losses proved so tremendous and crushing, that the Afghan disaster, which followed the murder of Cavagnari, overthrew the Government of Lord Beaconsfield and necessitated the recall of Lord Lytton

Now we can contemplate from the above instance, the advantages and disadvantages of administering the affairs of a country through a foreigner When a foreigner is thrust upon a Prince, he (the former) at once becomes the object of hatred to the country If he exercises any influence he becomes a doomed man The Prince may protect him he may have also the protection of a party, but still he is in constant danger of either being insulted or murdered In India the connection between the British Government and the Native States is peculiar If a British official is murdered or even insulted in a Native State, the British Government thinks that it is bound to take a most serious notice of the affair

Such a mishap is possible at every moment The Prince, a Courtier of his, or a Noble of his State may hoot at one hundred times before offending or striking a British officer, but a ganja smoking sepoy may be held by his passions to do an act which the Prince would not venture. And what would be the consequence? Whole India would be convulsed, and the British Government would feel bound to punish the Prince and his people for it, though quite innocent

After we had written thus far we came to know that, it was only by a lucky accident that the Nizam's State was saved from such a catastrophe Indeed, an attempt was actually made upon the life of Colonel Marshall Now such an act should surprise nobody It was the most natural thing in the world Col Marshall is now ruling supreme in Hyderabad, and it is but natural that the fanatical portion of the Mussulman population, never used to the direct rule of a Kafir, should now and then lose their senses and commit senseless acts. We are again told that the reported attempt at murdering Col Marshall is a canard, but the canard is such a natural one that it could be a reality any moment. If such a thing is done, all the advantages that the Government expected from stationing European ministers in Native States would be gone On the contrary, the effect of such a catastrophe would be what we don't choose to describe

Every one knows how the Baroda trial affected India for a month or two. India was, as it were, under an such intimont. Europeans and Natives, in due and fair sides, the higher and the lower, almost all classes in India of people for a period of ought or ten weeks, completely lost their senses. It was then possible for the mildest of the Indian princes to commit the wildest of acts. I was only proved recently that India escaped a fierce convulsion Such a convulsion is possible any day in India so long there are Europe in Ministers in Native States. We put this matter in the belief, that it will not will serious consideration from Government

We have not taken up this matter, because we know that there is feeling of uneasiness just now in most parts of India and we would be the height of imprudence to believe that the doings of Dulip Sing have not created a stir in the Punjab and among the Sikhs Those of the Government It would be equally imprudent to say that the Gwalior loan affair has not affected the Mahratta community We believe also Colonel Marshall has come to be hated by a good many influential men in Hyderabad As for Colonel Ward, he has not been able to secure that respect for himself which a European and a Minister ought to do, and this belief amongst the Native community is confirmed by the fact that the Colonel, feeling anxious about his position, has applied to Government for help This is what the *Pioneer* itself says about the position of Colonel Ward in Bhopal —

"The strong measures of the British Minister, Colonel Ward, in the interests of order and improvement, have raised him up many enemies, and intrigue against him is rife. There is a clique of disgusted or otherwise discontented officials who have formed themselves into a body for the sole object of creating enmity between Her Highness the Begum and the Minister They take special advantage of the approaching departure of Sir Lepel Griffin, with his strong hand, to spread abroad every description of rumour to the disadvantage of Colonel Ward, and in this it is said, they have at last the sympathy of the ex-Nawab, who is tired of the compulsory restraint in which he has so long been placed It is evident that, after Sir Lepel Griffin's departure, Colonel Ward will need all the moral support which Government can afford him"

Reading between the lines, it will appear that the position of the Colonel is not only not agreeable, but it is not safe In short, the political weather needs a keen looking after.

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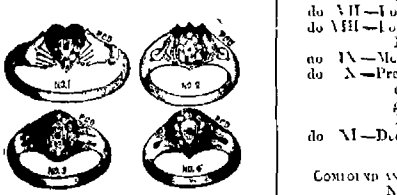

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IN VI PARTS.

PART I

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Constantinople 10th June—The Grand Vizier hastily informed Sir H D Wolff and Sir William White, that the Sultan will not ratify the Egyptian Convention, and at the same time Sir W D Wolff was objected to comply, without fresh instructions

London, 11th June—In the House of Lords last night, Lord Salisbury made a statement regarding the Egyptian Convention, which has English and provides for the evacuation of Egypt within three years from the date of its ratification The right to repeat Officers to the Egyptian Army would cease at the end of five years This unfortunately was subjected to abuse of interpretation External danger at the time of evacuation England will be entitled to re-occupy the country in the event of danger from external invasion or internal disorder If Egypt fails to fulfil her international obligations, England will be judge as to the necessity for re occupying the country, and will be pledged to re evacuate as soon as all danger is over Turkey, by the terms of the Convention, is entitled to send troops to Egypt on the same grounds, and no other Power except for the purpose of a transport The assent of the other Powers to some of the provisions is necessary, otherwise the Convention will be invalid

The Suez Canal is to be open for traffic to all parties and at all times

London, 14th June—The following order of procession to Westminster Abbey has been arranged for the Jubilee day procession It will be divided into three parts, comprising upwards of 19 carriages The Indian Princes will head the first procession, after which will come the carriage of Her Majesty the Queen, preceded and followed by a mounted escort consisting of all the English Princes of the Blood, and there too others closely related to the Royal family, including the Marquis of Lorne

Sir *Frederick Abel, the Secretary of the Committee* of the Imperial Institute, has written a letter to Mr Charles A Lawson, the delegate deputed by the Madras Jubilee Committee to present the Presidential Address to Her Majesty the Queen Empress, stating that he much appreciated the zeal shown throughout the Presidency in connection with the Institute, and the successful efforts that had been made to promote the interests of the Fund. H R H the Prince of Wales has derived great satisfaction from the perusal of the documents connected with the Madras subscriptions, and has expressed his thanks to the subscribers generally, and to Mr Lawson personally for his co-operation, and his valued exertions as Honorary Secretary of the Committee

Constantinople, 14th June—Sir H Drummond Wolff has received the Queen's ratification to the Egyptian Convention, and has notified to the Porte that he only waits the Sultan's *trade* for the exchange of British and Turkish ratifications to be made

London 14th June—The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany have arrived Members of other Royal families and special envoys, including one from the Papal Court, are on their way here Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to authorise a free pardon to all naval and military prisoners sentenced for desertion and minor offences

Constantinople, 14th June—It is expected that Turkey will shortly propose a candidate for the Bulgarian throne, when the Powers would disregard any attempt on the part of Russia to vote the selection

Russia is bringing great pressure to bear on the Porte against the ratification of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and Germany payment of the arrears of the war indemnity still due Germany, Austria, and Italy are supporting England

Berlin, 15th June—The Emperor William has caught a fresh cold, and is very weak

Bombay 17th June—The *Times of India* to-day, in a telegram, gives a Lahore rumour that the result of a special meeting of the Viceroy's Council on the 15th is, that Colonel Wilde, the Director of the North Western Railway has been ordered to proceed to Quetta to push troops to the front, that the extension of the railway to Kuldhar has been ordered Large stores of grain and ammunition have also been ordered The railway extension from Peshawar to Jumrood has been ordered The Ameer, in the presence of the British Envoy has, it is stated on the same authority, publicly attributed the Russian occupation of Kunja Sahib to the Boundary Commission, and is reported to have expressed his regret at having allowed the Commission to go to Herat

NOTICE.

Bangalore City Municipality.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office premises, (District Office Buildings) on Wednesday the 29th June 1887, at 7-30 A. M.

1. Cash account current and monthly returns for the month of May 1887.
2. Annual statements of receipts and disbursements of the City Municipality for the official year 1886-87.
3. Proposal to take up under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act the vacant land in Ganagar Peth occupied by the officials for the purpose of converting it into a public square.
4. Statement showing further amount of compensation awarded to the owners of lands taken up in Dobbspeta for Municipal purposes.

A. SESHAGIRIRAO, B. B.,
Vice-President

The 15th June 1887

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1887

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

We cannot agree with Mr Sathianadhan, who delivered a lecture last Saturday evening in the Central College (Major Robertson, Assistant Resident in the Chair, on "Social Intercourse between Europeans and Natives," that it was "a subject very seldom dealt with by European or Native gentlemen." As Western education took deeper and deeper root in the country, the subject in question attracted great attention, both from Natives and Europeans, and has been spoken on and written on almost *ad nauseam*. And yet nothing tangible has come out of the discussion, no practical suggestion or scheme has been put forward by the army of orators and writers who have trewed the subject. Either the European has declared that the only solution of the difficulty is, that the barriers of Hindu caste must be thrown down, or the Native asserts that free social intercourse between the two races cannot be established till the European divests himself of his haughty, domineering bearing towards his Native fellow-subject, extends to him the hand of fellowship, and throws open to him his doors. Both are right in one sense, and wrong in another. Caste rites, obligations, and observances offer an insuperable obstacle to the free social intercourse of Europeans and Natives, in the familiar way the former fraternise among themselves. But we do not think for a moment that practical, sensible, right-thinking Hindus want this. Differences in habits, customs, modes of thought and living, all render such a free intercourse as undesirable as it is impracticable. But there is a safe, happy medium which could be arrived at, and which as a matter of fact is now being arrived at, to which we will presently refer. Before proceeding further, however, and without intending for a moment to sneer at Mr Sathianadhan's views, we would point out that they are impracticable. It is all very well for Mr Sathianadhan to hold forth at length on the subject under reference, and to treat the whole thing as a most simple matter, and easy of solution. Mr Sathianadhan, who is the son of a Native Christian Missionary, was born a Christian, brought up a good deal with Europeans and trained in their habits, customs, &c. Mr Sathianadhan can accept an invitation to the private dwelling of a European friend, be introduced into the bosom of the family, "hob nob" on the friendliest terms with the company he meets there, break bread with them, and be treated in every way as one of them. Now, we ask, in all common sense and reason, can such a man be considered an authority on such a vexed, abstruse subject as the one he has ventured to tackle? We trow not. We think, indeed, that a European would be a weightier authority, for Mr. Sathianadhan holds a sort of dual position in the controversy, being a Native by race, and yet an alien to the Hindus in religion, social customs, mode of living, &c, while the European gives his views as such, opposed to those of the Hindu. But to return to the subject of Mr. Sathianadhan's lecture.

Mr. Sathianadhan is not consistent in his views and the way he treats his subject, and occasionally stultifies himself. He says, regarding the subject:—" It needs a very careful handling, and unfortunately those who have either written or spoken on the subject have done more harm than good by their one-sided statements' He goes on to quote an instance in the case of Sir Wilfred Blunt, who libelled his own countrymen by alleging that "the Englishwoman in India during the last thirty years has been the cause of half the bitter feelings there between race and race." But Mr Sathianadhan himself indulges in invective and one-sided charges against Englishmen, as will be seen from the following excerpt from his lecture —

"* * * When I read sweeping statements made about the character of the Native population, as for example, the following, 'a nation of liars, perjurers, forgers, devoid of gratitude, trust, good nature, and every other virtue,' 'people addicted to adulation, dissimulation, dishonesty, falsehood, and perjury' or as a young civilian put it the other day very mildly 'the natives are mostly a set of unscrupulous liars.' When one sees all this one cannot but be astonished at such ignorance and come to the conclusion that such ignorance is only the outcome of national pride."

There was no doubt a time when what Mr Sathianadhan alleges, used to be very common, but happily times are changed, and Englishmen have learnt to treat Natives with courtesy and civility, to consider them something more than slaves and hewers. It is exceptional, now, to meet an educated refined Englishman or Englishwoman who would make such "sweeping statements" as those attributed to them by our lecturer, and no good can come from his importing such unnecessarily aggressive matter into his lecture. This was evident from the warm manner in which the Chairman defended his countrymen and countrywomen against such statements, at the close of the lecture. Another inconsistency Mr. Sathianadhan perpetrates is as follows. He states:—"The Englishman the most reserved of all races It is the nature of an Englishman to keep himself aloof from a foreigner, whether European or Asiatic, one with a dark or a white skin" Just a little further on he thus observes, regarding his visit to England:—

"Even now, as I look back, I cannot help bringing before my mind those happy days when I had the inestimable privilege of enjoying such English friends, who were none the less friends because of my being a foreigner. These friendships I enjoy even now, though many seas lie between India and England. If it were not for the kindly treatment and open friendship which a foreigner so readily meets with when in England the three or four years which he spends there would be more an exile."

Can inconsistency be carried further? Almost in one breath he denounces the English as "the most reserved of all classes," who keeps himself "aloof from a foreigner," and then declares that his English friends "were none the less friends because of my being a foreigner!" Mr. Sathianadhan takes of "many a door" being open to him in England, and of the "warm welcome he received in those English homes" Of the same creed, habits, customs, as Englishmen, he of course enjoyed the freest intercourse with them, but he cannot expect that a high caste Hindu can in the same manner penetrate into the inner social life of Englishmen, and enjoy the same unrestrained intercourse with them? What Mr Sathianadhan really suggests as a solution to the problem he propounds, it is not easy to say. Indeed, he generalizes, and that is all, but arrives at no practical conclusion, and one rises from a perusal of his lecture with a feeling of disappointment.

As we have already affirmed, the relations between Europeans and Natives are after all not so strained as they have been represented to be. Before the height of western civilisation penetrated into the country, and English education was imparted to those who wished to acquire it, the two races did not understand each other, no bonds of friendship or sympathy united them, and they looked with suspicion and dislike on each other. The European despised and detested "the black fellow," and the Native returned the compliment with interest. But time has wrought wonderful changes, and social intercourse between Europeans and Natives has been largely promoted. In Madras, Europeans and Natives frequently exchange social civilities. The leading members of the two communities give drawing-room entertainments, Garden-parties, and so forth, at which the likes and dislikes, habits, prejudices, obligations, &c, of each are religiously respected, and every care taken to avoid giving offence. This is the case particularly in Bombay, where such cosmopolitan entertainments are almost of weekly occurrence Time will no doubt bring the two races even closer together, without any breaking down of "the barriers of caste," or any such rude shattering of social and religious constitutions, as some headstrong, scatter-brained reformers advocate A great deal can be effected by a member of either class respecting the prejudices, customs, and habits of the other, without compromising himself to any breach of his own, and thus by meeting half way, and displaying an urbanity of disposition, a courteousness and affability of attitude and manners, and a sincere desire to be friendly, a thorough understanding, and a sufficiently free social intercourse will be established, without the Native having to put his legs under the "Mahagama" of his English friend, eat of his roast beef, and drink of his beer and whiskey. Among the ladies, we know very well that the intercourse between those of the English and those of the Native races has been greatly promoted of late, and that English women are welcome to the apartments of Native ladies and vice versa. One feeling sometimes observable in a Native should be studiously avoided, as it is calculated to breed contempt for him in an Englishman, rather than friendship. We allude to obsequiousness. Mr Sathianadhan, indeed, alludes to it, but rather, it would appear, in the light of a virtue. He says —" A Native gentleman thinks it a great honour if only he receives a visit from his European friends The Native heart is naturally kind but the kindness becomes warmer when the object of it is a member of the dominant class The respect and attachment which natives have to one of the ruling race who does or means to do them good is almost unbounded. Any expression of real sympathy is always repaid by a hundred-fold degree of respect and gratitude." We deprecate this courting of patronage and "honour" from the "dominant class" Both races, when meeting socially, should do so on a common level, otherwise, free excess and expression of sympathy would be impossible. There can be mutual interchange of respect and civilities, without the display of obsequiousness on the one hand, and arrogance or impudence on the other.

HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM

This much vexed question is constantly cropping up, and would-be reformers, like Mr Malabari of Bombay, are shouting themselves—hoarse in their preposterous demands for a radical change in the marriage systems of the country While we sympathise heartily with the hardship imposed on Hindu *virgin* widows being forbidden to re-marry, we deprecate most distinctly, the indecent, hare-brained outcry made by a few individuals for a sweeping change, and for the intervention of legislature to effect it. The intervention of the law in such a matter will never for a moment be tolerated by the great mass of the Hindus It is an affront to the people to legislate on the most sacred of their social institutions. If any change must be made, time alone must work it, and it must be the spontaneous wish of the people. And it is not only the Hindus, be it noted, who resent the intervention of the law to upset time-honored constitutions. Englishmen who ignorantly clamour for legislative reform in Hindu marriage entirely forget that for years past—a whole generation—an attempt has been made to pass through the Houses of Lords and Commons a bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, but being contrary to the cherished social law and religious belief of the nation, that bill has been on every occasion of its introduction, ignominiously and indignantly thrown out. Why, then, should they affect surprise if their fellow Hindu subjects similarly resent legislative interference in their own marriage institutions?

But after all, when we come to dispassionately enquire into the matter, those shrieking reformers are aiming far inside of the mark. Let them get at the root of the evil, and seek to discover the cause which leaves so many Hindu maidens widows. While it is said that the Shastras forbid the re-marriage of widows, they are silent as to the re-marriage of widowers. The consequence is that a man may re-marry every time he loses a wife. A man of three-score marries a tender young maiden of ten or eleven Before she has arrived at young-womanhood, her husband dies, and leaves her a widow for life. Such cases are continually occurring and here in Bangalore as elsewhere, we could point out many Lecherous, uxorious old men, whose span of life has well nigh run out, send agents running about the country, seeking out child wives for them, and the younger and more comely the girl, the larger commission they get Is it any wonder that there are so many child widows in the land? If there must be legislature, let us begin at the right place Put man and woman on the same footing Forbid the man to re-marry as well as the woman, and we undertake to say that we will hear no more about widow re-marriage and the rest of it.

Occasional Notes.

The total subscribed up to date to the Punjaub Jubilee Fund is now over Rs. 67,000, of which Rs. 11,500 is to be devoted especially to the Imperial Institute.

Unsatisfactory news has been received at Simla of the loyalty of the Ghika troops in the Ameer's service, many of whom appear to be wavering in their allegiance

The Governor-General in Council has received with much satisfaction the intelligence that the Gaekwar of Baroda has abolished all transit duties in his State.

The Indian contribution to Imperial revenues for 1887 88 has been reduced by £100,000, based on the number of men expected to be sent to India during the year

The Bombay Municipal expenditure is showing a very decided upward tendency. In 1883 84 the actual expenditure was Rs. 37,15,812; in 1884-85, Rs 38,81,020; and in 1885 86, Rs 40,66,940.

Jemadar Karm Singh, 6th Bengal Cavalry, was shot dead at Jullundur on the 4th instant by Sowar Dider Singh, of the same regiment, the same bullet passing through the hand of another sowar who was standing near.

An advocate of widow-marriage advertises in a contemporary:—" A Smarthe Brahman of Brahacharanam caste of Shutanna shana Gothra is willing to give in marriage his sister—a virgin widow—to an educated Brahman of the same or Vardama caste having sufficient means to maintain himself and his wife decently. The intended bride is of 19 years old and is fair, hand some, intelligent and of good character. Those that are willing to marry her are requested to place themselves in communication with the Editor of the *Hindu*." This ought to "fetch" the Hindu youths. What more can they want than a wife who is "fair, handsome, intelligent and of good character?"

We are probably mistaken in our view, but the policy of subsidy we have never liked. The Mussulmans in India boasted that the *Engraze* paid tribute to the Sultan of Roum, (Turkey). But now they say with pride, it is not only Roum but Persia and Afghanistan which are also subsidised by the *Engraze*. The Viceroy, we are told, sent an elephant richly caparisoned to the Shah as gift. But will the Shah send anything in return? We fear not. The Shah will only send presents when he is a supph-

cant for services. The Pioneer says "We are sure the present will be received in the spirit in which it was made.' Yes, we and every body are sure on the point The present was meant for a bribe, and the Shah will accept it as such Those who put faith in these bribes, miscalled subsidies, ought to recall to their minds the dealings of Sir Mitchell with our Government before the first Afghan war We have been subsidizing the Afghans from a long time, and the guns which the India Government supplied them with, have been oftentimes turned against the soldiers of India

RUMOURS of approaching war fill the atmosphere. But such rumours are troubling India these eighty years About ten scores of years ago, Englishmen in India dreaded a French and a Russian invasion, and they even adopted means to protect Calcutta Very old people will tell you how the country was then subjected to frequent panics on account of the imminent invasion of Russia About fifty years ago the English were busy fortifying Herat and guarding India from an immediate attack of the Muscovite The people of India and the Anglo Indians are thus used to such panics However there is no doubt that the Russians have approached much nearer than before Herat is all but certain they have occupied Kirkee The significance of this event will be understood when it is known that, it is only 55 miles from the Afghan frontier at Khoja Saleh This means also that the Russians have advanced 90 miles towards India, Kirkee being of that distance from the Russian frontier station at Charbinjuh The alleged reason for this advance is said to be a fight between the Afghans and the Bokharians. If the Afghans and the Bokharians have really come to blows, the fight may not extend to India but it will show how useless has been the sacrifice of treasure which the Indians have been made to suffer on account of Boundary Commission There is however a chance, though a slight one, of this small complication leading to fight between Russia and England In that case, the fight may take place at no distant period

Local and Provincial

THE MAHARAJAH — We understand that His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore will arrive at Bangalore on Monday next, the 27th Instant

AMILDAR'S TEST — About fifty candidates presented themselves, last week, for the above test The examination was held in the Darbar Hall of the Mysore Public Offices under the Superintendence of Mr S H Vardon, Police Assistant Commissioner

CENTRAL JAIL — The Mysore Government have sanctioned the appointment of Mr F I O Connell (late Inspector of Police Chickmaglur) as Chief Jailor of the Central Jail at Bangalore, from 1st July Mr O Connell is now engaged taking over stores, &c

THE WEATHER — Rain has fallen off and during the week but still only in a short drizzle and not in any quantity A high wind prevails which sweeps the dust away and raises dust by no means agreeable to people who are out in the streets

JUBILEE CELEBRATION — Jubilee day will pass off very dull in Bangalore for there is to be no public celebration whatsoever, saying that the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers will hold a Rifle meeting today and tomorrow, at Hebbal We understand that there will be some *tomasha* on a small scale at the Capital

JUBILEE SPORTS — The Bangalore Gymkhana, held a most interesting meeting on Saturday evening, at Agram, when there were steeple Chases, and Pony pegging by sections of four The country at Agram is magnificent for cross country riding, and the weather being lovely, good sport was enjoyed A large number of ladies and gentlemen, including Mr H D Fitzpatrick were present, besides the *capellos*

JUBILEE SALUTE — A Salute of fifty guns will be fired tomorrow morning, on the South Parade, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress' reign. The Empress will complete the fiftieth year of her reign close on midnight to day, hence the salute will be fired tomorrow instead of this day, and a general holiday be given in all public offices.

STATION POLICE — Mr F Fawcett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ganjam, in the Madras Presidency, has been appointed to officiate District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, during the time Mr E Howell serves as District Magistrate, Municipal President, and Collector of Revenue of the assigned tract. Mr Fawcett arrived in Bangalore on Friday last, and took charge of his duties the same day He has the reputation of being an experienced, efficient Police officer, hard working and going into cases himself, and one who expects his subordinates to "do their level best" The station Police is in want of some reform and no doubt Mr Fawcett will introduce what is necessary Would that we had such a man for the city, to introduce something like reorganisation on a satisfactory footing in our rabble of a Force

NUNDIDROOG CRIMINAL SESSIONS — The Sessions for the current month has proved rather a protracted one, the file being very heavy On Monday last His Honor, Mr Ramachandrayar, the presiding Judge, delivered judgment in a case in which one Narasimah was charged with the murder of one Ramaswamy His Honor did not consider the guilt of the accused satisfactorily proved, and acquitted him In another case in which two women, Akki and Venkati, mother and daughter, were charged with the murder of the new born daughter of the latter, His Honor found Akki guilty but in consideration of her old age and infirmity, sentenced her to transportation for life instead of to death A big dacoity case, committed from Tumkur, in which ten men are charged with dacoity and murder, occupied the court during the week, and has been adjourned to this day for the prisoners' defence Mr Meenakshi Iyer the Government Advocate, conducts the prosecution

THE MYSORE SPECIAL TESTS EXAMINATIONS — The Mysore Special Tests Examinations which are now being held are becoming yearly more important This is the result of the Durbar having made it a rule that promotion to the different grades shall only be given to those who have passed the prescribed Tests. It may be necessary however, ere long, to introduce modifications in the rules for conducting the examinations At present too many subjects are crowded into a single day For instance, on Monday last, the candidates had to work from 10 A M, to 7 30 P M, The subjects ought to be distributed over a greater number of days Again, the question paper on each subject is dictated in the Examination Hall and candidates have to copy the questions This is unnecessary and takes up much time There is no reason (except the fear of surreptitious dealing on the part of candidates,) why the papers should not be confidentially printed, and given out to candidates at the examination

DEWAN RAGUNATH RAO, HAS PUBLISHED Some caustic criticisms on his country men Here is a specimen on address — "The Native Gentleman should settle what shall be the outer signs of a gentleman—I mean his dress and his habits In this matter the Hindu stands much in need of improvement Among the Europeans dress and manners generally point one out as a gentleman It was so among the Hindus in olden times Now it is very difficult for natives themselves to distinguish a native gentleman from a native loafer Our national turbans are gone, European caps (Sir Ashley Eden's brimless caps) have supplanted them To be plain, we have been aping the Europeans We are neither fowl nor fish I think history tells me that no nation has become great by aping another nation I beg that my Hindu brethren will take this into their consideration The Hindu ought to have and show that special respect which is due to age and position He should behave to the Europeans as his forefathers used to do to natives in the position now occupied by Europeans Civility is a mark of civilization It is not servility one should not be mistaken for the other and it would be wrong to give up civility for fear of being guilty of servility, and to adopt impertinence, mistaking it for independence"

MUNICIPAL ELECTION — The *local Spectator* learns that Mr Fitzpatrick, the British Resident, has ruled that there shall be no elections of Municipal Commissioners in the Civil and Military Station, until next year Under the Election rules three Municipal Commissioners, viz Messrs Gow, Krishna Singh, and Narrain Chetty, would have retired this month, and a new election would be proceeded with By the postponement, it will happen that a general election of all members will take place in August 1888 This is a good arrangement, and one that is likely to work well Instead of tinkering at petty elections at short intervals,—instead of making several bites at the election cherry—we shall have one big affair—and swallow the cherry whole. The electors will probably take more interest in a big than in a small election The general election will, as we have said, take place in August next year the European representatives on the 1st, the Hindus on the 8th, and the Mahomedans on the 15th of that month The interval of 13 or 14 months that must elapse ought to be a time observation by the electorate of their representatives Of late, as our columns have shown, many of the Commissioners have displayed a lamentable remissness in the performance of their duty So careless have some of them been in carrying out their trust, that the Board has been made positively ridiculous Before the general election comes round we hope a healthier tone will have shown itself

General Summary

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF VALUABLE DIAMONDS — About Rs 35 000 worth of diamonds have been stolen from a cupboard which was kept on the ground floor of the family mansion of Bai Mothba the Parsee millionaire, situate at Parsee Bazar Street Fort, on Saturday night Two iron bars of window situate on the south side of the ground floor were forced open and entrance gained to the house and the theft committed Yesterday morning, Mr Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police Superintendent McDermott, of the A Division, and Khan Saheb Mir Abdool Ali, of the detective branch were at the premises and inspected the ground floor where the robbery is said to have been committed Inspector Batterfield, has at present taken some Pundesee servants into custody, and it is suspected that these men with the assistance of an outsider must have committed the theft — *T I*

THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE. — A great and munificent gift has just been made to the Professional Memorial of Her Majesty's Jubilee by Rao Bahadur Arcot Dharmaka Mudeliar This public spirited fellow townsman has undertaken to find funds to the extent of not less than Rs 20,000 for the establishment and equipment of the Technical Library, which is deemed by the Committee a necessary for the Institute We understand that the donor proposes the above gift for such purpose as might be named by Lord Connemara who recommended its application to this object As the 20th June is drawing nigh, it is to be hoped that other liberal gentlemen of wealth will be forward in a similar way, so that the Institute may become worthy in material of the auspicious occasion, and may be able to commence its operations on a sound and permanent basis

MADRAS AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE — As will be seen by the telegram which we publish to day, the exertions made by the Madras Presidency in connection with the Imperial Institute as Jubilee Memorial have been fully appreciated, and the Prince of Wales who has shown a deep interest in what is to a large extent, his own project, has conveyed to Mr C A Lawson, the Hony Secretary of the Executive Committee and the Madras delegate to London, his thanks to the subscribers, and to himself for what has been done It is gratifying to learn that the Prince of Wales has taken the trouble to go over the papers which Mr Lawson carried home with him as the mater at for the Memorial Volume which, according to last accounts, was being rapidly proceeded with The amount subscribed by the Madras Presidency for the Imperial Institute is Rs 65,023 which, we believe, is larger than the contributions from any other part of India When the last mail left England it was expected that the Presidencial address would be presented to Her Majesty to day the 17th June but the date and the manner of presentation had not been definitely fixed

26TH JUNE JUBILEE MEETING — The following are the proceedings of a special meeting of the Jubilee Committee held this morning. Colonel Moore was in the Chair —

The Honorary Secretaries reported that Rs 5,280 had been subscribed, inclusive of the grant of Rs 3 000 from the General Committee but exclusive of the proceeds of the sale of tickets As the number of Rs 5 tickets sold was small, it was resolved to give up the ball and supper There will be a public entertainment in the Banqueting Hall at 9 30 P M. Tickets for Europeans as well as Native Rs. 3 each Purchasers of Rs 5 tickets will have their money refunded The poor of the city will be fed at Vepery, Sulapet and Triplicane by Rajah Gajapathi Rao The school fete in the People's Park has been given up, but grants will be made as on the 16th February to the various schools to provide the children with a treat on the 20th June. Rs 3,000 were sanctioned for the treat to school and to charitable institutions. Rs 200 were allotted for distribution to certain Hindu temples. Application is to be made to the Bishop of Madras, Archbishop Colgan, and the Bishop of Mailapur to instruct their clergy to have special services on the 20th instant. With the consent of H E the Governor the ceremony of unveiling the Queen's Statute will take place at 5 P M, on Monday the 20th, and not at 6 45 A M H E the Governor will be received at 4-45 P M at the West Arch in front of the statue by the Jubilee Committee, and will be conducted to his place Sir S Ramasamy Mudeliar will as the representative of Rajah Gajapathi Rao, present the statue to the City of Madras and ask His Excellency to unveil it After the statue has been unveiled, Colonel Moore, the Chairman of the Jubilee Committee will, as President of the Madras Municipal Commission, accept the statue on behalf of the city from Rajah Gajapati Rao

The Chairman of the Jubilee Committee will then, with the permission of H E the Governor read the telegram approved of by the Mofussil Committees

A guard of honor will be furnished by the Madras Volunteer Guards

Extracts.

ZEMINDARIES IN MADRAS

The principal Zemindaries in the Madras Presidency are the following, and we give opposite each the kist annually paid by them to the Government of Madras —

Vizianagram	Rs	496,000
Venkatagherry ..	,,	374 000
Ramnad	,,	319 000
Shevagunga . ..	,,	248 000
Pittapur	,,	249 000
Carvetnaggar	,,	178,000
Calastry .	,,	179,000
Nidadvole .	,,	115 000
Bobbly . .	,,	89 000
Yettiapooram	,,	88,000
Parla Kimedi .	,,	87,000
Devaracotte ..	,,	81,000
Poonganur	,,	66 000
Atagadala	,,	59,000
Shivaghery ...	,,	54,000

THE ESCAPE OF A TIGRESS FROM HER DEN IN THE LAL BAGH

We have received from Mr Cameron, Superintendent of the Lal Bagh, the following part culars of a very startling occurrence in the Lal Bagh this morning —

A tigress escaped from her den in the Gardens this morning —

The keeper in washing out the dens,—a work which necessitates his moving the animals from one den to another, until the whole are cleaned,—omitted to close a partition door, afford ng egress to the outer door, which was also open As the man was at work he was horrified to find himself face to face with the tigress, who, saluting him with a growl passed on to the open air

Luckily, the tigress confined her walk to the space within the wooden railing which enclosed the dens, and only a short time had elapsed before she evinced the strongest desire to return to her old quarters This feeling met with general sympathy on the part of those who were looking on, and I am thankful to say that, backed up by a series of somewhat decisive tactics, the tigress did eventually return to her den without having injured anybody —*Spectator*

SOME ADVICE TO WIVES

The *Evening Mail* — Remember that you are married to a man and not to god, be prepared for imperfections Anticipate the discovery by your husband that you are "only a woman," if you were not he would not care about you Once in a while let your husband have the last word, it will gratify him and be no particular loss to you Be reasonable it is a great deal to ask under some circumstances, but do try, reasonable women are rare—be rare Remember that servants are made of the same material as you are, a little coarser grained, perhaps, but the same in essentials Try and forget yourself, as to your husband, forget that you married him,

NOTICE

Bangalore City Municipality

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office premises, (District Office Buildings) on Wednesday the 29th June 1887, at 7-30 a. m.

1 Cash account current and monthly returns for the month of May 1887

2. Annual statements of receipts and disbursements of the City Municipality for the financial year 1886 87

3 Proposal to take up under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act the vacant land in front of the Government by the old mills for the purpose of converting it into a cattle stand

4 Statement showing further amount of compensation awarded to the owners of lands taken up in Dobbspeth for Municipal purposes

A SRINIVASACHARIU B. B.
Vice President

The 15th June 1887

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1887

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES

We cannot agree with Mr Sathianadhan who *delivered a lecture* last *Saturday* evening in the Central College (Major Robertson, Assistant Resident in the Chair), on "Social *Intercourse between Europeans* and Natives," that it was 'a subject very seldom dealt with by European or Native *gentlemen*' As Western *education* took deeper and deeper root in the country, the subject in question attracted great attention, *both* from Natives and Europeans and has been spoken on and written on almost *ad nauseam* And yet nothing tangible has come out of the discussion no practical suggestion or scheme has been put forward by the army of orators and writers who have treated the subject Either the European has declared that the only solution of the difficulty is that the barriers of Hindu caste must be thrown down, or the Native asserts that free social intercourse between the two races cannot be established till the European divests himself of his haughty domineering bearing towards his Native fellow subject, extends to him the hand of fellowship, and throws open to him his doors Both are right in one sense, and wrong in another Caste rites, obligations, and observances off an insuperable obstacle to the free social intercourse of Europeans and Natives, in the familiar way the former fraternise among themselves But we do not think, for a moment that practical, sensible, right thinking Hindus want this Differences in habits, customs, modes of thought and living, all render such a free intercourse as undesirable as it is impracticable But there is a safe, happy medium which could be arrived at, and which as a matter of fact is now being arrived at, to which we will presently refer Before proceeding further, however, and without intending for a moment to sneer at Mr Sathianadhan's views, we would point out that they are impracticable It is all very well for Mr Sathianadhan to hold forth at length on the subject under reference, and to treat the whole *thing* as a *most simple matter*, and easy of solution Mr Sathianadhan, who is the son of a Native Christian Missionary, was born a Christian, brought up a good deal with European and trained in their habits, customs, &c Mr Sathianadhan can accept an invitation to the private dwelling of a European friend, be introduced into the bosom of the family, "hob nob" on the friendliest terms with the company he meets there, break bread with them, and be treated in every way as one of them Now we ask, in all common sense and reason, can such a man be considered an authority on such a revered, delicate subject as the one he has ventured to tackle? We trow not We think, indeed, that a European would be a weightier authority, for Mr Sathianadhan holds a sort of dual position in the controversy, being a Native by race, and yet an alien to the Hindus in religion, social *customs, mode of living, &c*, while the European gives his views as such, opposed to those of the Hindu But to return to the subject of Mr Sathianadhan's *lecture*

Mr Sathianadhan is not consistent in his views and the way he treats his subject, and occasionally stultifies himself He says, regarding the subject —" It needs a very careful handling, and unfortunately those who have either written or spoken on the subject have done more harm than good by their one sided statements." He goes on to quote an instance in the case of Sir *Wilfred Blunt*, who libelled his own countrymen by alleging that " the Englishwoman in India during the last thirty years has been the cause of half the bitter feelings there between race and race" But Mr Sathianadhan himself indulges in invective and one sided charges against Englishmen, as will be seen from the following excerpt from his lecture —

" * * * When I read sweeping statements made about the character of the Native population, as for example, the following, 'a nation of liars, perjurers, forgers, devoid of gratitude trust, good nature, and every other virtue,' 'people addicted to adulation, dissimulation, dishonesty, *falsehood, and perjury*' or as a young civilian put it the other day very mildly 'the natives are mostly a set of unscrupulous liars' When one sees all this one cannot but be astonished at such ignorance *and come to the conclusion that such ignorance* is only the outcome of national pride"

There was no doubt a time when what Mr Sathianadhan alleges, used to be very common, but happily times are changed, and Englishmen have learnt to treat Natives with courtesy and civility, to consider them something more than slaves and drudges It is exceptional now, to meet an educated refined Englishman or Englishwoman who would make such " sweeping statements' as those attributed to them by our lecturer, and no good can come from his importing such unnecessarily aggressive matter into his lecture This was evident from the warm manner in which the Chairman defended his countrymen and countrywomen against such statements as the close of the lecture Another inconsistency Mr Sathianadhan perpetrates is as follows He states —" *The English* are the *most reserved* of all races It is the nature of an Englishman to keep himself aloof from a foreigner, whether European or Asiatic, one with a dark or a white skin' Just a little further on he thus observes, regarding his visit to England —

' Even now, as I look back, I cannot help lingering before my mind, those happy days which I had the inestimable privilege of enjoying with English friends, *who were none the less friends to me on of my being a foreigner* These friendships I enjoy even now though many seas lie between India and England If it were not for the kindly treatment and open friendship which a foreigner so readily meets with when in England *the three or four years which he* spends there would be more an exile"

Can inconsistency be carried further? Almost in one breath he denounces the English as " the most reserved of all classes,' who keeps himself " aloof from a *foreigner*," and then declares that his English friends " were none the less friends because of my being a foreigner" Mr Sathianadhan talks of " many a door" being open to him in England, and of the " warm welcome he received in those English homes" Of the same creed, habits, customs, as Englishmen, he of course enjoyed the freest intercourse with them, but he cannot expect that a high caste Hindu can in the same *manner penetrate into the inner social life* of Englishmen, and enjoy the same unrestricted intercourse with them? What Mr Sathianadhan really suggests as a solution to the problem he proposes is, it is not easy to see Indeed, he generalizes, *and that is all*, but arrives at *no practical* conclusion, and one rises from a perusal of his lecture with a feeling of disappointment

As we have clearly affirmed the relations between Europeans and Natives are after all not so strained as *they have been* represented to be Before the height of western civilisation penetrated into the country, and English education was imparted to those who wished to acquire it, the two races did not understand each other, no bonds of friendship or sympathy united them, and they looked with suspicion and dislike on each *other* The European despised and detested ' the black fellow," and the Native returned the compliment with interest But time has wrought wonderful changes, and social intercourse between Europeans and Natives *has been largely promoted* In Madras, Europeans and Natives frequently exchange social civilities The leading members of the two communities give drawing room entertainments, Garden parties, and so forth, at which the likes and *dislikes, habits, prejudices, obligations, &c*, of each are religiously respected, and every care taken to avoid giving offence This is the case particularly in Bombay, where such cosmopolitan entertainments are almost of weekly occurrence *Time* will no doubt bring the two races even closer together, without any breaking down of " the barriers of caste," or any such rude shattering of social and religious constitutions, as some headstrong, scatter brained *reformers advocate* A great deal can be effected by a member of either class respecting the prejudices, customs, and habits of the other, without committing himself to any breach of his own, and thus by meeting half way, and displaying an urbanity of disposition, a *courteousness* and affability of attitude and manners, and a sincere desire to be friendly a thorough understanding, and a sufficiently free social intercourse will be established without the Native having to put his legs under the " Mahogany" of his English friend, eat of his roast beef, and drink of his beer and whisky Among the ladies, we know very well that the intercourse between those of the English and those of the Native races has been *greatly promoted of late*, and that Englishwomen are welcome in the apartments of Native ladies and *vice versa* One feeling sometimes observable in a Native should be studiously avoided as it is calculated to breed contempt for him in an Englishman, rather than friendship We allude to obsequiousness Mr Sathianadhan, indeed, alludes to it, but rather it would appear, in the light of a virtue He says — ' A Native gentleman thinks it a great honour if only he receives a visit from his European friends The Native heart is naturally kind but the kindness becomes warm when the object of it is a member of the dominant class The respect and attachment which natives have to *one of the ruling race who does or means* to do them good is almost unbounded any expression of real sympathy is always repaid by a hundred fold degree of respect and gratitude' We deprecate this courting of patronage and " honour from the " *dominant class*." Both races when meeting socially should do so on a common level, otherwise, free exercise and expression of sympathy would be impossible there can be mutual interchange of respect and civilities without the display of obsequiousness on the *one* hand, and arrogance or impudence on the other

HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM

This much vexed question is constantly cropping up, and would-be reformers, like Mr *Malabari* of Bombay, are shouting themselves—hoarse in their preposterous demands for a radical change in the marriage systems of the country While we sympathise heartily with the hardship imposed on *Hindu virgin widows* being forbidden *to re marry*, we deprecate most distinctly, the indecent, hare brained outcry made by a few individuals for a sweeping change, and for the intervention of legislature to effect it The intervention of the law in *such a matter will never* for a moment be tolerated by the *great mass* of the Hindus. It is an affront to the people to legislate on the most sacred of their social institutions It any change *must be made*, time alone must work it, and it must be the spontaneous wish of the people. And it is not only the Hindus, be it noted, who resent the intervention of the law to upset time honored constitutions Englishmen who ignorantly clamour for legislative reform in Hindu marriage entirely forget that for years past—a whole generation—an attempt has been made to pass through the Houses of Lords and Commons a bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, but being contrary to the cherished social law and religious belief of the nation, that bill has been on every occasion of its introduction, ignominiously and indignantly thrown out Why, then, should they affect surprise if their fellow Hindu subjects similarly resent legislative *interference in their own marriage* institutions?

But after all, when we come to dispassionately enquire into the matter, these shrieking reformers are aiming far wide of the mark Let them get at the root of *the evil*, and *seek to discover* the cause which leaves so many Hindu maidens widows While it is said that the Shastras forbid the re-marriage of widows, they are silent as to the re-marriage of widowers The consequence is that a man may *re-marry every time* he loses a wife A man of three-score marries a tender young maiden of ten or eleven Before she has arrived at youngwomanhood, her husband dies, and leaves *her a widow for life* Such cases are continually occurring, and here in Bangalore as elsewhere we could point out many Lecherous, uxorious old man, whose span of life has well nigh run out, send agents running about the country, seeking out *child wives for them*, and the *younger and more comely* the girl, the larger commission they get Is it any wonder that there are so many child widows in the land? If there must be legislature, let us begin at the right place Put man and woman on the same footing Forbid the man to re-marry as well as the woman, and we undertake to say that we will hear no more about widow re-marriage and the rest of it

Occasional Notes.

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The total subscribed up to date to the Punjab Jubilee Fund is now over Rs 60,000, of which Rs 11,500 is to be devoted especially to the Imperial Institute

Unauthenticated news has been received at Simla of the loyalty of the Ghilzai troops in the Ameer's service, many of whom appear to be wavering in their allegiance

The Governor General in Council has received with much satisfaction the intelligence that the Gaekwar of Baroda has abolished all transit duties in his State

The Indian contribution to Imperial revenues for 1887 88 has been reduced by £100,000 based on the number of men expected to be sent to India during the year

The Bombay Municipal expenditure is showing a very decided upward tendency In 1883 84 the actual expenditure was Rs 37,19 812, in 1884 85, Rs 38,81,920, and in 1885 86, Rs 40 66,940

Lenadar Kanh Singh, 6th Bengal Cavalry, was shot dead at Jullundur on the 4th instant by Sowar Dulee Singh, of the same regiment, the same bullet passing through the hand of another sowar who was standing near

An advocate of widow-marriage advertises in a contemporary —" A Smartha Brahmin of Brahacharanam caste of Shatamu shana Gothra is willing to give in marriage his sister—a *virgin widow*—to an educated Brahman of the same or Vadama caste having sufficient means to *maintain himself and his wife decently* The intended bride is of 19 years old and is fair, handsome, intelligent and of good character Those that are *willing to marry* her are requested to place themselves in communication with the Editor of the *Hindu*" This ought to "fetch" the Hindu youths. What more can they want than a wife who is " fair, handsome, intelligent and of good character?"

We are probably mistaken in our view, but the policy of subsidy we have never liked The Mussulmans in India boasted that the *Engraze* paid tribute to the Sultan of Roum, (Turkey) But now they say with pride, *it is not only* Roum but Persia and Afghanistan which are also subsidised by the *Engraze* The Viceroy, we are told, sent an elephant richly caparisoned to the Shah as gift. But will the Shah send anything in return? We fear not. The Shah will only send presents when he is a suppli-

cant for services The Pioneer says "We are sure the press will be received in the spirit in which it was made," Yes, we and every body are sure on the point The present was meant for a bribe, and the Shah will accept it as such Those who put faith in these bribes, miscalled subsidies, ought to recall to their minds the dealings of Yar Mahomed with our Government before the first Afghan war We have been subsidizing the Afghans from a long time, and the guns which the India Government supplied them with, have been oftentimes turned against the soldiers of India

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RUMOURS of approaching war fill the atmosphere But such rumours are troubling India these eighty years About four scores of years ago Englishmen in India dreaded a French and a Russian invasion, and they even adopted means to protect Calcutta Very old people will tell you how the country was then subjected to frequent panics on account of the imminent invasion of Russia About fifty years ago the English were busy fortifying Herat and guarding India from an immediate attack of the Muscovites The people of India and the Anglo Indians are thus used to such panics. However, there is no doubt that the Russians have approached much nearer than before It is all but certain that they have occupied Kirkee The significance of this event will be understood when it is known that it is only 30 miles from the Afghan frontier at Khojs Saleh This means also that the Russians have advanced 90 miles towards India, Kirkee being of that distance from the Russian frontier station at Charbujah The alleged reason for this advance is said to be a fight between the Afghans and the Bokharians. If the Afghans and the Bokharians have really come to blows, the fight may not extend to India, but it will show how useless has been the sacrifice of treasure which the Indians have been made to suffer on account of Boundary Commission There is however a chance though a slight one of this small combustion leading to fight between Russia and England In that case, the fight may take place at no distant period

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Local and Provincial

THE MAHARAJAH —We understand that His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore will arrive at Bangalore on Monday next, the 27th instant

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AMILDAR'S TEST —About fifty candidates presented themselves last week, for the above test The examination was held in the Darbar Hall of the Mysore Public Offices, under the Superintendence of Mr S H Vardon, Police Assistant Commissioner

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CENTRAL JAIL —The Mysore Government have sanctioned the appointment of Mr T I O Connell (late Inspector of Police, Chickmaglur) as Chief Jailor of the Central Jail at Bangalore from 1st July Mr O Connell is now engaged taking over stores, &c

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THE WEATHER —Rain has fallen off and on during the week but still only in small dazzles and not in any quantity A high wind prevails which sweeps the leaves away and causes dust by no means agreeable to people who are out in the streets

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JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS —Jubilee day will pass off very dull in Bangalore for there is to be no public celebration whatever, saving that the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers will hold a Rifle meeting today and tomorrow, at Hebbal We understand that there will be some *tomasha* on a small scale at the Capital

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JUBILEE SPORTS —The Bangalore Gymkhana, held a most interesting meeting on Saturday evening, at Agram, when there were steeple Chases and foot pegging by sections of four The country at Agram is magnificent for cross country riding, and the weather being lovely, good sport was enjoyed A large number of ladies and gentlemen, including Mr H D Fitzpatrick were present, besides the *elite*

JUBILEE SALUTE —A Salute of fifty guns will be fired tomorrow morning, on the South Parade, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress' reign The Empress will complete the fiftieth year of her reign close on midnight to day, hence the salute will be fired tomorrow instead of this day, and a general holiday be given in all public offices

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STATION POLICE —Mr P Pawcett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ganjam, in the Madras Presidency, has been appointed to officiate District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, during the time Mr E Howell son acts as District Magistrate, Municipal President, and Collector of Revenue of the assigned tract Mr Pawcett arrived in Bangalore on Friday last, and took charge of his duties the same day He has the reputation of being an experienced, efficient Police officer, hard working and going into cases himself, and one who expects his subordinates to "do their level best" The station Police is in want of some reform and no doubt Mr Pawcett will introduce what is necessary Would that we had such a man for the city, to introduce something like reorganisation on a satisfactory footing in our rabble of a Force

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NUNDIDROOG CRIMINAL SESSIONS —The Sessions for the current month has proved rather a protracted one the file being very heavy On Monday last His Honor, Mr Ramachendraya, the presiding Judge, delivered judgment in a case in which one Nursiah was charged with the murder of one Ramaswamy His Honor did not consider the guilt of the accused satisfactorily proved and acquitted him In another case in which two women, Akki and Venkati, mother and daughter, were charged with the murder of the new born daughter of the latter His Honor found Akki guilty but in consideration of her old age and infirmity, sentenced her to transportation for life instead of to death A big dacoity case committed from Lumkar, in which twenty nine are charged with dacoity and murder, occupied the court during the week, and has been adjourned to this day for the prisoners' defence Mr Moonesh Iyer the Government Advocate, conducts the prosecution

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THE MYSORE SPECIALIST EXAMINATIONS The Mysore Specialist Examinations which are now being held are becoming yearly more important This is the result of the Darbar having made it a rule that promotion to the different grades shall only be given to those who have passed the prescribed tests. It may be necessary however, ere long, to introduce modifications in the rules for conducting the examinations At present too many subjects are crowded into a single day For instance, on Monday last, the candidates had to work from 10 A M, to 7 30 P M, The subjects ought to be distributed over a greater number of days Again, the question paper on each subject is dictated in the Examination Hall and candidates have to copy the questions This is unnecessary and takes up much time There is no reason (except the fear of surreptitious dealing on the part of candidates,) why the papers should not be confidentially printed, and given out to candidates at the examination

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DIWAN RAGHUNATH RAO, HAS PUBLISHED Some caustic criticisms on his countrymen Here is a specimen an address — "The Native Gentleman should settle what shall be the outward signs of a gentleman—I mean his dress and his habits In this matter the Hindu stands much in need of improvement Among the Europeans dress and manners generally point one out as a gentleman It was so among the Hindus in olden times Now it is very difficult for natives themselves to distinguish a native gentleman from a native loafer Our national turbans are gone, European caps (Sir Ashley Eden's brimless caps) have supplanted them To be plain, we have been aping the Europeans We are neither fowl nor fish I think history tells me that no nation has become great by aping another nation I beg that my Hindu brethren will take this into their consideration The Hindu ought to have and show that special respect which is due to age and position He should behave to the Europeans as his forefathers used to do to natives in the position now occupied by Europeans Civility is a mark of civilization It is not servility one should not be mistaken for the other and it would be wrong to give up civility for fear of being guilty of servility, and to adopt impertinence, mistaking it for independence"

MUNICIPAL ELECTION —The *local Spectator* learns that Mr Fitzpatrick, the British Resident, has ruled that there shall be no elections of Municipal Commissioners in the Civil and Military Station, until next year Under the Election rules three Municipal Commissioners, viz Messrs Gow, Kristna Singh, and Narrain Chetty, would have retired this month, and a new election would be proceeded with By the postponement, it will happen that a general election of all members will take place in August 1888 This is a good arrangement, and one that is likely to work well Instead of tinkering at petty elections at short intervals,—instead of making several bites at the election cherry—we shall have one big affair—and swallow the cherry whole The electors will probably take more interest in a big than in a small election The general election will, as we have said, take place in August next year; the European representatives on the 1st, the Hindus on the 8th, and the Mahomedans on the 15th of that month The interval of 13 or 14 months that must elapse ought to be a time observant on by the electorate of their representatives Of late, as our columns have shown, many of the Commissioners have displayed a lamentable remissness in the performance of their duty So careless have some of them been in carrying out the trust, that the Board has been made positively ridiculous Before the general election comes round we hope a healthier tone will have shown itself

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General Summary

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF VALUABLE DIAMONDS — About Rs 30,000 worth of diamonds have been stolen from a cupboard which was kept on the ground floor of the family mansion of Bai Muthiba the Parsee millionaire situate at Parsee Bazar Street Fort on Saturday, night Two iron bars of window situate, on the south side of the ground floor were forced open and entrance gained to the house and the theft committed Yesterday morning, Mr Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police Superintendent McDermott of the A Division and Khan Sahib Mir Abdool Ali, of the detective branch were at the premises and inspected the ground floor where the robbery is said to have been committed Inspector Butterfield, has at present taken some Pundesee servants into custody, and it is suspected that those men with the assistance of an outsider must have committed the theft —*T I*

THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE —A most munificent gift has just been made to the Presidency Memorial of Her Majesty's Jubilee by Lal Bahadur Ameer Chand Mudaliar The public spirited Native Gentleman has undertaken to find funds to the extent of not less than Rs 20 000 for the establishment and equipment of the Technical Library which has been mooted by the Committee as necessary for the Institute We understand that the Lieut Governor has approved of the above gift for such purpose and has sent in an application to this effect We the 20th June is drawing nigh it is to be hoped that no hurry in this matter the Gentleman proposes to put forward in a similar way, so that the Institute may become a worthy memorial of the auspicious occasion, and may be able to continue to perpetuate on a sound and permanent basis

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MADRAS AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE —As will be seen by the telegram which we publish to day the exertions made by the Madras Presidency in connection with the Imperial Institute as Jubilee Memorial have been fully appreciated, and the Prince of Wales, who has shown a deep interest in what is to a large extent, his own project, has conveyed to Mr C A Lawson, the Hony Secretary of the Executive Committee and the Madras delegate to London his thanks to the subscribers, and to himself, for what has been done It is gratifying to learn that the Prince of Wales has taken the trouble to go over the papers which Mr Lawson carried home with him as the material for the Memorial Volume, which, according to last accounts, was being rapidly proceeded with The amount subscribed by the Madras Presidency for the Imperial Institute is Rs 66 021 which we believe, is larger than the contributions from any other part of India When the last mail left England it was expected that the Presidential address would be presented to Her Majesty to day the 17th June but the date and the manner of presentation had not been definitely fixed

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20TH JUNE JUBILEE MEETING —The following are the proceedings of a special meeting of the Jubilee Committee held this morning Colonel Moore was in the Chair —

The Honorary Secretaries reported that Rs 5,280 had been subscribed, inclusive of the grant of Rs 3 000 from the General Committee but exclusive of the proceeds of the sale of tickets As the number of Rs 5 tickets sold was small, it was resolved to give up the ball and supper There will be a public entertainment in the Banqueting Hall at 9 30 P M Tickets for Europeans as well as Natives Rs. 3 each Purchasers of Rs 5 tickets will have their money refunded The poor of the city will be fed at Vepery, Sudapet and Triplicane by Rajah Gajapati Rao The school fete in the People's Park has been given up, but grants will be made as on the 16th February to the various schools to provide the children with a treat on the 20th June Rs 3,000 were sanctioned for the treat to school and to charitable institutions Rs 200 were allotted for distribution to certain Hindu temples. Application is to be made to the Bishop of Madras, Archbishop Colgan, and the Bishop of Madapur to instruct their clergy to have special services on the 20th instant With the consent of H E the Governor the ceremony of unveiling the Queen's Statute will take place at 5 P M, on Monday the 20th, and not at 6 45 A M H E the Governor will be received at 4-45 P M at the West Arch in front of the statue by the Jubilee Committee, and will be conducted to his place Sir S Ramaswamy Mudelliar will as the representative of Rajah Gajapathi Rao, present the statue to the City of Madras and ask His Excellency to unveil it After the statue has been unveiled, Colonel Moore, the Chairman of the Jubilee Committee will, as President of the Madras Municipal Commission, accept the statue on behalf of the city from Rajah Gajapati Rao

The Chairman of the Jubilee Committee will then, with the permission of H E the Governor read the telegram approved of by the National Committee

A guard of honor will be furnished by the Madras Volunteer Guards

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Extracts.

ZEMINDARIES IN MADRAS

The principal Zemindaries in the Madras Presidency are the following, and we give opposite each the kist annually paid by them to the Government of Madras —

Vizianagram	Rs	496 000
Venkatagherry	„	374 000
Ramnad	„	313,000
Sheraguuga	„	258 000
Pittapur	„	249 000
Carvetnaggar	„	178 000
Calastry	„	172,000
Kidadrole	„	115 000
Bobbly	„	89 000
Yettiapooram	„	88,000
Parla Kimedi	„	87,000
Devaracote	„	81,000
Poonganur	„	66,000
Atagadale	„	59,000
Shivaghurry	„	54,000

THE ESCAPE OF A TIGRESS FROM HER DEN IN THE LAL BAGH

We have received from Mr Cameron, Superintendent of the Lal Bagh, the following particulars of a very startling occurrence in the Lal Bagh this morning —

A tigress escaped from her den in the Gardens this morning —

The keeper in washing out the dens,—a work which necessitates his moving the animals from one den to another, until the whole are cleaned,—omitted to close a partition door, affording egress to the outer door, which was also open As the man was at work he was horrified to find himself face to face with the tigress, who, saluting him with a growl passed on to the open air

Luckily, the tigress confined her walk to the space within the wooden railing which encloses the dens, and only a short time had elapsed before she evinced the strongest desire to return to her old quarters This feeling met with general sympathy on the part of those who were looking on, and I am thankful to say that, backed up by a series of somewhat doubtful tactics, the tigress did eventually return to her den without having injured anybody —*Spectator*

SOME ADVICE TO WIVES

The *Evening Mail* —Remember that you are married to a man and not to god, be prepared for imperfections Anticipate the discovery by your husband that you are "only a woman," if you were not he would not care about you Once in a while let your husband have the last word, it will gratify him and be no particular loss to you Be reasonable It is a great deal to ask under some circumstances, but do try, reasonable women are rare—be rare Remember that servants are made of the same material as you are, a little coarser grained, perhaps, but the same in essentials. Try and forget yourself, as to your husband, forget that you married him,

and remember that he married you, he will then probably do the reverse. Let him read the newspaper at breakfast table, it is an notable, but then it is only a little after all, and he likes it. Let him know more than you do once in a while, it keeps up his self respect and you will be none the worse. For admitting that you are not actually infallible. Read something in the paper besides fashion notes and society columns, have some knowledge of what is going on in foreign countries. Be a companion to your husband if he is a wise man, and if he is not, try to make him become your companion. Raise his standard, do not let him lower yours. Respect your husband's relations, especially his mother—she is not the loss his mother because she is your mother in-law, she loved him before you did.

WHAT INDIA HAS DONE FOR ENGLAND.

The Bangalorian—The English are more indebted to India than even to their own parents, in much as India is the Benefactor of the English people. The English spent 20 crores of the Indian revenues in their own country, 8 crores of India's money to spent in paying the salaries and pensions of English employes, seventy thousand men of the English army are supported in India, and this must cost 12 crores a year, at the outside. In India, the English rule is peace, canals are flowing, indigo is growing, tea and coffee are flourishing. The English merchants send the best Indian goods to their own country, and import and sell the taxed of their own country in India. English traders men, English merchants are buying and selling here, and English brokers are assisting them in their work, and as to service, they have it all their own way. England has not another friend or benefactor like India nor will she see another loyal empire like India, but England has not kept India in the enjoyment of the same amount of happiness as she has the other dependencies.

The English are afraid of the colonies, and in their hearts they apprehend that the colonies, will raise the flag of independence like America. Consequently, they are trying to keep the colonies content as long as possible by word or deed, by wealth or power. They are spending 20 crores of Indian money in their own country, and at the same moment spending 2 crores from their own Exchequer for the benefit of the colonies. With the exception of Australia, England has to assist all her colonies and dependencies with money paid for out of her own purse. She defrays all the expenses connected with the English offi *at her colonies out of her own resources.* She does it all at the cost of India, and often wastes the wealth of the land in lavish expenditure.

We are glad to say that the Isle heavy rains have done little or no damage to the station or roads, as beyond a few slips here and there no harm has resulted.—*Bangalore Mail* June 6.

POPULAR FEELING IN AFGHANISTAN

The *Civil and Military Gazette*—Very bad accounts come to us via Jelalabad of the state of popular feeling in Eastern Afghanistan. The Amir appears to have thrown over the rudiments of statecraft overboard, for he neither protects his subjects nor favours his soldiers, the former he plunders, and the latter go without pay. The troops in Jelalabad are described as lean and hungry. The rations which they receive are insufficient, their pay is seven months in arrears and those of them who have families are reduced to miserable straits. Yet these are the tools which he uses to despoil his subjects, and the alleged victory of the Shinwaris becomes easily credible. Even the Amir's advisers—if a Ruler can be said to have advisers who takes advice from no one—admit that the Afghan troops in their present condition could not hope to oppose the Russians. The Kabulis would make a stand at the outset and, if they chanced to be victorious, the nation might rise to wage a religious war against the invader. If, on the other hand, the Russians gained the first victory, the people would more probably rise against the Amir for they are rendered almost desperate by oppression, and the Mullahs are instigating them to revolt. The Amir's latest method of letting his subjects is said to be the monopoly which he claimed of the entire shawl crop. He purchases the whole crop and sells it again, at his own rates. He charges an interest Rs 10 for every marriage in his domain as, and Rs 5 on every widow remarriage. He levies a succession duty on all property of deceased persons, amounting to one half in the case of wealthy men. He levies moreover, so our informants allege, confiscated all the Jagirs and Mouli funds, and has destroyed the *sanads* or title deeds, of the Jagirdars and Moulidars. Trade is reported also to be dying out on account of the severity of taxation imposed upon it. Among a population whose grievances are so many, the only hope for the Amir is that religious feeling may incline them in his favour, yet he has actually gone out of his way to plunder the shrines and excite the fanaticism of the Mullahs against himself. "The Afghans," writes one correspondent, "now love the Amir as the Russians love the Czar they want to kill him." Another writes "The soldiers are so much oppressed by the Amir that they say it is better to pass life in jail under the British Government than to pass life in the Amir's service." But he does not say whether any of them speak of the joys of a British jail from experience.

EXAGGERATED EXPECTATIONS

'A Native Thinker' writes to the *Madras Times*:—

The following appear to me to be *specimens of exaggerated or even impossible expectations*:

(1) That the Brahmin community will give up child marriages, and substitute a *non sensical system of marriages*.

(2) That if a young man attains the Degree of B. A., he will get an appointment of one hundred rupees per mensem.

(3) That a system of Technical Education will enable India to have European arts and manufactures, and to abolish poverty.

(4) That the introduction of a system of representative government will enable India to secure far better government and far greater prosperity.

(5) *That Native Volunteering will insure* India against foreign invasion.

(6) That the lectures of European Professors of Agriculture will greatly increase the agricultural products of India.

(7) That the preachings of Christian Missionaries will eventually make India Christian.

(8) That the study of the Logic of Mill and Bain will eradicate from the student's mind belief in Astrology and in omens.

(9) That the mere passing of a University *examination* will make a man sensible and thoughtful.

(10) That any amount of liberality exercised towards individual Mahomedans will make the Mahomedan community contented.

(11) That the remunerations and rewards doled out by Government will greatly facilitate the increasing of the native army.

(12) That Russia will be bound by treaties and engagements or considerations of right, justice and humanity.

(13) That a Government will really become popular with an empty Treasury.

(14) That the Princes and people of India will cheerfully contribute to the Imperial Institute in London.

(15) That India will greatly diminish her *imports of gold*.

(16) That the students of the Engineering College will not prevent employment.

(17) *That the exploration of ancient Sanskrit works will yield any new scientific facts.*

(18) That the English way of teaching Arithmetic to Natives will make them merely read numbers as the old Native way employed in pyal schools.

(19) That the Native Chiefs will carry out social reform is more readily or effectually than the Rajahs.

(20) That Native vernacular newspapers will voluntarily abstain from abusing the *liberty of the Press*.

MAHARAJAH'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

The Spectator—We hope the time is not far distant when His Highness of Mysore will visit Europe, and be welcomed personally by the Empress. Whenever he visits Great Britain, we may be certain that His Highness will have nothing by comparison with the Indian Princes who have gone there before him. His Highness has had the great advantage of free intercourse with Englishmen, by no means only familiar with the tastes, the habits, and customs of good European society, but he has acquired those tastes, habits and customs, himself. We may safely say that His Highness of Mysore, is, besides being an Indian Prince, an English gentleman, and is such he is not likely to find himself at all out of place in the English Court, as might have been the case had his State been, like some other Indian States, only indirectly influenced by English surroundings. [illegible] the Maharajah does visit England, as of course he will sooner or later, he will not be likely to raise such a *furore* in English society as some other foreign royal personages and chiefs have raised, but we suspect he will find an easier path to the inner life of English Society than any of them. His history, and the history of his country, have a peculiar interest—we may say a homely interest—for the people of England, at any rate for that section that takes an interest in Indian politics and Indian progress. Before our Maharajah goes to Europe, we are sure his subjects would like him to increase his personal knowledge of the land he lives in. *It is the fashion of Native Indian rulers to remain cooped up in their own territories.* Causes combine to keep up this fashion in fact Maharajahs running about the country visiting and returning visits would be most inconvenient, and might possibly lead to complications. Kings and ruling Princes are not at free in this respect as their subjects, for it is necessary that an enthroned ruler shall be always at his post. But exceptions may sometimes be made, and we can see no harm in the Maharajah of the peaceful and progressive Hindu State of Mysore, making a tour through all the principal places of India previous to his going to England. We doubt if there is a reigning Prince in India who knows his own native country thoroughly from a personal observation of it. Travel through the land,—the sight of the ancient cities, the *marks of progress made on it by the British*, personal contact with the members of the several Governments, and also a vision of the great differences that exist among the peoples would so widen the sympathies of our Maharajah as to make him when in England a truly representative Prince, and in receiving welcome companion of Cabinet Ministers and English representative men. The Maharajah of Mysore has already seen a little of India, but not by any means enough to be *able to speak of its several divisions with a* ready and experienced tongue. His Highness was present at the famous Delhi Assemblage, *but he was then too young to take actually* interests in its imposing and important proceedings. His Highness has also visited the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, but the visit to each was for some special business chiefly ceremonial. Neither of those visits taught the Maharajah much of the country and its people. We cannot but think that real travel such as his royal tour—through India would be of immense benefit to His Highness personally and to his people as a whole. When he sees the institutions, the institutions, the public works of other parts of India, surely his ambition to keep his own Province well to the front would be awakened in him. A travelled man is generally a liberal man. And when the Maharajah has seen as only a thoughtful observant traveller sees the greatness of the North and West of India, and has added to his knowledge of these a knowledge of what Great Britain and its Imperial Government really are, we may reasonably expect him to be, what a ruler ought always to be, an enthusiastic organiser of [illegible], of industry, of the liberal arts and sciences & [illegible] his own country, among his own subjects.

PARSEE LIFE AND MANNERS

The *Bombay Mail*—Mr Dinshaw Pinchat has an extremely interesting article on the Parsees of Bombay in a recent number of the *Bombay Mail*. We have to translate the following:—

The Pure Religion—The doctrine of Zoroaster teaches nothing more than God's unity, his power, his care for man and beyond the due veneration due to the Ahlamaitra the Ahlamaitra demands a profound hatred to Ahreman, the principle of evil and the impure of evil thoughts. This, not only amongst beliefs are found in all religions, but this is one thing we do not find observed. Zoroaster teaches that the spirit of evil will not be eternal but will have disappeared from there will long before the end of the universal religion." Here is indeed a consoling thought and one which gives a very bright idea of the justice of the Parsee Divinity.

The Parsee Ladies—The women occupy a much honourable and useful position in their society than the women of the Hindus and Mahomedans. When a Parsee woman rises in the morning, her first care is to take a bath. She then attends to the children, and to the wants of her husband, who devotes some hours every morning to prayer. After her husband has gone out and her children have left for school, the wife takes up some household work or very often her embroidery, an art in which she excels. At mid day the family have a meal together, more needle work follows, and when evening comes, the wife drives out either to call on her friends or to take the chair.

The Parsee Calendar—Each of the month has its particular duty for the devout worshipper of Ahura Mazda. The first and the seventh day are given up to his worship. All business is suspended and if you visit a house even as a stranger you are received with great satisfaction and pleasure. The opportunity of the holiday is taken by the Parsee not only to examine the state of his soul but to make an inventory of his fortune. The third day of the month is propitious for the re-conciliation of those who are estranged. The fifth day is connected with marriages, and if you choose to enter the world on the day, you are supposed to have a happy life in store. *Dispatar*, on the ninth day, is consecrated to the memory of the dead. The eleventh belongs to the Sun, whose brilliancy and benefactions are feted. If a Parsee does so he becomes a celebrated savant to make his mark in literature astrology, in navigation or work of genius, he must commence his studies on the thirteenth day of 7. The twentieth is that of Behram the chief of the invisible Yazdas. Behram is good spirit. Of all those who fight and struggle against the demons, Behram is the most valorious and courageous. He has never been overcome, and his emblem is a brilliant flame. The thirtieth and the last day is devoted by men and women to making an elaborate toilet and to reviewing the good and bad actions of the month. According to the popular belief the world was created in three hundred and sixty five days and in an equal period. At the end of each of these, was a day of repose called Gahambar, and on the anniversaries of these days all assemble—men high and poor, rich and poor, noble and ignoble to chant the Gathas, and sit down to dine together. We are not told what Ahura Mazda created during the first, the second, and the third periods. Trees did not appear till the fourth, animals came on the fifth, and man on the sixth, that is, the last as in Genesis. On that day the Parsees chant their *Gathas* or sacred hymns, and the priests pray for the dead. A strange ceremony takes place on the eleventh month of the year in honour of the Spirit who protects animals. In celebration of this ceremony the Parsee Gathas from fire and even the wealthy may be seen behind their houses feeding the animals they possess.

"*Strange Fancies and*"—When a young wife informs her husband and her family that she is in an 'interesting condition' there is great joy in the house of the future mother. Dresses and presents are sent from all sides. At the beginning of the ninth month the mother in law of the young wife arrives, her in new dress and sends her parents a present composed of milk sugar, fish and curd. The parents open the fire politeness with similar presents. In the morning the two families and their friends meet at dinner. A room, open from the dining room of the house, is adorned with flowers and feathers, and the ground is strewn with scented powders of various hue. The young wife is then placed upon a platform where she receives still another congratulation and a red streak traces on her forehead. Her jewels and at the height of her beauty had a cluster of and a bouquet some dates, and other fruits, the emblems of fertility. Then Indian and almond shaped turns to the house of father and mother to congratulate by all her parents, relatives and friends. At the threshold she is received by her mother, who after having offered her a plate of rice, bread, sugar and a coconut. On entering she places her right foot foremost and then directed her steps towards the room where she hopes to give birth to her child. She takes a light and a glass of water and waits the event of the room seven times, pouring the water the while. This is a sort of prayer that the child who is about to be born may never want water or the light of the Sun. When the important day arrives, presents are again exchanged between the parents and on the bed of the accouchée are laid as omens of future luck, a little silver and a handful of rice.

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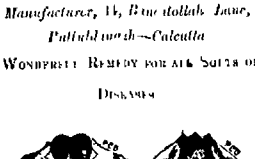

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do IV—Alteration of Verbal bases otherwise than by augmentation and augmentation

do V—Final augmentation of Verbal bases

do VI—Conjugation of Verbs

do VII—Irregular Verbs

PART IV.

SIMPLE NOUNS

do I—Formation of Primitive Nouns

do II—Noun affixes

do III—Classification of Noun bases

do IV—Augmentation of Noun affixes

do V—Augmentation of Noun bases

do VI—Alteration of Noun bases otherwise than by augmentation and contraction

do VII—Formation of feminine bases

do VIII—Formation of secondary affixes

do IX—Miscellaneous secondary affixes

do X—Preliminary remarks on indeclinables and on the gender and number of other Nouns

do XI—Declension of Nouns

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COMPOUND AND INTERNAL NOUNS AND NOUN ROOTS

do I—Compound Nouns

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 21st June—Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to create Lord Lonsdale an Earl.

Sir John St. Aubyn, Sir William Armstrong, Sir James Michael Hogg, the Right Honorable George Sclater-Booth, Edward Fellowes, and H. W. Eaton, have been raised to the Peerage.

Thirteen others have been made Baronets, including the following Members of the House of Commons:—Sir Algernon Borthwick, Charles Dalrymple, William Henry Holdsworth, and William Pearce.

A great number of gentlemen have been Knighted, including the Mayors of York, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Salford, Newcastle, Portsmouth, Norwich, and Windsor.

The following appointments and promotions have been made:—

Order of the Garter

The Crown Prince of Austria.

Grand Cross of the Bath

The Grand Duke Sergius and His Highness the Khedive.

To be Field Marshal

General Earl Lucan, Colonel First Life Guards.

To be Lieutenant Colonel

Prince Henry of Battenburg and Pertab Singh.

To be Captain

Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath

Generals Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Sir F. C. Haig, Sir T. M. Steele, Sir H. W. Norman, Sir Evan Johnson, Sir C. E. D'Aguilar, Sir Archibald Alison, and Sir C. H. Brownlow.

To be Commanders of the Bath

Generals Fraser-Tytler, W. Parke, Alexander Pearl, Lothian Nicholson, Sir Henry Havelock, Robert Hume Lorrens, Martin Dillon, G. B. Harman, Luther Vaughan, Dr William Mackenzie, and Sir Evelyn Baring.

To be Companions Bath.

Generals Lord Charles, Richard Luard, Charles Dunlop, Wisemans Clarke, Robert Hay, George Chesney Dickson Massy, Gilroy Clark, Colonels William Charles, Cecil, LeMesurier, Lindsay Maitland, Fremantle, Henry Alderson, Aubrey Tucker, High Pearson, Barnaby, Charles Gaunsse, Matthew Gossel, Eustace Hughes, Coleridge Grant, John Crosskland Hay, William Bellow, Clifford Walton, Edward Grant Hibbert Mills. Also Generals John Hood, George Hunkin, Benjamin Williams, Talbot Campbell, George Stewart, Alexander Ross, Frederick Hammond, Charles Pennington, Arthur Crookshank, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Generals George Hope, Frederick Roome, William Lonsdale, Colonels, Thomas, Pierce, and Arthur Moore of the Bombay Staff Corps, General Dowker, Colonel Hodding, of the Madras Staff Corps, Surgeons General Reade and Martin.

To be Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George

George Campbell, Ceylon Police, Honorable James Russell, Puisne Judge, Hongkong.

London, 21st June—The Order of the Indian Empire has been reconstituted to include a class of Knights Grand Commander, and the following have been appointed:—Lord Reay, *Governor of Bombay*, Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, and Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander in Chief in India.

The following have also been nominated Extra Knights Grand Commander:—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge.

London, 18th June—News from St. Petersburg states that the inhabitants of Kerki res

fuse to supply provisions to the Russians. Huts will be erected at Kuki for the winter quarters of the Russians.

The Queen summoned by the Princes and Princesses received the Maharajah Holkar and the Delegates from Kattiawar, Hyderabad, Bhartpore, and Kapurthala at Windsor Castle on Saturday. A Native Body Guard was in attendance in the Audience Chamber.

London, 22nd June.—The illuminations last night were witnessed by vast multitudes who behaved in a most admirable and orderly manner. The Telegrams have been received from every part of the United Kingdom, the Continent, the Colonies, and America, giving accounts how the Jubilee had been celebrated Her Majesty has not suffered at all from the fatigues of the ceremonies.

France and Russia both sent strongly worded Notes to the Porte on Monday against the Anglo Turkish Convention, in which they threaten to declare War if the Sultan ratifies the Convention. Sir H. Drummond Wolff has agreed to extend the time for the ratification until the end of the Bairam festival, which will be on Saturday.

London, 23rd June.—Her Majesty the Queen received at Buckingham Palace, yesterday morning, a number of Delegates who presented Jubilee gift, including the women's offering

In the afternoon she was present at the fete given to 30,000 School-Board children in Hyde Park.

London 24th June.—His Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Germany, with the Indian and European Princes, witnessed a review held at Aldershot 12,000 troops were engaged in the manœuvres.

The designs which have been selected for the building for the Imperial Institute are the work of Mr. Thomas Edward Collutt, Architect. The estimated amount collected up to date is £300,000

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1887.

THE MYSORE CELEBRATION OF THE EMPRESS' JUBILEE.

We cannot allow an occasion like the celebration of the Jubilee anniversary of the reign of Her Most Gracious, Imperial Majesty, Victoria, to pass off without a few remarks. If any proof were wanting of her popularity, it is evident in the fact that though party-faction spirit is running high just now in Great Britain, and that, above all, the Irish may be said to be on the very eve of mutiny against the Government, not only was no disturbance, cowardly hand raised against the Queen in her procession on Tuesday last from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey and back, but that procession was a triumphant one in every way, and no sinister incident—not so much as a hiss from a dynamite-inclined Home-ruler—occurred to mar its success. As a historical event the celebration of our beloved Empress' Jubilee reign will never be forgotten, for generations to come. It is a remarkable fact that not only was every nation in Europe, and several from our own country, the further East, and America, represented on the occasion, but their chief Princes considered it an honor to form a cavalcade of escort to the Queen-Empress The following telegram of the brilliant procession on the day in question, speaks for itself, and there is nothing in modern history to "beat the record"—not even the celebration of the ninetieth anniversary of the Emperor William of Germany's birthday :—

"*London, 21st June.*—The weather has been most brilliant throughout the day Crowds commenced collecting at sunrise in the streets on the line of the procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey. The scene in Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly, and round the Abbey was one of unmitigated brilliancy, and had a most impressive effect, the assembled myriads being animated by one deep feeling of ardent loyalty towards their sovereign The brilliant cavalcade of Princes, escorting the Queen's carriage, was one of the great features of the procession The Crown Prince of Germany was especially singled out, and warmly cheered The Marquis of Lornes horse became restive and the Marquis was thrown but fortunately sustained no injury, and mounting another steed he proceeded with the rest of the escort. Her Majesty had on this occasion discarded her usual costume of mourning, and looked smiling and happy. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the clergy received the Queen at the entrance to Westminster Abbey, and conducted her to the coronation chair, which stood in a dais facing the altar At the close of the ceremony the Princes and Princesses came forward and did obeisance to Her Majesty, after which the procession was re-formed, and returned to Buckingham Palace in the same order, but by a different route The Indian Princes in their gorgeous dresses excited a great deal of interest. The feeling of the people towards the Queen was one of utmost enthusiasm, and the whole affair was a complete success, no hitch whatever occurring to mar the superb and memorable pageant. The illuminations last night were witnessed by vast multitudes, who behaved in the most admirable and orderly manner. Telegrams have been received from every part of the United Kingdom, the Continent, the Colonies and America, giving accounts of how the Jubilee has been celebrated. Her Majesty has not suffered at all from the fatigues of the ceremonies."

It is particularly gratifying that India has taken such a prominent part in the celebration. Quite a galaxy of Indian Princes and nobles were present, and were most cordially received by Her Majesty, who has ever recognised the distinct "land of India" as the brightest diadem in her crown, and has evinced it in the most practical and positive manner, by desiring that the Jubilee dedication to her honor and memory should take the shape of an Imperial Indo colonial Institute.

Harking back, now, to our own Province of Mysore, we must acknowledge with grade that the Maharajah has, on the auspicious day under reference, upheld its prestige as the second State in the Indian Empire. On that day he laid the foundation stone of the 'Victoria Jubilee Institute" (besides that of the new Public offices and Durbar Hall) at the capital. His Highness' speech, which was read by Colonel C. Bowen, Public Works' Secretary, on the occasion in question, is a most happy and felicitous one, and the Maharajah is to be congratulated on it

"The following is the full text of His Highness' Address :—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It gives me sincere pleasure to be able to day to take the first step towards the fulfilment of a promise I made in February last, to establish in my capital a Victoria Jubilee institute—an institute designed to commemorate a special occasion and to promote a special object

The occasion is the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the accession to the throne of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen Empress of India, and I need scarcely add that on this day all English speaking races and their fellow subjects of other races scattered over every part of the earth's surface unite with one voice to give expression to those sentiments of loyalty and devotion which half a century of affection ate and beneficent rule has fostered and strengthened to a degree without a parallel in the history of the world To India it was given to anticipate by a few months, the rejoicings proper to this most auspicious day; for on the 16th of February last, the Princes and Peoples of this country joined together to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign and to submit to the foot of Her Throne the homage of their heartfelt gratitude for the complete fulfilment of that Gracious message she sent when assuming the direct administration of India—so full of good-will and generous assurance that "in your prosperity is our strength, in your contentment our security, and in your gratitude our best reward" On that day, we in Mysore, I may be permitted to say, were not behind the other Nations of India in doing honor to the occasion, but for this day, which terminates the half century of the most beneficent reign in the history of modern times, I reserved the foundation of a special and permanent memorial which will be fitting honor to her to whom it is dedicated. This memorial will be devoted to the study and promotion of the Arts, Industries and Literature of Mysore. It will, from its character, be indicative of peace and prosperity: and I am sure there could be erected no more fitting monument to Her Most Gracious Majesty, the first aim and object of whose reign has been the promotion of peace and good-will amongst all States and Peoples.

I may add that as the Victoria Jubilee Institute will be a type of peace and prosperity, so the occasion for its dedication is an appropriate one also for laying, in close proximity, the foundation stone of another building, which will in the future be intimately connected with the prosperity of this Province I allude to the new public offices of Mysore. As the end of all good government is the preservation and promotion of the peace and prosperity of its subjects, the time and labour of those for whose official accommodation these offices are about to be erected, will I feel certain, be always directed to that object, so I may say in conclusion that these two buildings although diverse in immediate design, are destined for the same ultimate purpose, and that therefore the ceremonials attendant on their foundation are most appropriately linked together on this most auspicious day, which, in the annals of Mysore, as in those of other parts of Her Majesty's Empire, serve to mark a period of special material progress and social advancement."

The Victoria Institute, of Mysore, if conducted on a proper basis, should prove invaluable to the Province. The sources of the wealth of the country in Arts, Industries, and Literature, are indeed very great, and only want developing Some of the greatest researches and discoveries in archeological study in the Peninsula have been made in Mysore, as for instance, the stone unearthed only the other day by Mr Lewis Rice in Chennapatana, and which dates back about a thousand years. As to literature, that of Sanskrit is one of the grandest and ancient extant but capable of considerable development and exposition. We need not reiterate the reputation Mysore bears for its sandal wood carving, its carpet manufacture, jewellery, and so forth, but all are capable of improvements—old arts and industries, and the "cunning" of their inventors and designers, we all know, are liable to be forgotten Therefore, the Mysore Victoria Jubilee Institute is to be build, not only as perpetuating the memory of the Queen-Empress, but as promoting and developing the Arts, Industries, and Literature of the Province, in a manner the most gratifying to the esteemed object of its dedication We must warmly congratulate the Maharajah on his grand conception of a Jubilee celebration, and re-echo sincerely the sentiments set forth in the telegram he despatched to Her Majesty :—

"I tender to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress my most hearty congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of Her Accession. I have just now laid the foundation stone of the Victoria Jubilee Institute which, while commemorating the most distant future this auspicious event and marking my loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty's Throne and Person, will also be the means of promoting the arts, industries and literature of Mysore I invoke Her Majesty's blessing for the success of the Institute and pray for Her long life and continued prosperity."

THE COUNCIL OF MYSORE.

In another column we publish a copy of an Appeal to the Viceroy, through the British Resident of Mysore, praying for a reform in the Council of the Maharajah, and for which we are indebted to the Evening Mail The appeal emanates from Ryots and other inhabitants of the Mysore State and comes as an agreeable surprise, showing as it does, that the people are beginning to awake up to a sense of their rights and privileges. Hitherto, though they have writhed under the disabilities and injustice they have been subjected to, they have not entered any formal protest or appeal against the scandalous state of things which has existed, evidently being apprehensive of incurring the wrath and displeasure of His Highness' chief executive officers and advisers. It is therefore a healthy sign of the times to see Mysoreans coming boldly to the front and clamouring for justice. There is a clear, concise ring about their appeal under reference, which cannot fail in having due effect. It is beyond question that the Maharajah's Council is a hollow farce, and not at all worked on the lines contemplated by the British Government In a recent issue we quoted extracts from despatches but when the Government of India and Secretary of State, relating to the transfer of the Province to Native Rule, which incontestably established this fact. Over and over again it was set forth most distinctly that the Council was to be under the presidency of the Maharajah himself, not of the Dowan, and that the Maharajah should take an active share in the Government of the State What can be plainer than the following concluding passage in a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to the Governor General of India in Council, dated 12th August, 1880 :—"They" (Her Majesty's Government) "are glad to find that steps have been taken to explain fully to the Maharajah the administrative changes which are being made—or are contemplated, as well as the nature of the political institutions over which His Highness will preside, and that it is intended that his share in the work of governing shall be a substantial one. It is no doubt right that the Maharajah's official advisers and chief ministers of office should have a voice in all important deliberations affecting state affairs, but it is no less desirable that the chief authority and ultimate responsibility should rest actually, as well as nominally, with the ruler of the State." Again, on the 7th August, 1879, Lord Cranbrook, then Secretary of State, wrote to the Government of India :—"The machinery which you propose for the conduct of the Government is a Council of three members, to include a chief executive minister or Dowan, with considerable though defined powers, and to be presided over by the Maharajah, to whom, as Her Majesty's Government understand, and as is essential, it is intended to reserve a substantial share in the actual direction of state affairs." The Government of India in a despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 22nd May 1879, remarked :—"The constitution of the executive authority over all departments in a native State in the hands of a single high official, is known by experience to be attended with risks and disadvantages" What are the facts? Has the Maharajah ever presided over a single sitting of the Council? Does His Highness overhaul its proceedings? Has the Council any voice of its own independent of the Dowan? Are the public made acquainted with their proceedings? Virtually to all intents and purposes, the Council may be said to be non-existent. The Dowan's word is Law, and prevails over everything else Better to abolish the Council altogether than perpetuate a farce, which is becoming a by-word and reproach to the Province. As to the Mysore Annual Representative Assembly, that is another mockery, for we had that, though at the meeting of 1885, certain members "urged the necessity of H H the Maharajah personally presiding in his Council, and of such Council being constituted the appellate authority, to hear appeals from, and adjudicate upon, the decisions of the Dowan," their prayer was not heeded, though they submitted a remonstrance in 1886.

The petition of the Mysore Ryots for a reform in the Maharajah's Council, is addressed very opportunely for Mr Fitzpatrick, the Officiating British Resident, through whom it is tendered, they have an officer of high sterling qualities and irreproachable character, of practical turn of mind, and a man who loves justice and fair play. We are confident their petition could not be entrusted to safer hands.

Occasional Notes.

THE Queen Empress has conferred the Order of the Crown of India on the Maharajah of Cooch Behar.

THE Nizam gives a Banquet in honor of the Queen's Jubilee The Resident will return to Hyderabad in time to attend it.

A COLLISION has occurred between two trains on the North Western Railway, not far from Moolan, in which one man was killed and two were severely injured.

SIR Dinshaw Manekjee Petit has promised to pay Rs. 40,000 towards the buildings fund of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution, provided Government give a piece of ground on the Esplanade free of charge.

A LAHORE telegram states that the latest rumour on the Dwajit frontier is that Nur Mahomed has sent a letter to Mullah Gulbidin, saying that he has taken Kabul without opposition, just as he took the Khost country.

THE opium revenue from three sales of Bengal opium and two months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay, has amounted to Rs. 1,77,05,950, which is Rs, 15,35,850 less than the estimate. Of this latter sum Bengal opium contributed Rs. 12,06,650.

The Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, Kizilbash of Lahore, has been appointed Additional Member of the Legislative Council in connection with the Punjab Land Bill. He is a Landholder and Professor of the Lahore University and generally well fitted for the post.

A London telegram to the *Pioneer* states that an understanding has been arrived at in the matter of the Afghan frontier delimitation. The substance of the agreement is that Russia is to abandon her claim upon Khanat Ab, accepting in compensation grazing lands in the Murghab and Kushk Valleys.

A correspondent states that he hears that the Queen has commended Lord Dufferin to send home every one of the addresses adopted on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee in India a few months ago. They are so numerous that a special steamer will almost be required to convey them to England.

News from Kandahar, bearing the 10th, states that the road from Ghuldi to Kandahar is closed. Ghulam Haider has left Sikander Khan to round look after the Turkhis and Nisis who are said to have promised to join the Hotaks, but the present they are held back by the Wazirs, who are independent of Cabul, and have no sympathy with the Ameer.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reporting to the Maharajah of Indore says he lives in Paris entirely in Europe fashion," and he says to quote people the exception that he will not at best. He is very pleased with Paris which has led in exceedingly good reception but he finds the exceptionally cold weather which he did not expect so late in the year. The Maharajah has paid a visit to President Grevy.

The following is a copy of the congratulatory telegram dispatched on the 20th instant on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association to Viscount Cross, Secretary of State for India, London:—"The Association requests your lordship to convey to our Gracious Queen Empress our respectful congratulations on the occasion of her auspicious Jubilee and express our dutiful and loyal sentiments to her Throne and person. We sincerely pray that her lively intellectual reign may be still more brilliant and long increasing glory and happiness to India and Britain."

South Indian Notes.

Jubilee Days in Bangalore.—The 20 and 21st June passed off in a very quiet manner. Not such ways as in Bangalore was concerned. Even the Courts and Public Offices under the Mysore Government were not closed, as they were in the Station. We think that they should have been some sort of public demonstration of rejoicing and that it should have been entirely to Mysore.

Arrival of the Maharajah.—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, accompanied by the Dewan and party, arrived in Bangalore, by special train, at 6 P.M. on Saturday, for the season. The British Resident, all principal European and Native officials and Municipal Commissioners of the City and Station, were on the platform to receive His Highness, who appears to be in excellent health.

The Criminal Sessions.—The Nundydroog Criminal Sessions came to a close on Monday, when the jury found the prisoners in the Tumkur Dacoity case (see Number 5) not guilty not being satisfied with the evidence to identify, on which the whole prosecution rested. The prisoners' rejoicing was of short duration, however, for they were immediately afterwards re-arrested on another charge, on a warrant obtained by Mr Mahomed Ali Police Assistant Commissioner of Tumkur. The Sessions lasted unusually long this month exactly a fortnight, the Dacoity case alone taking up six days. The convictions were very few.

Thefts of Stationery.—Large thefts of Stationery have been going on for some time in the Residency office at Bangalore, and only discovered the other day. Paper by the ream, quills by the hundred, blank books, &c., appear to have been plundered wholesale. It is quite evident that there has been great laxity somewhere. From the evidence adduced by the prosecution in one of the cases of this series of thefts put up before the District Magistrate on Friday last, it would appear that when stationery was wanted in the office, a Peon used to be sent to fetch it. It is not surprising that the temptation was too strong for the man, and that he helped himself at the same time. The Peon pleaded guilty of the theft of a blank book, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, the receiver of the stolen property, a book binder in Blackpally, to six weeks. The other cases will be put up on Monday.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE, MYSORE.

On the morning of the 22nd instant the interesting ceremony of the distribution of prizes took place in the hall of the Maharajah's College. His Highness the Maharajah very kindly presided. The hall was crowded with all the influential officers of His Highness' Government and of the Palace. Among those present were the Dewan K. Seshadri Iyer, Esq., C.S.I., Prince Subramanya Raj Urs and all the leading officers of the State, Advocates, and citizens of Mysore. The experiments were very successfully performed and the Recitations were highly admired. After the Prizes were distributed by command of His Highness the Maharajah the Dewan read the following speech of His Highness, which was more than once loudly applauded.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—Mr Bhabha's report on the progress of the College during the past year gives such full details of the strength of the various classes, and of the passes in the recent University Examinations that it is not necessary to do more than simply draw your attention to them. I note with satisfaction that in point of numbers and attendance there was a marked improvement during the past year. I am sensible that to Mr Bhabha's energy and systematic perseverance is due the present high state of efficiency of the College and I congratulate him and his assistants on the very satisfactory result of the University tests of last year. I would take this opportunity to call to a few observations to the students of the College classes and generally to the rising generation of English educated young men. Of centres of intellectual activity in the Province, this city is perhaps the most active, a fact which may be due in some measure to the encouragement which the study of Sanskrit literature and Hindu system of Philosophy always received in the capital of this State. At present the youth of the more intellectual sections of the community are devoting themselves to English education in larger numbers than used to be the case some ten years ago and I hope that the success achieved by them in the past will prove a strong incentive to continued exertion in the further stage of their collegiate career, so as to enable them to take advantage of the existing means of education to the fullest extent possible. I regard the present, however as essentially a period of transition. For the purpose of liberalizing the minds of our youth nothing can be of greater importance than a study of Western Philosophy and Western Science. Indeed without a close study and practical application of the leading tenets of Physical and Natural Science, we cannot hope to arrive any nearer the solution of the great problems of the day. How to develop the material resources of the country? How to produce a large quantity of raw material with less cost and labour? How to enable the people to manufacture for themselves, to a larger extent than is now the case, the various articles required for their use. While thus admitting to the fullest extent the claims of English Education in general, and of Modern Science in particular, I must confess to a feeling of anxiety in my mind that the education given in our English schools and colleges is one sided, in that unless supplemented by an educative influence to raise and develop the emotional and religious element in our nature, it cannot raise the moral or even the intellectual tone of our society, or purify the national taste, which is the future nurse of private life. It has been asserted that English education is productive of nothing but a "caste" which, like the scribes of the middle ages are content with their own superiority, and are more separated from the people than if they had remained without English Education. It is my sincere hope that the rising generation of English educated young men in this Province will give a practical and emphatic refutation to so serious a charge, not only by their tolerant spirit and conduct in general but also by their reverence and regard for all that is good and great in our national character, by their special culture in various inductive fields such as the national literature, antiquities, ancient philosophies, etc, and above all by their sympathy with the sentiments and aspirations of the non English educated. Remember that you belong to a nation intensely religious, whose life from the early morn till night is filled by a firm belief in the Divine Presence. Remember that you are the inheritors of some of the purest morality and systems of the highest philosophy and that these invaluable treasures are locked up in the archives of our ancient libraries ready to yield their truths to the earnest student. It is true that owing to causes to which I need not be alluded, our society has to a certain extent become stereotyped, but, thanks to our contact with Western civilization, there are unmistakable signs of the beginning of a process of revivification. Our great aim now should be *to aid to the fullest extent by education in* Western Science, Philosophy and other Departments of knowledge, and at the same time not to lose touch of our people, to regard our English education as a means to an end—by not lost of obtaining our country and of elevating the moral tone of our society. To *unite this end, the study of Sanskrit and the higher Kanarese literature is of the utmost importance.* In this city we have between some years three Sanskrit Colleges which from all accounts are doing much for the oriental education. The elderly Pandits, in charge of the teaching in this college, already adapt themselves to the progressive spirit of the day, and are tolerant of enquiry and investigation. Supplementary instruction by educated such as myself in the college, the education given in English schools and colleges can not be open to the charge of being one sided and unfavourable to the culture of the intellect. A further supplement required to prevent an English education being sterile, is a thorough education in the Vernacular. Some short time back, it gave me sincere pleasure to respond to a request made to me by some of the leading citizens of Mysore to become the patron of the Kannada Bhashapriya Sabha, an Association for the revival of Kanarese literature. In connection with this Sabha Kanarese college is proposed to be established, and I have every confidence that this college will so promote the study of Kanarese as to make possible at some future by higher education in the various departments of Western knowledge, by means of the Vernacular alone. I may add that in order to marking my thorough appreciation of the movements I shall at once found certain scholarships in this new Kanarese college from my Privy Purse, besides giving a suitable grant in aid from the Educational Budget. The various educational agencies thus at work in this city are calculated to give a certain amount of completeness to our system of education, and the high morality of the young men now before me may not be able to profit directly by the Sanskrit and Kanarese Colleges, yet I have no doubt, that a large number of them will have it in their power to do much national good, in association with the non educated among them. The great object we aim at is to provide for variety in education, and if the variously educated young men regard themselves as filling distinct functions in the social fabric, and look upon each other in a tolerant spirit as co workers towards the same end then the harmonious progress of our nation must be ensured beyond the possibility of doubt.—(Loud Applause.)—*B. S.*

AN APPEAL TO THE VICEROY THROUGH THE RESIDENT.

To D. Fitz Patrick Esqr., C.S.I.,

British Resident in the Court of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

The humble petition of the undersigned ryots and other inhabitants of the Mysore State.

Respectfully sheweth.—That the petitioners with due deference beg to take the liberty of requesting your honor to submit this, their earnest and urgent representation, for the due consideration and early attention of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

2. That before transferring the Government of Mysore to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, the Imperial Government, *having due regard to the welfare of the* inhabitants of the State, who reaped the benefits of direct British Administration for half a century, took the necessary precautions and prescribed such a scheme of administration as, was best calculated not only to insure the stability of H. H. the Maharaja's rule and the prosperity of his subjects. But to protect the people of the Province from capricious changes on the part of His Highness' Government. The most important safeguard provided by the Imperial Government is the constitution of a Council of three members, under the *Presidency of H. H. the Maharajah, which shall include two of the chief officers of the principal departments*, and a Chief Executive Minister (Dewan), as the responsible advisers to the Maharajah, (vide para five of Government of India, letter No. 124 dated 22nd May, 1879, to the Secretary of State for India, also para 9 of letter No. 92 of 24th January 1881 from Government of India to Chief Commissioner of Mysore). It was also laid down that the Dewan and Council should, for some time after assuming charge of the administration, transact business in close communication with the British Resident (Vide para 3 of letter No. 84 dated 7th August 1879, from the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.)

3. That the Petitioners cannot understand how, in the face of the above express orders of the Imperial Government the Council of H. H. the Maharajah is at present constituted, by the Dewan, and how it consists of two superannuated pensioners of the State. Those two members who are allowed, in addition to their handsome pensions, a salary of Rs. 5,000 per annum by the Dewan, in the latter days of their existence in the world, cannot but be too grateful to the Dewan. While the Dewan himself plays *lion in a Council* thus constituted, it is utterly impossible that such members can give independent opinions, not agreeable to the Dewan. Therefore the people can expect no good whatever from this Council, and consequently, they are subject to the personal rule of the Dewan, the evil consequences which have resulted wherefrom, are too numerous to be described here. The petitioners therefore humbly pray that the Council of H. H. the Maharajah may be ordered to be properly constituted, and that H. H. the Maharajah may be advised to personally preside in his Council, in accordance with the above orders of the Imperial Government.

4. That at present there being no appellate authority to hear appeals from, and adjudicate upon the decisions of the Dewan, failure of justice almost always accrues in the Revenue Department of the administration, both to the ryots and to public servants. H. H. the Maharaja's Council is not empowered by the present rules to entertain and adjudicate such appeals. But it is useless to invest the present Council with such powers because the Dewan himself being the President, he will care that his decisions and orders are not set aside. At present appeals and memorials addressed to H. H. the Maharaja against the Dewan's decisions, are either received by the Dewan himself or referred to him for disposal. The Dewan as a matter of course, declines to interfere in, or alter the orders already passed by him. Under such circumstances, certain members of the "Mysore Representative Assembly," in the usual annual meeting of 1886, urged the necessity of H. H. the Maharaja personally presiding in his Council, and of such Council being constituted the appellate authority, to hear appeals from and adjudicate upon the decisions of the Dewan. (Vide Appendix of the proceedings of the said assembly for October 1886), and with that view they prayed that the sections in the Draft Revenue Code on the subject of "appeals," might be appropriately amended and improved. As no notice of their representation was taken, they submitted a memorial during the annual meeting of 1886, but in vain.

5. That the petitioners are now given to understand, that the Draft Revenue Code has been forwarded for the sanction of the Government of India, without the most essential amendments and additions to the sections relating to appeals being made. Petitioners therefore respectfully *venture to solicit that the Government* of India may be graciously pleased to cause para 2 of section 32 and section 212 of the Code to be altered somthing to the following effect.—

Para 2nd of section 32 as in the Draft Code.

"An appeal against an order under this section shall lie to the authority immediately superior to the officer passing the order, and the decision of such authority shall be final, except in cases in which the monthly salary of the subordinate fined, reduced, suspended, or dismissed, exceeds rupees thirty, *in which case there shall be* an appeal to Government.

As now proposed to be amended.

An appeal against an order under this section shall lie to the authority immediately superior to the officer passing the order, and the decision of such authority shall be final except in cases in which the monthly salary of the subordinate fined, reduced, suspended or dismissed, exceeds Rs. 10, in which case there shall be a special appeal to the Dewan whose order shall be final, and in cases in which the monthly salary of the subordinate fined, reduced, suspended, or dismissed by the Dewan either originally or on appeal, exceeds Rs. 30 in which case, and also in the cases of dismissal from hereditary offices, there shall be an appeal to H. H. the Maharajah in Council.

Section 212 as in the Draft Code

In the absence of any express provision of this Regulation, or of any law for the time being in force to the contrary, an appeal shall be from any decision or order passed by a Revenue officer under this Regulation, or any other law for the time being in force, to that officer's immediate superior authority, whether such decision or order may itself have been passed on appeal from a subordinate officer's decision or order, or not

As now proposed to be Amended

In the absence of any express provision of this Regulation, or of any law for the time being in force to the contrary, an appeal from the decision of an Amildar or Deputy Amildar shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner or Sub Division officer as the case may be A special appeal from the decision of a Deputy Commissioner or Sub Division officer shall lie to the Dewan, whose order shall be final An appeal from the original decision of a Deputy Commissioner or Sub Division officer shall lie to the Dewan, and a special appeal from the decision of the Dewan or an appeal from the Dewan's original decision, shall lie to H H the Maharaja in Council

That the Petitioners in conclusion pray that your honor will be so kind as to forward this petition with your honor's generous support to His Excellency the Viceroy

For which act of kindness Petitioners will ever pray for your long life and prosperity —*H M*

General Summary

THE VALUE OF THE ENGLISH CROWN —The value of the jewels on the crown was estimated at £112 700 The following is a summary of the precious stones comprised in the crown —1 large ruby, irregularly polished, 1 large broad-spread sapphire, 16 sapphires 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1 6 brilliant diamonds 1,273 rose diamonds 117 table diamonds, 1 drop-shaped pearls, 273 other pearls

THE QUEEN'S DRESS —for the benefit of lady readers we may state that the Queen wore on her head a wreath of orange blossoms and a veil of Honiton lace, with a necklace and earrings of diamonds Her dress was of white satin, with a very deep trimming of Honiton lace, in design similar to that of the veil The body and sleeves were richly trimmed with the same material, to correspond The train which was of white satin, was trimmed with orange blossoms The cost of the lace alone on the Queen's dress was £1,000

A MEMBER OF THE 1st PARLIAMENT —An English member by the way—has prepared what he calls a ghastly record of what has happened in Ireland during the last fifty years He suggests that it should be prominently displayed at meetings of the Primrose League Ireland during the Reign of Queen Victoria *Starved to Death* in the 50 years 1,225,000!!! *Evicted* under the Laws made in the British Parliament and under guard of British bayonets 3,000,000!!! *Emigrated* 4 186,000!!! *Inhabitants* in 1837—*Eight* millions in 1887, *Five* millions!—*D P*

THE PUBLIC GARDENS —Those in charge of the Public Gardens in Chuddeghat seem determined to do their utmost to add to their beauty, their usefulness, and their interest We mentioned the other day that it is in contemplation to construct swimming baths We now hear that a beginning has been made to form a large zoological collection A consignment of lions and other denizens of the African bush and the American prairies has been ordered from a well-known dealer in Liverpool, while efforts are being made to purchase specimens procurable in the East —*D T*

HYDERABAD MINING COMPANY —We hear that his Highness' Government, acting on the principle that actuated Lord Beaconsfield when he invested so largely in Suez Canal shares, has purchased a number of shares in the Hyderabad Mining and Finance company The suggestion that this should be done was due to the Sirdar Dilawar ul Dowlah, and the measure being approved of by His Highness and the British Government, the shares were purchased by the Sirdar on his arrival in England at the low price of £11 for every £10 share The shares are now quoted in the London Market at £15 So that the Government, apart from the political consideration that actuated the investment, has done a very good stroke of business It is also rumoured, and we give the rumour for what it is worth, that the Company have disposed of the Singareni Coal field to a private Firm for a million sterling, the amount in fact of the capital of the Company If this be so, then the Company has also done a good stroke of business for after having recovered their original capital they yet remain in possession of all the other coal mines, and the monopoly of mining rights throughout the Dominions —*D T*

OUTRAGE NEAR ARKONAM —*15th June* —A little after one p m on the 10th instant, on the way to Ammanoor from Arkonam, at a distance of about half a mile from the Railway station, a Brahmin Vakeel and a Chetty cash keeper were waylaid by a gang of about ten stalwart men with stout clubs and sharp knives, who mercilessly beat them, divested them of their earrings, and silver waist strings, stripped them of all their clothes and let them go naked A few minutes before, a Sudra woman and a boy had shared a worse *fate A short while after, a* small group of dhobies, while returning that way from Ammanoor, whither they had been to settle a marriage affair, were attacked and dealt with rather severely, and then quietly sent away, having been deprived of all their valuables Later on the same evening the gang of robbers, *marching* along the high road to Conjeveram and committing a series of outrages along the way, met a solitary bandy with a woman and a child in it. After disposing of the bandy man as they thought proper, they pounced *upon* the poor woman, dragged her out of the bandy, which had already been upset violently to remove all her jewels, then stripped her of her garments and outraged her The terrified child struck up a well scream which so much provoked the robbers that they flashed the tiny boy in, that a round dozen *The perpetrators* of these shocking tragedies are still at large Till the scoundrels are brought to feel the sharp point of the bayonet, there will be no safety to people nor security to property —*Correspondent of the Mail*

THE CHARGE OF DIFFAMATION —Mr Crawley *Bowey yesterday morning delivered* his decision with regard to Stephen Howard's application for a summons against the newspaper, *Advocate of India* on three *charges* of defamation The applicant appeared in person and further addressed the court at some length from a carefully prepared statement His Worship in giving his decision said he had heard Mr Howard on three occasions at great length in support of his information He was asked by the applicant to issue process for defamation against the *Advocate of India* for reproducing of what was alleged to be a mutilated extract from the *Poona Observer* when the latter paper itself had not been prosecuted by Mr *Howard for publishing* a defamatory paragraph the applicant now, after the lapse of nine and a half months from the date of Col Le Touches letter referring him on his first application in Poona to another Court, sought to revive in Bombay the proceedings he then wished to institute in August 1886 His Worship was not satisfied with the explanation of his delay in proceeding with the matter by his stating that he (Mr Howard) was ill and not able to undertake the necessary expense and trouble The alleged *defamatory paragraph published in the Advocate of India* purported to be an extract from the *Poona Observer*, and complain of because the applicant alleged the extract was mutilated by the editor suppressing the prefix of "Mr" to his name, and omitting to state the fact mentioned in the original, that the *accused had been admitted to bail* Until the *Poona Observer* was convicted of defamation in respect to the para, his Worship was *clearly of opinion that no charge could* reasonably be brought against the Bombay newspaper, and for the reasons assigned, he had no hesitation in dismissing the complaint

DECREES FOR THE RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS —Simla June 18 —The Government of India has forwarded to the other local Governments a copy of letter, dated the 30th of March, addressed to it by the Bombay Government, on the subject of the execution of decrees for restitution of conjugal rights In its covering letter the Government of India point out that the Bombay Government urge *that the law on this subject should be amended*, expressing the opinion that the amendment should follow the course of the English Legislature, and while retaining suits for restitution of conjugal rights, exempt a person, against whom a decree is made, from a liability to imprisonment The Government of India point out that, by the existing English law, it is enacted (1) that a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights shall not be enforced by process against the person (2) When the application is made by the wife, the court may order that, in the event of the decree not being complied with, the respondent shall make payments as for alimony (3) When the application is made by the husband, the court may order the property of the wife to be paid or settled for the benefit of the petitioner and the children of the marriage (4) The court may vary any order for payment as it may think just (5) Non compliance with the decree shall be deemed desertion, and a suit for judicial separation may be forthwith instituted if the husband has also been guilty of adultery, the wife may petition for a dissolution of marriage (6) The court may make an order for the custody, maintenance, and education of the children with regard to the point (7) It has been suggested that non compliance with a decree should be made the ground for dissolving the marriage upon the application of either party provided (1) that *compensation is given to the party divorced*, and (2) that suitable and effective arrangement is made for providing for the children of the marriage Before, however coming to a final determination on the question the Government of India desires to ascertain the opinions of the local Governments on the points raised —*Times of India*

Extracts.

ENGLISH OPINION ON RAKHMABAI'S CASE.

The *Mail* article —We recently alluded to the fact that the *English Press* had exposed how the English Press had recently gulped down everything that was advanced in favour of Rakhmabai by her party and how so much unconvincing criticisms were based on misunderstanding Hindu social customs and manners We did not then mention any specific instances But we are enabled to do so to-day because the latest issue of the Magazine—No 5 for June—devotes nearly 16 pages to Rakhmabai's case Hence we have ample material now to draw up on and we mean to avail ourselves of it in this issue

As regards the old Hindu law on the point we had that the better informed portion of the English Press does not assert that therein no provision was made for such cases being *taken cognisance of by the Courts* Indeed we are glad to see that the original impression has worn off Some see the necessity of not disturbing the old records in search of authorities They take the stand on the simple ground that the custom of child marriage has prevailed for centuries and has, therefore, the sanction of prescription if not of law But even now there are instances to show that a misconception exists in some places with regard to this point We have already shown how the old law treated of such matters *Both husband and wife were liable to punish*ment in ancient times if they neglected the duties set to them When the punishment was awarded provision was made for its enforcement Even in the present case Rakhmabai will have to go to jail under the present law for refusing to obey the decree of the *Court ordering her to go to her husband* In ancient times, whenever any matter appeared in Court, the parties had to give security before proceedings were commenced that they would obey the order of the Court If any *failed to give such security*, they had to go to prison there and then So the ancient law agrees with the modern law—the judge-made law as some say—and, therefore, the contention that this provision of punishment in case of refusal to submit to the decree of the Court is a modern innovation, falls to *the ground Persons who are quite competent* to speak on this legal aspect of the question, have thought fit to preserve a silence and have thus contributed not a little to the continuance of this misconception These persons may be able to excuse their conduct to themselves, but every right minded person will hold them guilty of *misrepresentation*, for to create a misconception and to allow one to remain when one has the power to remove it, are equally to be condemned How the British public is misled may be seen from *the following extracts* "Rakhmabai has been made to suffer," says the *Birmingham Daily Gazette* "by an English and not a native tribunal, by English and not Hindoo law" "However undesirable it may be,' says the *Scotsman*, "to interfere with the native customs of child-marriage, it cannot be right that the English law should be dragged in to enforce child marriage in a case for which even Hindoo law has made no provision" A correspondent of the *Western Daily Press*, published at Bristol, goes a step further He roundly asserts that "it is now clearly proved, and the *more truthful* and *disinterested* of the Pandits admit that the oldest of the Hindoo sacred books—such as the Vedas and Manu—afford no sanction whatever either for the custom or for the equally barbarous and inhuman treatment of child widows" The *Manchester Examiner* thus spoke of this phase *of the question* —"The English suit for restitution of conjugal rights has, however been introduced into India to compel obedience, and the point to be raised is whether an English device, now practically disused for any other purpose than the *settlement of property* right should be employed to supplement the weakness of the Hindoo law" These extracts will suffice We have already shown that there was no weakness or defect in ancient Hindoo law in this matter On the contrary, if anything, it was more stringent than modern law But at the same time, to avoid the possibility of misrepresentation, we respectfully are willing to accept a modification of the present law

There was then the fiction of Dadaji being in *attendance*, a *lovely*, a consumptive person This was made use of to exaggerate the painful nature of the situation and the trick has succeeded well For in almost all the papers his alleged dissipations are spoken of in contemptuous terms and on that account a larger share of pity is accorded to the *wife The Liverpool Daily Post* thus describes Dadaji "Her husband, a labourer, earning ten rupees per month suffered from consumption and was unable to support her,' while the same paper speaks of Rakhmabai as one who had received a superior English education" The *Cardiff Observer* advises Rakhmabai to "square her 'vulgar husband' with half the sum that she would be required to spend if she appealed to the Privy Council 'It is monstrous and horrible' says the the *Western Daily Press*, "that a Hindu lady of culture and refinement *should be held to be the wife* of ignorant and degraded peasant" The *County Standard* calls Dadaji "an ignorant labourer" The *Birmingham Daily Gazette* asserts that "the present circumstances' of Dadaji being a labourer, 'aggravate the case painfully Those extracts will suffice to show how the English Press has *been gulled* It has taken for gospel truth whatever has been advanced by Rakhmabai or her advisers and friends The English have a keen sense of justice and fair play, but they have, in this case *allowed* it to be warped They have not wanted to hear the other side What is the secret of this? The same cause has been at work here, which makes English Juries lean to the side of the wife in divorce cases It is the remnant of the old spirit of chivalry which was once carried to such absurd *lengths in Europe*

We shall now turn to see what remedies the English Press proposes Our readers are aware that Rakhmabai in a letter to an English lady, a relative of Bishop Carlisle, made a certain prayer on behalf of the millions of native women The prayer ran to the following effect —

"At such an unusual occasion (in the Jubilee year) will the Mother listen to an earnest appeal from her millions of Indian daughters and grant them a few simple words *of change into the books of Hindoo law*—that 'marriages performed before the respective ages of 20 in boys and 10 in girls shall not be considered legal in the eyes of the law if brought before the Court'

This suggestion is supported by the *Times*, the *Guardian*, the *Bristol Evening News*, the *Scotsman* and the *Queen* The Queen is urged by some not to tarnish her Jubilee by allowing the perpetuation of so much cruelty But there are others, notably the *St James Gazette* and the *Globe* which see far ahead They see the dangers of interfering with the customs of the Hindoos until they themselves come to regard them as barbarous The *St James Gazette* observes that "to leave things as they are permits isolated cases of hardship like that of Rakhmabai, but this is better than offending the feelings and disorganising the whole system of tens of millions of families" We shall here conclude our review of this subject with endorsing the remark of the Hon'ble Mr Telang that an appeal to English public opinion in this matter would be more mischievous than a compromise with the orthodox party

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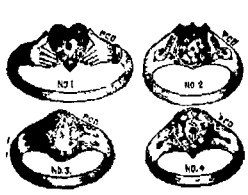

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 26th June.—There was a State dinner at Windsor Castle last night. Among the distinguished guests present were the King of Denmark, the King of Greece, the Crown Prince of Germany, and other Royal personages.

A letter from the Queen to the Home Secretary has been published, in which Her Majesty warmly thanks her people for the kind reception given her, both going to and returning from Westminster Abbey, on Jubilee day Her Majesty says that she has been deeply touched by the enthusiasm manifested during her stay in London She then alludes to the twenty two years of unclouded happiness passed with the late Prince Consort, and says that the appreciation of her people and her own sense of duty towards the country will encourage her in the task, often very difficult and arduous, that lies before her during the remainder of her life Her Majesty concludes by saying that the order maintained, and the behaviour of the people throughout the various ceremonies and festivities in connection with the Jubilee merit her highest admiration

Vienna, 26th June.—Prince Milan, King of Servia, has arrived here on formal visit which is intended to counteract the distrust of the Austrian Government, consequent on the constitution of the new Servian Cabinet under Mr Risticz who is an avowed Russophile

The *Morning Post* states that France has threatened a rupture with Turkey, and that she will resume her claims to the guardianship of the Holy Places, and that Russia demands a recompense in the direction of Erzeroum if the Anglo-Turkish Convention is ratified by the Porte

Constantinople, 26th June.—The Porte has asked England whether she will fulfil the conditions of the Cyprus Convention if the Anglo-Turkish Convention be ratified

London, 28th June.—In the House of Commons last night Mr Morley made a motion to limit the operation of the Crimes Bill to three years. The motion was rejected by 180 to 119 votes Mr. Gladstone supported the motion

London, 29th June.—There was a grand reception followed by a ball at the Guildhall last night Many royal personages and lead an Princes were present

A garden party will take place to day at Buckingham Palace, at which the Queen will be present.

London, 30th June.—A prolonged drought is seriously affecting several countries

Baron Hirsch, the Austrian Financier, has presented £10 000 sterling to the Imperial Institute.

Belgrade, 29th June.—In consequence of the extreme antagonism existing between the King and Queen of Servia, who is at present in the Crimea, the King has forbidden her return to Servia

London, 1st July—The Queen yesterday received at Windsor Castle numerous Jubilee addresses and many Indian Princes, including Maharajah Holkar the Rao of Kutch, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, the Nawab of Hyderabad, and the Gaekwar of Baroda, and invested them with the insignia and orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire

The Queen also received the Jubilee addresses from Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras and bestowed the Honor of Knighthood on Captain Henry Marriott, and Mr C. A Lawson, the presenters of the Bombay and Madras addresses respectively

In the House of Commons last night Mr W H Smith brought forward a motion that closure be applied to the Crimes Bill on Monday, which was adopted by 220 to 120 votes The Radicals and Irish members thereupon left the House, and the amendments standing in their names were consequently not put The Committee's report on the Bill was therefore adopted and the third reading of the Bill fixed for Tuesday.

The Porte has again demanded further delay before ratifying the Anglo Turkish Convention In reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Government have every reason to believe that the Sultan will ratify the Convention

Prince Albert Victor and George of Wales, have returned from Dublin

Rome, 1st July—Signor Crispi has made a statement in the Chamber of Deputies that the most complete understanding exists between Italy and England on all questions in which the interests of Italy are concerned, and that they have a common interest in Egypt

London 1st July—Mr Charles A Lawson was received by the Queen yesterday to present the Madras Presidency Address The Queen, in reply to the Address, said —"It gives me great pleasure to receive this expression of sentiments of loyalty and attachment from my subjects in the Madras Presidency I am rejoiced to know that Madras has made steady progress in the prosperity and happiness of its people" The Queen then inspected the Casket and the Memorial Volume, and said they were both "most beautiful" At the conclusion of the ceremony Her Majesty knighted Mr Lawson

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1887

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

It was hoped when the Public Service Commission was appointed that the results of its sittings and deliberations would operate beneficially for the natives of the country, secure for them a large share of its administration, and a larger field for suitable Government employment Indeed, old Anglo Indians, with confirmed conservative ideas, who consider that natives, in spite of receiving a superior university education, are not competent to fill positions of trust and responsibility under Government, looked with jealous dislike and apprehension on the appointment of the Commission, as calculated to throw open the doors of official appointments to natives This is quite apparent from the following passage which occurs in an article contributed recently by Sir Lepel Griffin to the *Asiatic Quarterly* Review — "This body appointed," says he, "by the *Government, not in consequence* of any admitted short comings in the existing Civil Service which performs its laborious *duties with integrity and success*, but owing to the outcry of that small part of the Indian community which has received *an English education, for a large share in* the Government of what they are pleased to call their nation, though an Englishman has by birthright, descent and language (putting aside all questions of conquest) fully as much right to govern North India as a Native of Madras or Bengal, who would be more alien and far more obnoxious to the resident population"

We are surprised at the arrogance and prejudice which Sir Lepel betrays, for we give him credit for being more liberal in his views and courteous in his demeanour towards his fellow-subjects. We will refer to him on, to the opinion expressed by Sir Lepel *as to the claims of natives* to be allowed a larger share in the Government of their own country, but we quote his remarks *in this place, to show* that the Public Service Commission was not looked upon with favor by Anglo-Indians, as they feared it would largely benefit the natives That very fact conclusively demonstrates that the natives had a genuine grievance when they complained that the doors of official employment were so arbitrarily, persistently, and unjustly closed against them, and that if an impartial enquiry were made in the matter and justice done, that grievance would be remedied. But the official Anglo Indians could not afford to give up their monopoly without making a great struggle to retain it "flesh pots" and all Hence we find that the wire pullers have been quietly at work, and the *Public Service Commission is turning out* what the *Indian Briar Patrika* rightly characterises as "a farce" It is sitting at *Simla, it the very seat of Anglo Indian* officialdom, away from the public gaze, and removed from the remotest chance of *public criticisms* The "*experts*" who are being examined, are almost to a man English heads of departments, to whose think ing the admission of natives more generally into the Public Service would be a calamity What must be the inevitable finding of a Commission whose enquiries are so conducted? Why, inevitably against the natives "The evidence gathered by the Commission goes to establish the fact that the natives are not sufficiently advanced in intellectual and moral attainments, to be more largely admitted to positions where talent and high moral character are indispensible qualifications," or some such sickening twaddle will be the verdict The native press should unite in vigorously *denouncing the sham which is being* perpetrated at Simla, and insist upon the Commission being conducted on broader *and more liberal lines, or it will do more* harm than good to educated natives Why should the Commission sit within closed *doors? Does not that afford golden op*portunities—which we may be sure will not be missed—for prejudiced, unscrupulous Anglo Indian officials to asperse and villify the characters of natives (perhaps even of individuals), without running the risk of being called to account, or their false or exaggerated statements refuted? Again, why should not such few native heads of departments in high positions as there are, and of acknowledged talent and probity of character, be invited to give evidence before the Commission regarding the fitness of their educated countrymen to be employed in the Public Service? We opine indeed, that possessing the opportunities they do, of gauging the capabilities and character of their fellow countrymen, they would be able to speak with more weight on the subject than prejudiced *Englishmen And it is not to be concluded* that a native will perjure himself deliberately, to advance the cause of his country *men, for it will be remembered that during* the memorable struggle over the famous "Ilbert Bill,' which was to give Native *Judges jurisdiction over Europeans, there* were found some leading native gentlemen who conscientiously believing that the *proposed measure was a premature one,* did not flinch from making their views public In like manner we may be sure that the evidence of native officials before the Public Service Commission might be fully relied upon

Reverting to the ill judged remarks of Sir Lepel Griffin quoted towards the commencement of this article, we only point out that that gentleman makes himself simply ridiculous when he avers that only a "small part of the Indian community which has received an English education" The returns of our universities could tell a different tale, and indeed the complaint of Anglo Indians has been that native graduates and undergraduates are so common The British Government of their own accord introduced and promoted the policy of higher education for the natives, and having turned out such an army of educated men, it is only fair that the former should be more liberal with them than they are, and employ them more largely in the public service We do not wish at all to deprecate the business habits and qualifications of Europeans, but *natives are proverbial for their application* to business, and educated natives are by no means inferior, as a rule, to Europeans, in intelligence, tact, and judgment. We sincerely trust that before it is too late the *deliberations of the Public Service Com*mission will be conducted in a more satisfactory manner, and that there is yet hope that they will result in good to the natives of India

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

A local contemporary has hit the right note in urging the Mysore Government to promote the arts, industries, and manufactures of Mysore, by holding periodical exhibitions of the same We would add to *the list*—agriculture It is a fact which can not be controverted, that though Western civilisation and enlightenment have been *shed all over the land little or no advance* or improvement has been made in its arts, manufactures, industries or agriculture, *more particularly as regards* the first and last named. Some of the Native arts—as, for instance, the wonderful sculpture and architecture of former days—have indeed been altogether forgotten As for agriculture, the same rude processes which obtained when Europeans first set foot on the soil of India, are still practised English men are very apt to attribute this to the conservatism of the Hindus, and declare that the religious adherence of the latter to *mamool*, renders them completely blind to their own interests This is not quite the case It is true, no doubt, so far as ignorant, superstitious ryots and village artisans are concerned, especially in remote parts of the mofussil, but not as regards educated, enlightened natives But there is the rub, that exactly shows where the shoe pinches, and discloses the actual cause of the want of progress made in the arts, industries, &c, of the Peninsula The better classes of natives rush to English schools and colleges, study for university examinations, and when they pass out look with *scorn on an Industrial or agricultural calling*s Nay, if a native ryot, cobbler, carpenter, or potter gives his son an English education, *both father and son would take it as* an affront if you were to suggest that the latter should take up the vocation of his *father and ancestors He must aspire to* something higher, to wit, Government employment, which in the multiplicity of cases *means* quill *driving* in an office on ten or fifteen rupees a month The soil, the industries, the arts, the manufactures of the country, which would afford a board of wealth to these educated men if diligently followed and developed, are neglected, and consequently no progress is made If the youth who pass out from our schools could be induced to embrace the practical, honorable professions of their forefathers they would inevitably, by their superior modes of work and knowledge and skill instruct the rude, uncultured ryot and unskilled, uninformed artisan, and an epoch of *progress would set in It is not con*servatism or *mamool* which keeps the educated native from developing the natural *resources of the country*, foolish pride and conceit keeps him from such employment altogether. On the other hand, if the *ignorant ryot and artisan could be con*vinced of the superiority of modern modes of agriculture and industry, all the conser*vatism, prejudice, or mamool* in his constitution would not prevent him from adopting them to his profit.

Agricultural and Industrial exhibitions and competitions in suitable centres would do much in promoting the end in question, and here in Mysore we would like to see them introduced, for nowhere in the Peninsula are there so more scope and material for their operation and usefulness It is by its cattle shows and fairs that the Province can boast of its superior breed of bulls of which it has reason to be proud Why should not agricultural and industrial shows and competitions have a like effect? In the State of Kattywar the Chiefs take great interest in promoting the agriculture of the country—more so indeed than anywhere else in India Annual exhibitions and competitions are held at Wadhwan, the capital of the State, which are attended by immense crowds from all parts of the latter and the competition for the valuable prizes given is very keen. The effects of these annual gatherings on the industries and agriculture of the State have been most *beneficial, and Commissioners*, Governors, and Viceroys, have borne testimony to the fact We would counsel the Mysore Gov*ernment to follow the example of the* Kattywar Chiefs Annual shows might be got up in the various districts in the *Province, at suitable seasons, and prizes* offered for the best exhibits At the same time instruction might be imparted by employing skilled artisans, *agriculturists, &c.*, from such institutions as the School of Arts, and the Agricultural College of Madras, to give practical *examples* of their superior skill, workmanship and systems The Maharajah has done a wise thing in taking the initiative to establish a Technical Institute at the capital, but the usefulness of the latter will hardly penetrate into the remote interior of the Province, unless, as we have said, educated men can be induced to take to industrial and agricultural callings The shows which we advocate would take precept and example *home to the people, and they might well* be held in connection with the Mysore Technical Institute itself Our large landholders, *who farm out their estates in* blocks to ryots but seldom or never trouble themselves about improving their *property, would find it to their advantage* and profit to agitate this matter, and we trust the Government of Mysore will give it early, *serious*, and practical attention

Occasional Notes.

Great *discontent prevails* amongst the Ghazni troops under General Gholam Haidar, owing to their pay being in arrears and rumours of actual revolt at Ghazni have reached the frontier

The Russian Press continues to inveigh against British intrigues in Central Asia, and *calls upon the Imperial Government to* adopt strong measures to insure Russian interests on the Afghan frontier against unfriendly combinations.

An idea seems to have got abroad that the Viceroy, when at Dehra Doon recently, had an interview with Yakub Khan Stories *to this effect, says a contemporary* are nothing more than so much mischievous chatter There is not a word of truth in them, and their circulation at the present moment is greatly to be deprecated.

It is notified that in future all letters, &c, addressed to the Queen Empress and members of the Royal Family, or to high *Government officials in England, by public* bodies or individuals resident in British India, must be sent through the Local Governments to the Home Department instead of the Foreign The receipt of letters *otherwise sent will not be acknowledged.*

The survey has been ordered for a railway from Peshawar to Jumrood. The order has been given *merely that full in*formation may be available should it become necessary to construct the line. The Government has no immediate intention of *undertaking the work of the railway.* When required the line could be made in a short time as the distance is only some dozen miles

A telegram from Mandalay reports a brilliant affair from Tongdwingyee Information reached the officer commanding a *small military post at Natmouk that a* large gang of dacoits was assembled at a neighbouring village. Subadar Bindraband Tewarry immediately started to attack them and surrounded the village *before they knew of his presence. The* whole gang 224 men, surrendered without resistance

It is officially announced that the Eastern Bengal State Railway, which already works the Dacca Bengal Central, and the Calcutta and South Eastern Railways, will, *from the 1st proximo*, take over charge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, thus placing the principal railways east of the Ganges under one administration Madras time will be adopted on these lines from *the 1st proximo*, instead of Calcutta time, which had previously been in use.

The biggest piece of artillery ever made by Krupp is a forty *centimetre gun just* finished at Essen The effect of a shot from this gun is said to be the most destructive known The shot easily pierces the most strongly armoured iron clad at close distance. It also passes through an armour plate of ninety seven centimetres thickness at a distance of 3,000 feet. Another of Krupp's latest productions, a *quickfiring gun on the pivot system*, is also very highly spoken of, its performances being such that no torpedoboat could possibly withstand it or escape

The new Russian war ship *Sinope*, which was launched at Sebastopol on the 30th ultimo, is a powerful vessel 339½ feet long. *Her armour is of steel, supplied and fitted* by Messrs. Cammell and Co., of Sheffield. Above the belt her plates have a thickness of from 16 to 18 inches, the casemates 12

ches, and the traverses 9 and 10 inches with the exception of the plates, all the steel and iron was supplied by a Russian company The *Sinope* will carry six 12 inch and seven 6 inch cannon, seven torpedoes, and 14 quick firing Hotchkiss guns. The double engines are of 12,600-horse power

A SENSATION was produced in the Paris Opera House, says the *Home and Colonial Mail* on the 21st ultimo, by the entrance of the Maharajah Holkar His Highness was *accompanied* by *Sir Lepel Griffin*, by several members of the Embassy, and by a richly costumed staff The Maharajah was received at the top of the staircase by General Costa, the President of the Military Club The Municipal Guards, who lined the staircase, saluted as he passed while the band played the "Turkish Patrol" His Highness was conducted to the proscenium box, which had been kept for him, and which he reached in time to witness the evolutions of the gymnasts of the school of Joinville Lepont

A MOST extraordinary affair has just occurred in Penang On the 1st instant, a Chinaman reported the death of his wife to the police A coffin was duly brought to the house of mourning, and a police corporal examined the body and furnished the necessary certificate of death When on the way to the burying ground the mourners stopped to rest, when a voice was heard proceeding from the coffin An axe was quickly procured, and the coffin was broken open, when the supposed dead woman was found to be alive The husband and mourners were at once "taken up" by a policeman who came up at the time and the woman was conveyed back to the police station The woman it seems had fallen into a state of coma, and had been supposed to be dead She is now in hospital, but little hope is entertained of her recovery The husband and bearers on the matter being fully explained, were discharged

"A NATIVE THINKER" WRITES TO THE *Madras Times* Happily roads and railways are being extended Steam communication with foreign countries is also extending The [illegible] of waste lands is increasing Very happily, petty and vexatious *transit duties*, which the Princes and Chief of India have been levying, are being rapidly swept away The most important duty that remains to be fulfilled by Government is that of establishing a *uniform metallic currency* throughout India In other words the same standard of money should prevail This would facilitate trade and commerce to an incalculable extent We must have the British rupees, annas and pies as the standard throughout the length and breadth of India The Hyderabad rupee, the Gwalior rupee the Indore rupee, the Baroda rupee, &c, &c, must disappear Proper compensation must of course, be given to the Native Princes concerned The compensation due will not be other wise than moderate, and will also be recouped by the increased coinage in the British mints The present appears to be a peculiarly favourable time for the unification proposed, because the rulers of first class Native States are either minors or educated and enlightened young men amenable to the influence or advice of the Government of India The various Chambers of Commerce interested in the trade of India might well take up the subject and strengthen the hands of the Government The public press of India might also do so

Local and Provincial

THE WEATHER —There was a pleasant change in the weather on the night of Wednesday last, when there was a heavy downpour of rain—some thing more than two inches Still, we must be favored with a few more similar showers before the tanks can get filled The weather has been cloudy since Wednesday, and close and cool by turns.

ENTERIC FEVER.—We are sorry to note that enteric, or typhoid fever, is some what prevalent just now in the Station On the morning of Sunday, the 26th June last, a young officer of the Royal Engineers, attached to the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, Lieutenant H. J Crofton, succumbed to it. He was only 22 years and 9 months of age, and had been but 6 months in the country He was buried the same evening in the Ossoor Road cemetery with military honors A young lady, the daughter of a well known gallant Colonel, is reported to be dangerously ill with typhoid

THE DANCING GIRL'S CASE —This Case continues to excite considerable interest Four of the accused have been discharged, and the Town Magistrate, in his order releasing them, touched upon the irregularities of the Police in investigating the case, and said that he would comment upon the matter when passing judgment The accused are charged with house breaking, theft, and house trespass, by a dancing girl named Sharada One of the accused—who has been discharged by the Magistrate—is a sister of the complainant Mr Shanmoogum Veloo Pillay, the Town Magistrate, having fallen ill, the case is now being heard by Mr Nimeul Rao, who is acting for him The case closed very late on Saturday evening His worship said he had made up his mind about his decision, but could not give his grounds in full till Monday (this day) If the parties wished, he would in the meantime deliver an oral judgment, and read his written judgment to-day Mr Lawrence (Advocate for the accused) said it would put the accused out of suspense if his worship delivered an oral judgment His worship *then acquitted and discharged all the four* accused The decision was received with a general clapping of hands by the friends of accused

LANGUAGE OF THE STATION COURTS —We observe that Mr Fitzpatrick, the British Resident, has re opened the question as to whether the language of the Station Civil Courts shall be declared to be English instead of Canarese, as at present Colonel Hill, when Civil and Sessions Judge of the Station, recommended the measure to Mr Lyall, the late Resident but the latter declined *to sanction it* The Advocates and Pleaders of the Station Courts, European as well as Native, complain, as a rule, that Plaints having now to be drawn up in Canarese, Petition writers, of mean intelligence, and unscrupulous character are too often employed for the purpose, with the result that they make a mess of a case cause, suits to be dismissed, or adjourned for revision of Plaint, and thus occasion serious loss to parties If the language of the Courts be altered to English, the Petition writer's occupation will be gone There is a good deal of truth in all this, and no fair need be entertained about poor suitors being put to extra expense, because in these days when Advocates and Pleaders are as plentiful as plaintains, the fees they charge are not prohibitive, and on the other hand it would be better in the long run to pay a little more, and be sure one's case is not ruined by a faulty plaint

KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED SALEH SAHIB —A Mahomedan gentleman, whose name for the past half a century has been as a household word in Bangalore, passed away to his rest on Monday last, at the advanced age of 82 years Mr Mahomed Saleh was second Kotwall of Bangalore during the time that Colonels McCally, Miller, Puckle, and others, were at the head of Magisterial and Municipal affairs in Bangalore, and was the dread of evil doers, for he dealt out summary justice during his *morning official perambulations* He did much in promoting local improvements, particularly as regards water supply, which might be said to have been his particular hobby After being Amildar for ten years Mr Mahomed Saleh was promoted by Mr L Bowring, then Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the post of Assistant Commissioner, which he held to the time of his retirement in 1877 In 1881 the Viceroy conferred on him the title of "Khan Bahadur," and in the same year, on the occasion of the rendition of the Province, the Maharajah was pleased to appoint him to the honorary office of "Moosahib" in His Highness' Darbar, for which he drew Rs 100 per mensem to the time of his death After his retirement from the public service, Mr Mahomed Saleh took much interest in municipal affairs, and was a member of the Station Municipal Board till a year or so ago

Extracts.

A SUGGESTION

The *Spectator* —We would beg to draw the attention of the Mysore Darbar to the fact that never in the history of Mysore has a local exhibition been held to promote the native industries of the Province We have our half yearly flower shows, which perhaps may be classed under the category, and under the direction of the late Mr Now of the Lal Bagh Colonels Beddome and Pearse of the Mysore Commission, horticulture has received much encouragement in Bangalore, and natives have been trained to excel in the culture of flowers But this is only a particular department for which the majority of Hindus don't care much What we would urge on our enlightened Dewan is that a general exhibition of the native arts and manufactures, for which Mysore is noted, may be held, in order to give an impetus to the public taste and promote a healthy rivalry There is Mr Rickotts, the Inspector General of Forests and Police in Mysore, a gentleman quite fired to organize and carry out the scheme The forest products of the Province, the brass and copperware of the outlying Districts the sandal carving of Shimoga, the lace and silk manufactures of Bangalore and other towns, the potteries of the Sappers Workshop, and various other industries, can be most advantageously brought together, and the Government can count upon a perfect success, should it afford a few thousand rupees in these days of peace and contentment The annual cattle show at Nundy is always looked upon by the ryots as an important occasion, and we hope the Government of His Highness will take a favorable notice of our proposal

THE RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS

The *Native Opinion* —The present proposals of the Government of India based upon the recommendations of the Bombay Government with a view to effect certain changes in the Law of Procedure regarding the enforcement of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights, very well illustrate the oft repeated assertion that our rulers almost always meddle with affairs of which they know nothing and very good naturally to ameliorate the condition of the people without in the first place acquainting themselves with their condition and circumstances Our administrators very naturally put before themselves what they call their ideal, viz, the rules and fashions prevailing at present amongst the people of the West and particularly of England, and proceed directly to mould their subject races whom they are pleased to call semi civilized or barbarous, so as to bring them into conformity with that ideal There is not the least doubt that they honestly believe the customs and manners of the West to be beneficial, and they equally and honestly think that forcing as into them would be for our benefit We admit that the West is in certain respects superior to the East, and might be copied with advantage, but only in some particulars, while we must say that there are certain items in which we cannot give the palm so unconditionally to the former over the latter As regards this particular case viz, the proposals of the Government of India, we see that they are framed more upon what are called the "modern ideas" than upon any real knowledge of the facts Apart from the circumstances of the haste of Government to take action so as to be able to afford relief to Rukhmabai, while the same haste was not displayed when another woman was in the same predicament in Bengal only last year, we say that if imprisonment for disobedience of a decree for conjugal rights were abolished such a decree would be a dead letter in most cases, at least amongst our people There are again several other points in these proposals which look very simple, but are fraught with great danger to our institution

CASTE SCRUPLES,

The *Bombay Gazette* —The passage of the Kalapani by high caste Hindus has been made fashionable this Jubilee year, when Rajput princes and others are rubbing shoulders in Hyde Park with Indians to whom, in matter of caste, many of them must yield place Yet the old scruples will not die in a year or even in a round and there is a considerable section of educated native society to whom England would remain a forbidden land if the journey thither necessarily involved a violation of the regulations of caste We may have our own views as to the wisdom of the "Hindu Patriot" in denouncing the establishment of scholarships in England for Indian students as 'a premium upon apostasy,' but if the scruples of the class for whom the 'Patriot' speaks can be eroded by making provision for the observance of caste rules on the journey so much the better The difficulties are not by any means insuperable One of the great lines, the Rubattino, lately made arrangements for the conveyance of a high caste gentleman from the Punjab, who went to England with Dr Leitner, which satisfied all the requirements of caste A compartment was screened off as a kitchen, and another as a bathing room The compartments have an iron floor, so that the planks of the steamer formed no part of it, a point of great importance to the punctiliously orthodox Hindu who crosses the ocean Besides this Indian earth was spread upon the floor, and chatties were placed in the corners containing Indian water The passenger cooked for himself, and as he took with him plenty of dry food and fruits he had no culinary difficulties Even in the hotel in Paris where the party stayed it was found possible to meet the requirements of caste people So far, in short, as the arrangements on the Rubattino steamer were concerned, they were cheap, simple and sufficient The difficulties of the journey to Europe may be said to have been reduced to a minimum now that first and second class Hindu passengers can be provided with separate cabin accommodation, if there are two of them, and with a separate kitchen where one Brahmin cook can attend any number of Hindu passengers of both classes Even a third class passenger could—cyclones apart—get a tent put up for him on deck where he would be in no one's way The voyage to England is year by year becoming more attractive to Indians, and it is year by year becoming easier for them to undertake it without putting a severe strain upon the scruples of the orthodox

SOCIAL PROGRESS

The *Indian Daily News* —Stolid as is the conservatism of India, it can scarcely be said to exceed that of China, which has held its own for thousands of years, only to yield at last to the influence of the West There are not wanting signs that even India will yield at no distant date The movement westward that has taken place this year will no doubt have the same effect, though perhaps in a less degree, as has influenced the Marquis Tseng. A number of Native Princes and Chiefs of a most orthodox character have ventured to set aside all prejudices, and have trusted themselves to cross the kalapani, and to run all the risks of being outcasted, not perhaps, without some assurance that no penalties will be required of them, and if that fear be once overcome, the rest will follow But the most remarkable feature in the case is that some of the visitors to the West have taken their wives with them The Gaekwar of Baroda is accompanied by his Maharanee, who has announced that during her travels and her visit to Europe, she will lay aside the purdah If she does this, and is as strong a vessel as some of the weaker ones are, it will not be easy to induce her to resume it on her return to Baroda Nothing short of an influence which would amount to a state necessity will induce her to forego the liberty she will have enjoyed, and she would soon be kept in coventenance, as is the Marchioness of Tseng, by her countrymen in the adoption of social customs The Maharani of Cooch Behar, of course, is free from the trammels of caste in this respect, and we have not heard that she has lost any of the modesty of grace of her sex by appearing without the veil There is even a more striking example of the change that is coming over the spirit of seclusion The Mahomedans are the most strict of the sect in this particular, and yet the wife or wives of the Khedive are either appearing, or have expressed their intention to appear, even in theatres and other public places, without that hideous covering to the face which is held to be essential in the Mahomedan community There are evidences among them in some quarters of this country, that they would like to introduce their families to more social life, but they say that it is not the ladies who are in fault or defect, but that the appreciation of women in the abstract is so low among their countrymen, that they have not yet learnt the proper deference or respect that should be paid to a lady of their own race. This is a serious reflection upon them, but it is a defect which experience alone can remedy and that experience will follow the examples to which we have now referred

THE DANGER OF WAR.

The *Madras Times* —Putting aside passing speculations, the Reuter's telegrams we publish this morning, with reference to the attitude of France, Russia, and Turkey regarding the ratification by the Sultan of the Anglo-Egyptian Convention, seem to make it as manifest as any unaccomplished fact can well be, that we are on the eve of a fundamental revolution in the affairs of Eastern Europe We are told that the London *Morning Post*

states that France has threatened a rapprochement with Turkey, and that she will resume her claims to the guardianship of the Holy Places, and that Russia demands recompense in the direction of Lazistan, if the Anglo-Indian Convention is ratified by the Porte. Whether or not these very serious statements are strictly to be relied upon there can be no question as to the gravity of the news that the Porte has asked England if she is ready to fulfil the conditions of the Cyprus Convention. The news is not telegraphed as a rumour, but as a positive statement of fact and the only possible inference is that we have come at last, to the beginning of the long expected end. The plain English of Reuter's telegram is that Turkey has received an ultimatum from France and Russia, and that England is called upon to decide whether it shall be peace or war in Europe. That England should have thus been made the arbiter comes upon us, we confess, as a great surprise, and we are very glad indeed. Taken *all, by this time, our surprise is not* fully shared by all who have followed the march of events in Europe. Turkey has undoubtedly made a master move. The action of France and Russia left her no alternative but to fix the possibility of the absolute dismemberment of her Empire. In this predicament, she has *as by* doubt felt *not only* to chance. She has every reason to believe that in refusing to bow to the demands of France and Russia she would be supported by England backed by the Tripartite Alliance. But, in such a crisis, Turkey wants something more tangible than mere moral belief she wants certainty. To pin England down to the conditions of the Cyprus Convention is therefore a diplomatic triumph so hundred as to be worthy of a Beaconsfield or a Bismarck. It absolutely leaves no door of escape. Turkey takes no responsibility in the matter. She *is willing to defy the* Russian combination, provided the remaining Great Powers explicitly make her quarrel their own. But not otherwise. She appeals to England alone on the strength of the Cyprus Convention, and leaves England to settle matters one way or the other, with Germany, Austria, and Italy. Important as the Cyprus Convention undoubtedly is, we doubt if Lord Salisbury who was one of the fathers of it, ever dreamt that this child was destined to serve as the pivot upon which world turn the [illegible] Europe. It may be—though to us it scarcely seems within the region of probability—but the *grim* [illegible] may yet be averted. The question of the recognition or annexation of the Egyptian Delta by England is obviously used as a mere scarecrow. In 1882 both France and Russia accepted the thing as a *fait accompli*, and viewed it with comparative indifference. Then, if either France or Russia had been offered the alternative of a general war or of an invasion of Egypt by England, both would have chosen the latter without a moment's hesitation. In 1878 Russia marched away from the very gates of Constantinople rather than engage in a war with England. Now, France has not only placed her army so ready on a footing with that of Germany as to have largely shaken off the incubus of her dread of her enemy across the Rhine, but she is smarting under the sting of recent insults and in the hands of a Government much too weak to exercise any serious control over the army and the powerful party that thirsts for revenge. Russia is not at all loyal to the Panslavists, and by no [illegible] spirit of revolution so widespread as to have reach the very officers of the Czars Army. The Czar to save his dynasty and to avert upon rebellion, must needs turn national attention from home affairs to foreign adventure. Prince Bismarck, for some unknown reasons or his own, has capped the Tripartite Alliance by the Berlin Disclosures and thus throws France and Russia into each other's arms. Having all these considerations in mind, it is hard to hold the belief that France and Russia are not determined to fling on worthy their present attitude, or that England, Germany, Austria, and Italy, will be so overawed as to refuse their active support in upholding Turkey in a refusal to yield France Russia demands and menaces. Never to prophesy unless you know is a wise rule and one that has been adhered to with remarkable unanimity by all writers on the present European crisis. Yet we cannot dispense our grave apprehensions that war is very imminent indeed although we admit that our anticipations are liable to be falsified by events during the interval between composition and publication.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN ON INDIAN POLITY

Sir Lepel Griffin responded as follows to the toast of "India," given on the 8th inst., at the annual dinner of the Constitutional Union St James's Hall:—I consider it a special honour on an occasion such as this to have been selected to reply to the toast of "India" which Lord Charles Beresford has so eloquently proposed. The subject is a vast one but you need not be afraid that I will take up very much of your time, for we servants of the Queen who do her work abroad, and especially in the East are more accustomed to act than to talk. India is very prominently before the eyes of England and of Europe at the present time, when so many native princes have come here to offer their congratulations to her Majesty on the occasion of her Jubilee. And there as it should be, for it is an advantage both for England and India that Englishmen should realize how rich and strong and important to the prosperity of the Empire is that great dependency with which our destinies are indissolubly united, and those 250 millions of people who fellow subjects of the Queen Empress I have myself accompanied to Europe his Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, a high hearted and intelligent prince, and I think he is a real way be consulted on a point of no small political significance. He is the first of the great Hindu princes of India, ruling extensive territories and possessing armies including retainers who have come to England to offer personal loyal homage to her Sovereign, and I have no doubt that other princes, who only need an illustrious example, will follow in his steps, till you by your mutual knowledge and sympathy founded on knowledge of England and India will continually increase and Indian will become, as it is fast becoming, the second well as the political centre and metropolis of the empire. All I now wish, with your permission, to say a few words regarding the attitude and sentiment towards the British Government of the princes and people of India at the present time, and as, during my service of more than quarter of a century I have been intimately associated with Eastern princes, perhaps more than any other English official, I may without presumption attempt to do so to night as their representative and interpreter. It is now six years since I left the Foreign Office of Her Majesty's Government and the Viceroy appointed me Agent to the Governor General in Central India, a most arduous duty to deal with sovereign chiefs, the great Mahrattas of Central India. The province of Central India with which I am officially connected, contains upwards of seventy native princes, some of the highest importance, Mahrattas, Mahomedans and Rajputs, which of the Punjab Sikhs and Rajputs. I am there my most intimate friends. I am there in a position to tell you something of their thoughts and sentiments, and I can assure you, who represent her Majesty's Government here to-night, and all English men who will hear or read my words, that throughout Hindustan, with very few exceptions, the sentiment which inspires the great feudatories of the Queen is one of sincere and devoted loyalty and gratitude for the countless benefits which they have received from the British Government. They are not, as some do think, looking hither and thither for a change. They are watching with anxiety and trembling the approach of Russia. In a word in their secret hearts desiring the downfall of England which they know would be synchronous with their own. The fire which burns fiercely in older days among the military races of Hindustan is not yet extinguished. Their warlike courage is as strong as ever. Sikhs, Gurkhas, Rajputs, Afghans are as fierce as they ever were to throw away their tools of husbandry and take to the sword, though this world not be in so *rude* as in old days, but need to defend the unity of the Empire I could come to night a hundred chiefs who would desire nothing better than to draw the swords and at the head of their troops throw themselves into the battle side with the soldiers of the Queen for the honour and safety of the Empire, and if the day comes, as come it may when England has to defend herself in Asia against foreign attack, those who count on the cowardice or disloyalty of the Princes of India will be most grievously deceived. The men who won for the Queen Empress her Indian dominion will know how to hold and defend it, and behind them will press the people of India who have learnt to love the Queen, and especially her Government. The Jubilee in India has been nobly celebrated spontaneously and heartily by the people. We Englishmen who serve our country abroad are not politicians, and we care little or nothing for the warfare of parties and for many of the discussions which agitate political society at home. All we ask is that the honour and integrity of the Empire may be upheld and that its foreign policy may be such as to enable England to hold a foremost place wherever she may desire her voice to be heard. You cannot hope to retain your possessions scattered through every quarter of the globe if it home you allow disunion and treason to triumph. The evil contagion will spread, and distant dependencies will begin to ask themselves whether a nation which is feeble at home can be strong abroad. It is with this feeling that I would express on behalf of the vast majority of English officials serving outside England a warm sympathy with the present Government, and with that patriotic and distinguished portion of the Liberal Party which is alone worthy to be called Liberal in their wise determination to maintain the unity of the Empire, and not to permit the Imperial flag to be trampled in the mire by traitors and assassins.

OUR INDIAN VISITORS

The Times.—The arrival of Maharajah Holkar in the capital of the Empire brings among us the most important of the Indian visitors whose presence will lend a novel and picturesque interest to the Jubilee celebration. Our relations with native princes, the recognition of the dignities of the Empress of India are facts of the highest importance, which will possess attributes far more than mere local interest, and will be regarded as being in European eyes a great Power. The history of the Sikhs is, for a time, not less than the importance of his State, and he visited Europe, not only as a representative of an important Indian Prince, who has made a formidably increasing number of impressions on the minds, and hopes of those who regard the strength of the Imperial Power in India to be an essential part of the ordinary run of the Indian visitors. He comes as a great native Prince, and with a train of appropriate magnificence. There is no doubt that we shall be proud of having the Queen will probably have the opportunity of showing him all the favor necessary to be decent of the movements of a foreign monarch, and the *chance* of his being of a character of which we are unknown and all strangers to the Oriental Prince. Maharajah Holkar has seen enough to know that the best service in his power which he can render to you is to return at home with the feeling that the visit to England has been a great success, and that he may be assured that the Queen and Her Majesty's Government have found the Prince and his suite, that he must have found the Queen and her Government, his personal friends in the highest degree. Throughout for all our success of this scheme has we able to enough in his resolution by conference with Sir Lepel Griffin, which he has been his faithful and true friend. Lord Dufferin exercised a very great influence on the Prince, and the hospitality and courtesy which he extended to him, and the Prince and his suite will be sure to carry with them the most pleasant recollections of their visit to England. Throughout the entire visit, the Prince and his suite have been treated with the most courtesy, and the Prince has been treated with the most courtesy, and the Prince has been treated with the most courtesy, and the Prince has

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PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

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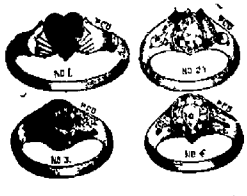

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 3rd July—40,000 Volunteers yesterday marched past the Queen at Buckingham Palace

England has declined to allow any further delay in the ratification of the Anglo-Turkish Convention

Mr Hilloy Stewart, Gladstonian, has been elected for Spalding, defeating his opponent, Admiral Fryon, Conservative, by 745 votes

London, 4th July—The *Morning Post*, in a leading article this morning, commenting on the result of the Spalding election, urges that certain changes should be made in the Ministry with a view of forming a really strong Government

The Maharajah of Jodhpore has presented £10,000 to the funds of the Imperial Institute

London, 4th July—The Queen laid the foundation stone of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington yesterday The ceremony was one of exceptional brilliancy The Indian Princes attended, and it is estimated that eleven thousand spectators were present Her Majesty replying to the address of the President, the Prince of Wales, said the institute would record the progress and splendid results of the past fifty years She believed and hoped that this work would be of material assistance in combining the resources of the British Empire for the common good, and would conduce to welding England and her Colonies and India together into one harmonious united community

The House of Commons agreed to the new mail contract, after a protracted debate, without a division

Tiruvura, 4th July—The Grand Sobranje opened to day, the proceedings were of a

purely formal character The sitting was adjourned till Tuesday

Bombay 5th July—It is reported that the Ameer has marched 12,000 men to Khost, and intends marching on Dhirnar

Bellary, 5th July—Brigadier General T H Way, *Commanding the* Bellary District, died suddenly this morning An enquiry into the cause of his death is proceeding.

St. Petersburg, 5th July—Sir West Ridgeway has returned here from London *A settlement of the Afghan Boundary* question based on mutual concessions, is shortly expected

Constantinople, 5th July—Mahomed Pasha will shortly proceed to Crete as a *Special Commissioner to settle the questions* at issue between the inhabitants and the Porte on the spot

Tirnova, 5th July—The Grand Sobranje will take into discussion on Thursday the question of the selection of a candidate for the throne of Bulgaria The election will probably take place on Friday.

London, 6th July—In the House of Lords last night Lord Salisbury replying to a question regarding the ratification of the Anglo Turkish Convention said up to the present the Sultan had neither given nor refused it Sir Drummond Wolff will leave Constantinople this week

St. Petersburg, 6th July—The Afghan Boundary Commissions will resume their debates on Saturday

Constantinople, 6th July—The Porte has advised the Sultan to ratify the Anglo Turkish Convention

Tirnova, 7th July—The Grand Sobranje at the sitting held to lay elected Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha as King of Bulgaria The Sobranje then adjourned pending the receipt of the Prince's reply

Bombay, 8th June—The incessant rain for five days has breached the railway in two places between Umballa and Saharanpoor The Bombay mail train can neither advance nor return The floods are increasing and bridges breaking

Tirnova, 8th July—Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha has signified to the Sobranje his acceptance of the throne of Bulgaria, provided the Porte approves, and the Powers recognise the election

In the *House of Commons last night on* division, the third reading of the Crimes Bill was agreed to by 349 against 261 votes

At a meeting of the Liberal Unionists, Lord Hartington presiding, it was unanimously resolved to accord their support to the Irish Land Bill

Bombay 9th July—Information received by the *Bombay Gazette* from Fort Chaman states that Kandahar merchants allege that a proclamation was nailed on the Cabul gate on Monday by order of the Ameer underneath a copy of the Koran, stating that the Ameer proclaimed peace, and granted a free pardon to all enemies, remitting all taxes now due and for a period of two years

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1887

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS

We do not suppose that any case connected with Hindu marriage customs or social reform has provoked so much discussion and stirred up so many bickerings and party feelings as that of the now famous one of Rukmambhai That case really became famous from the fact of Rukmambhai being a young lady of some personal attractions, who has received a pretty liberal English education (though there is reason to suspect that the extent of the latter has been exaggerated), and was the step daughter of a late well-known physician of Bombay Had she been an ordinary woman, plain looking, poor, of obscure extraction, and uneducated, we should have heard little or nothing of her case, as she would not have been a sufficiently interesting subject to English and Hindu reformers alike As it is, she has succeeded in making a great stir, both in this country and in England, subscriptions have been raised to meet the expenses of her defence, committees have been organised to agitate her cause, the Queen Empress has been petitioned on her behalf, and the Government have now proposed to alter the law bearing on cases such as hers Most, if not all of our readers, must be familiar by this time with the great Rukmambhai case At eleven years of age she was married to a young man a few years her senior named Dadjee, of her own caste The bridegroom seems to have belonged to a poor family, and it would appear that it was stipulated that he was to be trained and educated properly, the bride's family defraying all expenses Rukmambhai (who had lost her father), was brought up under the auspices of her step father, Dr Sakharam Arjun who was a man of a very superior education and liberal training, and the consequence was that she took much after him herself About two years ago Dr Arjun died, and Rukmambhai having in the *intime at* ained the age of puberty, was lately claimed by her husband According to Rukmambhai's and her friend's story, the husband had turned out very disappointing in every way He was ignorant, uncouth in his ways, had got into bad habits, was of a very weak and sickly constitution and poor as the English proverbial "church mouse" In fact, he was described as being little better than a "cooly," and altogether unsuited to be mated to so charming and accomplished a young maiden as the fair Rukmambhai The man himself has indignantly denied all this in the Bombay papers, claims to be at least as well educated as his wife (whose attainments he declares have been greatly exaggerated), and maintains that he is as good a match for Rukmambhai as could well be found for her However, it is not surprising bearing in mind the way *her case was put forward before the public* by her friends, that when, on her husband claiming her, and on her refusing to live with him, he instituted legal proceedings for restitution of conjugal rights, there was a general demonstration in Rukhmambhai's favor by the Hindu and English reformers The judge who in the first instance heard the suit, took a sentimental view of the case ignored the law bearing on it and dismissed it On appeal, the High Court of Bombay held that the law must be administered as it was found, however repugnant it might be, to refined feelings According to Hindu law and the law of the country as administered by the British, a wife could not refuse to consummate her marriage with her husband and yield him his conjugal rights on the grounds that she was married to him before she attained years of discretion and discernment, and *without her consent being* obtained, and because she did not care for him The decision of the lower Court was therefore set aside, and the case sent back to be tried on its merits, and there *the matter now stands* According to the existing law, if a husband obtains a decree against his wife for restitution of conjugal rights, and she refuses to comply with it, he can take execution against her person, or property, or both, In the former case he can have her committed to jail,—*of course on the Civil side*—for the space of six months at a time

Now, we do not want it to be understood that we do not recognise the hardships which exist in cases such as that of Rukmambhai—though we believe, as we have already said, that the latter has been much *exaggerated But we greatly deprecate* the ultra radical, sweeping manner in which some would be reformers propose to deal with the matter Some go so far as to urge that a law should be passed prohibiting Hindu child marriage, while the more moderate advocate that the law *should be so altered, as to allow of either* party to a child marriage refusing to consummate the same, in which case the marriage would be considered null and void We maintain that such *interference* by the legislature in the most sacred of Hindu social customs is most undesirable *and cannot but lead to most serious, in*juious and unhappy results If any change is to be effected it must be by the spontaneous wish and will of the people themselves To alter and upset the constitutions of centuries at the mere clamour of a radical few, would be a monstrous and unjust *interference on the part of Gov*ernment with the rights of the people at *large The Government of Bombay have* addressed that of India, on the subject of altering the law with regard to restitution of conjugal rights, and the Government of India, in circulating for the opinions of *local Governments the despatch in ques*tion, have stated the case thus —"The Government of India point out that by the existing English law, it is enacted (1) that a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights shall not be enforced by process against the person (2) When the appli*cation is made by the wife, the court may* order that in the event of the decree not being complied with, the respondent shall make payments as for alimony (3) When *the application is made by the husband*, the court may order the property of the wife to be paid or settled for the benefit of the petitioner and the children of the marriage (4) The court may vary and order for payments as it may think just (5) Non compliance with the decree shall be *deemed desertion, and a suit for judicial* separation may be forthwith instituted, if the husband has also been *guilty of adul*tery, the wife may petition for a dissolution of marriage (6) The court may make an order for the custody, maintenance, and education of the children with regard to *the past* (7) It has been suggested that non compliance with a decree should be made the ground for dissolving the marriage, upon the application of either party, provided (1) that compensation is given to the party divorced, and (2) that suitable and effective arrangement is made for providing for the children of the marriage"

It would never do to apply the English law to Hindu marriages in this fashion If mere non compliance with a decree or decree restitution of conjugal rights could lead to a dissolution of marriage on the *application of either party, why the most* serious results would accrue A husband and wife might be most suitably mated, and yet at the caprice or fickleness of either party, or the mischievous, malicious or interested instigation of relatives and friends, husband or wife might at will refuse to consummate their marriage, or if already consummated refuse to continue to live with the other, and in the usual course of law a dissolution of marriage would be effected This would inevitably open the road to immorality, distress, and unhappiness If any relief is to be at all provided in cases of *undoubted hardship*, then it should be of such a nature as will, as little as possible, if at all, interfere with the long established and respected constitutions of ages past This might be effected *in this way It might be provided that in* cases where valid objections on the ground of disparity of physical constitution, education, morals, &c, exist between husband and wife, rendering it undesirable that either should be forced to live with the other (as alleged in the case of Rukhmambhai), the Judge in granting execution of a decree for restitution of conjugal rights, might at his discretion grant execution on the property of the defendant only, and not on the person At present, the decree holder can at his or her will take execution either on property, or person or both In *any case, refusal to restore conjugal rights* should not be allowed to lead to dissolution of marriage Moreover, in the case of parties who have consummated their marriage the law as existing should continue to be strictly enforced Even the English law, excepting in the case of adultery, will *not allow a re non-compliance* with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights to lead to dissolution of marriage The only grounds justifying husband or wife in refusing to grant conjugal rights to the other, are adultery and cruelty If a man and woman, of their own free will and accord, and in the *full possession of their* reasoning faculties, enter into the holy state of matrimony with each other, they must continue so till death do part them, unless adultery or cruelty is proved in *either party* So that it is clear that it is proposed to make the marriage tie among Hindus, even more elastic than it is among Europeans! We trust we have said enough to show that great moderation *common sense and judgment should be ex*ercised in dealing with this most delicate *and important question* we have been treating on, and any rude sweeping away of time honored constitutions or undue interference on the part of the legislature in *the same, should be guarded against*

THE INDIAN PRINCES IN ENGLAND

If the statement wired by the London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* is true, the glorious and brilliant success of the celebration of the Queen Empress' Jubilee in England has been marred by a *most regrettable incident, one calculated to* lessen the loyal enthusiasm and affection *entertained by Indian Princes towards the* British throne The following is the substance of the telegram, as wired to the *Mahratta Weekly* from Bombay —

"The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a special *telegram from London which states that* Maharajah Holkar strongly resents the treatment he has received in England, and that he consequently did not attend the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Imperial Institute The official explanation is that he was seriously indis*posed, but the correspondent of the Gazette* hears, on good authority, that the real reason is dissatisfaction at the manner in which he was treated by the officials, who showed a want of deference to him as one of the leading potentates Maharajah *Holkar, in consequence*, has abruptly left England The same correspondent also hears that the other Indian Princes consider that they have been slighted throughout the Jubilee An Indian Prince, they say, is not a British feudatory, and the English do not know the way to win their hearts."

It is quite clear that the arrangements for the reception and treatment of the Indian Princes were sadly bungled, else they would not have been treated in any other manner than befitting their exalted rank as faithful allies of Her Imperial Majesty Englishmen who have not been in India have very imperfect notions of the status and powers of our Princes and in too many cases rank them as gentlemen farmers or zemindars, on a large scale, enjoying nominal titles as Princes but not vested with any administrative powers as rulers over *their own territories It is not surprising* therefore, that the deplorable *fiasco* in question, has occurred Had a responsible committee of distinguished retired Anglo-Indians, like Lords Northbrook and Ripon, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr James Maclean, and others of their *experience of the courts of Indian potentates*, their relative ranks, customs, &c., been appointed to look after the arrangements for the entertainment and treatment of our Princes, there would undoubtedly have been no grounds for complaint It is all the more to be lamented that this unfortunate *treatment of the Indian Princes* has occurred on such an auspicious occasion like the Jubilee celebration, which it was hoped would well together in a stronger bond all parts and peoples of the Empire Moreover, this was the first occasion that Indian Princes of exalted rank and power visited England and it is a matter for sincere regret that their first impressions should be any thing but favorable Reuter wired the other day that the Maharajah Holkar had contributed one lakh of rupees to the *Imperial Institute, and now we are told* that he did not attend the ceremony of laying its foundation stone, owing to his being shabbily treated!

Part there was great bungling in the arrangements for the treatment of the Indian Princes at Court, and a lack of good *judgment and discrimination betrayed by* those entrusted with the same, is evident from the fact that wife Holkar, one of the greatest of the Indian Princes presented at Court, was treated with scant courtesy, the consort of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar was so highly favored by the Queen Empress as to be *kissed by her on both* cheeks We all know that the ruler of Cooch Behar is a Prince in only a very small scale, and below Holkar in rank It is to be hoped that it is not too late, even now, *for the British Court to make such amends* as possible to the Indian Princes who have been so slighted, and that the *unfortunate contretemps* will not be productive of any ill or bitter feelings Of one thing we may *be sure* that Her Gracious Majesty herself must have been in profound ignorance of *what had occurred*, as she is so noble and good a lady to slight the meanest of her subjects, to say nothing of her exalted and faithful Indian allies.

Occasional Notes

—:o:—

CHOLERA is still hanging about in the Hubballi district, and eight cases are reported from the Delhi District

MAHARAJAH Holkar appeared at Ascot, together with Maharajah of Cooch Behar the latter his become, is was to be expected, a popular favourite in London society

A Lonnon telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated the 2nd instant states that Sir Ashley Eden was seized with an attack of apoplexy on Thursday last, and he was still in a dangerous state

AN application has been made by the Belgian Government for a credit of £72,000 to assist the establishment of a museum of industrial, and monumental art, and to found an industrial exhibition at Brussels in 1888

A London telegram to the *Pioneer* states that the farmers of the northern counties of England are being compelled to sacrifice their live-stock, owing to the want of food *The root and fruit crops are suffering* severely, and many towns are short of water

THE total area of India has been determined as 1,382,634 square miles, and the population as 253, 891,821. Although immense *tracts of country are annually culti*vated, according to the most recent survey 10,000,000 acres of land suitable for culti-

nation have not yet taken to plantings. At the same time 120,000,000 acres are returned as waste lands.

The total production of coffee in the world is estimated roughly at from 600,000 to 650,000 tons, of which Brazil alone yields from 340,000 to 380,000 tons, and Java from 60,000 to 90,000; the proportion of British grown coffee being only about 25,000 tons, of which India contributes from 15,000 to 18,000, Ceylon 10,000 to 12,000, and Jamaica 4,000 to 5,000. Sir Augustus Adderley recently said that, although comparatively very small, the products of our Colonies and of India occupy the front rank with regard to quality.

As a specimen of the Ameer's severity for small offences, a story is current among the Afghans on the frontier, that all the property of one Abdulla Khan Mahomed, a wealthy chief of the Nuga tribe, has been confiscated by the Ameer's order because, having been ordered to shoe all the Ameer's horses at Cabul with Russian shoes, he used one single English shoe among the number. The story has probably little enough foundation, but shows the current opinion of the Ameer's severity, and of his estimate of the relative values of Russian and English horse-shoes.

Local and Provincial.

The Weather.—The past week has been wet, a smart drizzle falling off and on, but we have had no heavy showers and the tanks are as badly off as ever. The season certainly does not look very promising.

Southern Mahratta Railway.—Mr Stewart, Agent and Manager, and Mr Bagally, officiating Chief Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway are on a tour of inspection of the Mysore portion of the Southern Mahratta Railway. The extension of the line from Gadak is being pushed on vigorously, and before long persons bound for Bombay, can take a short cut via Harihar, and Dharwar.

Pitah Hyde Gill's School.—We note that this school, which we are glad to hear is in a flourishing state, is to be removed to the present Tobacco Lake, next door to the Taluk Cutchery. This change has been found necessary, owing to the number of pupils having greatly increased. The Tobacco Lake will be shifted to the cattle pound in Siddiputta, while a fresh and more suitable site will be found for the pound.

A sick-bed Native Lady.—It is very gratifying to note that Miss Ayachee Ammall assistant of the well-known, popular and skilled Honorary Assistant Surgeon Arokeum Pillai, who is a pupil in the Madras Medical College, has carried off the prizes for Anatomy and Materia Medica. The young lady in question passed the Matriculation and the Higher examination for women, and is altogether a very accomplished person.

The Assistant Resident.—Mr Lucas White King, M.A., I.C.S., Bengal Civil Service, arrived by mail train, on Thursday morning, from Ajmere, and took over the office of Assistant to the British Resident at the court of Mysore from Major Robertson, who has been transferred on promotion, to Hyderabad, as First Assistant Resident. Mr King was nominated to the Bengal service after the open competition of 1876, and came out to India in 1878, since which he has served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner, as junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner in 1882, in the Settlement Department, and lately, in the Political Department at Ajmere. What with a Barrister Resident and an Assistant Resident who is a master of Arts, and a Doctor of Laws, we are rich in administrative talent in Bangalore. Major Robertson left for Hyderabad on Friday evening. He was a great favorite in society, and all who came in contact with him, whether in private intercourse or on business, liked him for his genial, courteous manners and bearing.

Rowdy Soldiers.—Some check should really be placed on the too exuberant spirit, of the British soldiery in Bangalore. A couple of months ago two soldiers, in open daylight, attempted to outrage a coolly woman in the main channel of the Shoolay tank in the station. A similar offence was attempted in the vicinity of the Hebbal ranges, by a soldier of the 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, but the woman's husband armed with a sickle, managed to knock the soldier down, and secure his helmet which tumbled off. The soldier finding the sickle too much for him, took to his heels, but he was identified by the man whose wife he attempted to outrage, by means of the helmet, and was so behaved tried by Court-martial and punished. On Sunday last three soldiers of the 52nd O. L. I., named Harris, Simlin and Bird, out shooting near Hebbal, got into a row with the villagers, and peppered two or three with shot, injuring them severely. Of course the soldiers were roughly handled in turn. On Tuesday evening three soldiers returning to Barracks from Hebbal, got up a row in Old Market Road in the station. The police had to interfere, and they were handed over to the guard of their Regiment. There certainly appears to be great laxity of good order and discipline among the Military in Bangalore.

General Summary.

The sixth Judge of the Madras High Court.—It is said that Mr H J Stokes, District and Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, will be appointed as the sixth Judge of the Madras High Court.

The Nellore State Railway.—From the 1st proximo the Nellore Cuddapah State Railway, which has been taken over by the South Indian Railway Company, will be open for passenger and goods traffic.

The Bellary Kistna State Railway.—The Guntakal-Nandial Section of the Bellary Kristna State Railway, a distance of 90 miles, will be opened for passenger traffic on the 11th instant. It will be worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

The Queen's Reception.—The Queen is reported to have been markedly gracious to her reception of the Maharani of Cooch Behar, and at the close of the first interview kissed her on both cheeks, a very remarkable instance of royal condescension.

Retirement of the Registrar of Bombay.—Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, the Registrar of Bombay, retires to day on pension after service extending over five and thirty years. Mr Byramjee, in addition to the above office, was Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Registrar of Parsee Marriages, which last office he has been allowed by the Chief Justice to retain.

Board of Revenue.—Mr. H S Thomas, the 1st Member of the Board of Revenue having proceeded on leave on the 4th instant, Mr. Gustin assumed charge of the 1st Membership, and Acting Land Revenue Commissioner, Mr Whitside assumed the 2nd Membership, and Land Revenue Commissionership and Mr J Grove, assumed the 3rd Membership and Commissionership of Land Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

A new Disease.—A well known American medical man states that he has discovered a new disease thinly firmly established among telegraph operators, but fortunately confined to them. This arises from tapping on the telegraph key causes the operator's finger nails to loosen. Several cases of this new disease are already noted among the other British operators, and whether it is infectious or likely to spread among non-telegraph people has not yet been determined.

Law Officers' Salaries Reduced.—The Government have decided upon reducing the salary of the Advocate General from Rs 2,200 to Rs 1,800, that of the Government Solicitor from Rs 1,500 to Rs 750, and that of the Government Pleader from Rs. 500 to Rs 250. The appointment of Clerk of the Crown is to be abolished, with his office establishment, excepting one clerk on Rs. 30, who is to be attached to the Registrar's office to look after the clerical portion of the Crown office work. One of the Deputy Registrars will be told off to do the work of the Clerk of the Crown while in Court.

Carried off by an Alligator.—One Gowda Dass, and his mother, Amma Dassee, were catching fish in the Bommanam river, the boy was seized by an alligator, the mother then hit the alligator on the head with a stick and succeeded in rescuing her son from its jaws, although severely injured, but the next moment the alligator made a dart at her and carried her off, while she was dragging her son towards the bank. The son raised a loud cry for help, but without avail, he was then removed to Gollapoorum hospital where he is lying in a precarious state.—S

A Russian Conjecture.—The number of telegrams despatched daily from England to India seems to be full of importance for the Russians. The Novoe Vremya says:—'It is a well-known fact that telegraphic communications between England and India is maintained through Warsaw, connecting London with Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. According to the Polish Gazette 100 telegrams are daily despatched from London to Bombay, which significant number leads us to believe that some important conference must be proceeding between St. James's Cabinet and the East Indian Government.

Death of a Sanyasi.—Yesterday the 3rd inst. morning, a Sanyasi named Chenchuchetty Row, died in Coral Merchants' Street, Black Town, and was buried with great pomp by the Natukote Chettiys, who looked upon him as a saint, in Thiruvatur, on the outskirts of Madras, where they have purchased a piece of ground, on which they purpose erecting a shrine in his honour. At the time of his decease, over Rs. 200 were found on the person of the deceased, the money being tied up carefully in small pieces of rag and concealed in his turban or waistcloth. The rupees and other coins found on him were quite muddy and rusty, and would appear to have been stowed away for a long time without being used. The man used to receive alms from the Natukote Chettiys, who fed him every day, and he therefore had no occasion to use the money. The deceased having no relatives or friends, and the money being unclaimed, the Police have taken charge of it.

A European Soldier in Trouble.—Mr. S D. Simpson, Deputy Commissioner of Police, on last Tuesday night, arrested three Privates named Payne, Plum, and Hannaway, of the Bedfordshire Regiment, stationed in Fort St. George, Madras on a charge of endeavouring to dispose of their blankets and boots to some of the residents in Royapuram, and sent them on to the Main Guard in charge of the Police. On the way Private Payne is said to have assaulted constable Coopoosamy B 110 by striking with his clenched fist, and hit him with a pair of boots while entering the North Gate of the Fort. His Worship Mr Sultan Mohiden Sahib, before whom the accused was charged to day at the Black Town Presidency Magistrate's Court, adjourned the case till the next day as the accused said that the Police conceited this case, and he wished to call the European Guard, who were on duty at the North Gate, as witnesses.

A Strange Case.—An extraordinary occurrence is reported by the Englishman to have recently occurred at a station on the Eastern Bengal Railway. A native, accompanied by his wife who was decked with jewels, presented himself at a station and purchased two tickets for Calcutta. They also had with them a large tin box which was represented to contain valuable medicines and which they were anxious to book. The station clerk, on examining the box, found some filthy matter exuding from the bottom of it. He declined to book it in the state in which it was, but on the man persisting that there was nothing but medicines in the box, and being very eager to have it booked, the clerk's suspicions were roused. He had the box opened, and on the lid being taken off an infant, richly dressed and covered with jewels, was disclosed to view, the child being nearly at its last gasp for want of air. The man's motive in enclosing the child in the box is not yet known, but inquiries are being prosecuted.

Fire at Madhavantakam.—A correspondent writes on the 1st instant:—Last night at about 10 o'clock, a very big house belonging to Mr Varatharajulu Naidu, a Native Article Clerk to His Excellency the Governor caught fire suddenly, the cause of which is not yet known. Fortunately all the inmates of the house came out, but in their hurry (of which) an old woman who was afterwards with great difficulty dragged out. The house continued burning till 3 o'clock, as almost all the people of the town were asleep, and they that were present dared not approach, but Mr Samuel Swamy Dass, the gymnastic instructor of the local Mission School, showed extraordinary presence of mind and courage by scaling the burning walls and pouring water over the burning roof. It may well be said here to his credit that had it not been for his timely help the adjacent bazaars and other buildings would have been reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at Rs 20,000, including diamonds and other precious stones and exclusive of silver and gold jewels which were all melted.]

Prize Distributions at Bhowanagar.—After his return from Hathab, the summer resort of his Highness, Sir Tikhtsingji, G.C.S.I., paid visits to several Durbar offices, including the Samaldas College, and distributed the Jubilee prizes to the college students. His Highness presided at the prize distribution to the pupils of the Gowrishanker Vedshalla founded by, and named after, the grand old man, Mr. Gowrishanker, G.S.I., now Swamishri Sachchidanand Saraswati, who graced the occasion. His Highness was accompanied by Dewan Vithaldas Azum Laloobhai, Mr. Madhowsingji, Private Secretary, and other State officials. His Highness was received by Azum Vajeshanker, who takes great interest in educational and archæological works, and through whose exertions and management the Vedshalla has been flourishing. Rao Saheb Doulatram, Deputy Inspector and Honorary Secretary, read the report, in which mention was made of the interest his Highness takes in the spread of education among his subjects. The students recited some mantras. His Highness then distributed prizes, consisting of shawls, pagdis, &c, and made a short speech concerning the advantages derived by the study of the Vedas, and kindly made a liberal annual grant of Rs. 100 for prizes. The Swamiji blessed his Highness, and eulogised his able, public spirited and liberal policy. Then followed thanks from Messrs Vajeshanker and Prabhashanker to his Highness for presiding on the occasion. After the distribution of pan supari, the assembly dispersed. His Highness left the place amidst the cheers of the Jaijaykars.—T. I.

Strength of the Chief Naval Powers.—The following is the approximate number of heavy breach loaders that could to-morrow be sent to sea by the chief naval Powers. Here is the list:—

	Over 98 tons.	70-98 tons	45-70 tons.	20-45. tons.
Great Britain.....	0	0	0	12
France ...	0	3	14	108
Italy ..	8	0	0	0
Germany ..	0	0	11	48
Russia ...	0	0	0	20
Austria ..	0	0	0	14

It is not contended that the above represents the real proportionate strength of the naval ordnance of the various countries. We have in our service a number of old muzzle loaders of 27, 35, 38, and 80 tons; and Italy, has also 18, 25, and 100 ton guns of the same class. Yet it must be borne in mind that these heavy muzzle-loaders are not equal in range, penetration, and quickness of firing to breach-loaders of two thirds of their weight or less; and that since every naval Power has now finally discarded the muzzel loading principle, muzzel-loaders may be regarded as obsolete weapons. Nor is it contended that, weight for weight, all the foreign breach-loaders are as good as ours. But it is plain that we are lamentably short of modern heavy guns; and that, numerically, our naval artillery compares very much to its disadvantage with that of France, Germany and even Italy, whose force we have probably understated.

A High Court Interpreter Reduked.—Mr. Justice Jardine has administered a somewhat severe rebuke to Mr. Balajee Pandurang, the chief translator and interpreter of the Bombay High Court, who had adopted the unusual course of seeking his Lordship in his private chamber and interceding on behalf of a woman who had already been convicted and sentenced at the Criminal Sessions now being held. Mr Balajee was called upon to explain his conduct yesterday. The following is a report of what occurred. His Lordship, on taking his seat on the Bench, called upon Mr. Balajee Pandurang, chief translator and interpreter of the Court, to explain what induced him to come to his Lordship's chambers to intercede on behalf of Ladee woman, and procure a mitigation of the sentence passed upon her. Mr Balajee replied that the woman appeared to him to be too young to have done what she was accused of, and that he believed she was instigated to do so by the boy Narayen. The Judge: Did any one instigate you to make such an assertion? Mr. Balajee: No, my Lord. The Judge said that Mr. Balajee had acted very improperly in interfering with an open verdict of a jury after the prisoner had been convicted and sentenced. Before the sentence was passed on the woman she was asked if she had anything to say, and she said no. Any statement she might have made would have been taken into consideration by his Lordship when passing sentence on her. It was not proper for an interpreter to interfere in any way in such matters or approach the Judge with any suggestions. His duty was quite distinct, and that was to interpret impartially all that was said by a witness or a prisoner in open Court. His Lordship had no doubt that Mr. Balajee in acting as he had done was actuated by more kindly feeling. But in such matters interpreters should never interfere. Mr. Balajee asked to be pardoned for what he had done. The Judge accepted the apology, and told him never to make a like suggestion again.—G.

Extracts.

THE NEGLECT OF HISTORY BY NATIVES

The *Statesman*, in its issue of last Sunday made some very sensible remarks on the absence of historical research in this country. The history of India has hitherto been told entirely by Englishmen. Now and then we come across the stray writings of some Mahomedan scholar who attempted to sketch the history of his time, but even these are few and far between. The want of historical knowledge has ever been a failing with the Hindoos, as a nation, from time immemorial. They have had their poets, their scientists and their lawgivers, but not one has ever attempted to write a faithful record of what happened during his lifetime. That is, perhaps, one of the reasons why the country has made so little progress during so many centuries. Development can only be ascertained by comparison, and is in a way its result. A generation which is unaware of what was done by the ones preceding it, can hardly be expected to progress. The very basis for improvement is absent. In Europe fortunately the evil has never been apparent. Historical records may be found dealing with the our best events, and the science has been developed until it has produced a Bulkem a Rinko, a Thiers, and a host of other equally well known men. A failing of this sort cannot be too deeply regretted. It is true we have Elphinstone, and Mill, and Thornton to guide us, but we shall be glad to hear that the history of India has been compiled from original sources by a Native of the country. History is a science which cannot be over-estimated, no matter where. It supplies the ground work on which alone a nation's greatness can depend, and yet here it is practically unknown. Students are not taught—or when they are, they won't learn—to verify things for themselves. The result is that when they grow up, they become professional failures. We do not wish to be told what Fawcett thought of the ryot, but what the ryot thinks of himself. When the Indian patriot can do that, then there will be some reason in his posing as a popular representative. It has always been so in England, where people are intimately acquainted with the wants of those they represent. Even in earlier times, when the feudal character of the first Parliament was still apparent, the prosperity of the retainer, for the one was practically dependant on the other. That is not the case with the people of this country. But if they wish to learn for themselves, they might do so and there is no better time than when they are studying the principles of a storm prosperity from such text-books as their alma mater has sent them.

MADRASSIS IN BURMAH

The *Rangoon Times*—It will be interesting to be informed of the number of Madrassis, from the various ports of Madras, who have within the past 18 months or more entered this port as well as the number who have left within the same period. It would enable us to form some conclusion on the fluctuations which are going on perpetually. Every steamer that arrives from Madras and the coast ports has brought her quota of men, women and children, all of whom have found a home here and the means for earning a livelihood. So various are their occupations and so much are their services in request in every species of labour, that it speaks well for the people, their industrious habits, frugality, and their enterprising spirit. Go in whichever direction we may, we see the Madrassi to the fore turning his hands to every species of labour with cheerfulness and alacrity, his reliability is acknowledged all over the province, and his labour appreciated everywhere. In our own town we observe them gradually but surely ousting the Burman from every department where labour is in requisition, and even ousting them out of their own homes and, as it were, pushing them out and west. To the Madrassi time is money, and to his wife and children it is the same. He thinks nought of 12 or 14 hours labour at a stretch, and his general utility under any or all conditions is proverbially acknowledged. We find him in the grade of clerks, of artizans, of carpenters, amongst workers in tin and iron, gold and silver, agriculturists, common labourers, and a host of other capacities. Contrast him with the Burma, 'the child of the soil,' and the contrast is extraordinary. As we all know, the Burman prefers not to labour, he is lazy by nature as well as inclination, he sees daily the alien and the foreigner carrying away the substance of his country, substance which he could secure for the comfort and embellishment of his home and children, but he remains passive and apathetic content to eat his daily food however obtained, and content to allow the world to jog along so long as his equanimity is not disturbed. With the Madrassi, *the government seems to be a quality* inherent in his nature and he expresses this to the utmost of his powers not only for self *aggrandisement to which he is justly entitled* but as well for the general requirements and needs of the country where his labour or his art, poor as it may be and crude as it may appear, is readily accepted by the community in quest of the same. With a people possessing so many *qualifications for the improvement* of the various industries of the country and its varied wants, we fail to comprehend why the Government do not take some more interests in them and over hold out certain yet substantial inducements towards their permanent settlement in this country. To concede to such a people certain advantages and exclusive privileges would be to secure for the country so far as land cultivation is concerned, enormous pecuniary profits which would swell the revenues and would be the means to reduce burdens to settle down to a life of agricultural pursuits would open out her resources and all a stimulus to the natives of the country to do likewise. Hundreds of Madrassis would eagerly grasp at any reasonable offer for a permanent sojourn in the country to utilise its lands and even to develop its resources, but the obstacle in their path towards such a settlement are insurmountable by reason of the impenetrable laws and regulations and even officialism, which surround and even encompass such a desired end. Their utility in the country is *universally acknowledged whether as regards* general labourers or agriculturists. With such a people, possessing so little in their native country but who *may do to Burmah*, to obtain work and the wherewithal to live comfortably ultimately in their native village, *much could be done if only Government would* make liberal concessions and do away with the thousand and one formalities with which *the granting of land of any description is* hedged.

LOVE AND STILL LOVE

When we love in others qualities which we have not ourselves we always love what we desire for ourselves, and we can only desire *that which we apprehend as perfecting our* potentiality, and consequently we find here the unity of act and potentiality. And *further we must distinguish between admiration* and love, for the one may be without the other. Admiration is lead, is often the *dawn of love, for we a man generally admires* his own qualities, when he perceives that some one else admires them an agreeable *unity is effected, on which a beginning of love* is founded. And in the same way it is that love provokes love, as I love myself, I am cordially at one with another who loves me, and therefore I love him, and therefore he loves me like light on two opposite mirrors reverberating into endless vistas. Again love is very complex and in analysing it we may easily confuse cause with effects. Thus, when once love is established on unity, we embrace the person with all his qualities, and rejoice in him and forgive him even as we rejoice in and forgive ourselves. Hence I may easily imagine I love a man on account of dissimilarities and crotchets and eccentricities whereas really I take pleasure in them, merely *on account of the love I bear him, and this is* founded on unity. But granted a man loves another for what he neither has nor desires in *himself, as I might love a good actor though* I should hate to be one, we may say with St Thomas that when a man loves another for an excellence which he neither has nor desires in himself there is still a similitude of proportion, thus a good writer may love a good singer because the writer has the same proportion to his art as the singer has to his. They both can do some one thing well. In explaining the cause of love, we have to a great extent made it clear what love is, it is the union of affections which follows the apprehension of unity. When we apprehend anyone as having the same quality as ourselves and therefore one with ourselves in a form the will embraces him as it does ourselves, *and we wish him good as we do ourselves*, he becomes as it were a second self, and as Horace says of Virgil, *Animæ dimidium meæ*. And likewise when we *apprehend a thing* or an action as part of our well being as accomplishing our potentiality, the will receives an impression by which it is as it were sealed, which impression is, so to speak, an adaptation of the will to the object, from which follows motion of the will towards the object. Hence love is not so much the motion of the lover to the beloved, as the cause or principle of motion. *Principium motus amati in amatum*. For instance, we may imagine some fragment of a meteor wandering in space and coming by chance under the influence of the earth's attractiveness. Mother earth makes an impression, and the fragment receives the form of gravity, which we may call its love, even as St Augustine calls his love his weight. Flow this love or gravity flows its motion to *the earth of which the form is union and rest* on the earth. Or again, I may be wandering near home, feeling a strong potentiality for food, when suddenly the dinner-bell rings, and the apprehension of the unity of my potentiality with the act of dining, makes on my *will the impression we call love*, which is a co-adaptation to a conformity with an inclination towards, and a complacency in the dinner. This love causes the motion of the will called desire quickly followed by loco motion, and both ending, if all goes well, in the rest and joy of the dinner table. Or again I may see a genial and pleasant countenance, whose owner I surmise has every thing I need to complete my sacred potentialities he will sympathise with my grievances, he will weigh my opinions he will entertain me with his experiences, he will laugh at my jokes, consequently I am attracted and beg so to be introduced. It is now obvious how unity is the effect of love, for it is the principle of the motion of the lover to the beloved, its end must be rest in and union with the beloved. Love is formally the union of affection, and too union it causes is the real union with the object according to its nature. Thus, he who loves a friend is satisfied only by his actual presence and the exchange of mutual confidence. He who loves wine craves for it, till by swallowing it has made it one with himself. The lover of power and place never ceases struggling and intriguing till he grasps it and makes it his own and then he says, "*I fly safe, I fly rest*." Unity therefore is the universal cause of love and to unity all love tends. From unity springs all joy and peace, pain disease, sorrow, *everything we have a horror* of comes from division. At present we know that every creature groaneth and travaileth in pain, when they have attained full and perfect unity they will rest and be glad, *let those tar in exhibitions*, 'as after much turmoil, a blessed soul doth in Elysium'"—*Unity*.

LORD R CHURCHILL ON NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPENDITURE

The Spectator—Lord Randolph Churchill delivered a speech on England's naval and military expenditure at the Agricultural Hall, Wolverhampton, on June 3, which has attracted much attention. He wondered if any of his audience had the smallest idea as to how the money which they paid in taxes was spent. He confessed that he had not much idea himself, but he related a few facts which, he hoped, would startle them and make the ears of some people tingle. I will tell you what the facts are with regard to the numerical strength of your Army and Navy. I will go back to the year 1875, because you take the strength of the services at that time as representing what, in the opinion of Mr Disraeli and his colleagues, was necessary for the safety of the Empire. In that year the cost of the Army was 14,500,000*l*, and the cost of your Navy was 10,300 000*l*, making a total of 25 400,000*l*. The estimate for the present year for the Army is 18 300,000*l* and for the Navy 12,500,000*l*, making a total of 30,800 000, or an increase of expenditure upon the Army and Navy Estimates over what Mr Disraeli thought necessary for the safety of the country of not less than 5 400 000*l*. Now, I want to tell you what has happened to the Army numerically since 1875. In 1875 the number of regular soldiers on the British Army was 129 000, in 1887 the number 141,000, an increase of 12,000. In 1875 the Militia numbered 116,000, men and in 1887 they number 119 000, an increase of 3000 men. In 1875 the number of officers of Volunteers was 168,000 in 1887 they number 218,000, an increase of 50,000, to the officers strength of the Volunteers. The Army Reserve in 1875 numbered 30,000, in 1887 they numbered 57,000, or an increase of 27 000. In addition to that you have the Indian Army, and I find that the British forces at home have been increased by 80 000 men, and the whole of the forces of the British Empire by 128,000 men. Yet Lord Wolseley, a man of position and authority, has the face to come before the British public and to insinuate that, owing to the action of the Treasury and the Government, your Army is being reduced to two men and a boy! I bring this before you in order that you may be able to form a sound, healthy opinion as to the reliance you can place upon the statements made by the official ring and to give you an idea of the sort of the customers I had to do with when I was Chancellor of the Exchequer (Laughter and cheers). The numerical increase of the Army only accounts for 700 000*l* of that four millions of increase. The navy expenditure is over two millions above what was in 1875. In 1875 you had 60 000 sailors, in 1887 you have 62,000, in 1875 you had 168 steam vessels and 40 sailing vessels in commission, in 1887 you have 164 steam vessels and 14 sailing vessels in commission. Therefore, the Navy is practically the same in strength as in 1875. The increase cost of food and clothing for the Navy does not amount to 20 000*l*, therefore you see the increased cost is not accounted for by numerical increase to a great extent than 900,000*l* out of an increase of 5,400 000.

Relative Compared with France and Germany.—I now ask your attention to a comparison of the Military expenditure and military strength of the British Empire with that of France and Germany. The German Empire has a population of 47 millions and spends 21 millions sterling as ordinary expenditure for Army and Navy purposes. The French republic has a population of some 38 millions and expends 20 millions sterling annually as ordinary Navy and Army expenditure. The United Kingdom has a population of 35 millions, and our ordinary Naval and Military expenditure amounts to 31 millions sterling. Besides this, India pays 20 millions sterling for the Indian Army, thus the British Empire pays 51 millions sterling for ordinary Naval and Military expenditure. Germany can put into the field within a month millions and a half of armed men and that does not include her enormous reserve. France can also put a million and a half of armed men into the field. The German and French fortresses are all fully armed provisioned, and *maintained*. The German and French troops are armed with the best artillery, rifles and weapons of every sort, their transport is perfect their stores of munitions of war are overflowing. That is what they can do for their money. For our expenditure of 51 millions, what can we do? I suppose if we had to go to war we defend ourselves we might, after a maddening delay and incredible pouring out of money like water, possibly place in the field and maintain 150 000 (Cries of 'Oh!') No doubt you have a powerful fleet on paper, as powerful a fleet as France and Germany combined, but suppose you had to defend India from Russian attack, or Egypt from French attack!

A few Last Words.—Though you have many fortresses in the United Kingdom and throughout the British Empire of strategic importance, you have not one single fortress that is properly armed and provisioned. You have many places of strategic importance, *perfectly unarmed and unprovisioned* (Shame). Take the great fortress of Malta. It is not only insufficiently armed, but it is not provisioned to support a garrison for more than three weeks. (Shame) These are pretty strong statements, but they are nothing to what I am going to tell you (Laughter). You have not one single heavy gun in reserve you have no reserve whatever of heavy projectiles for those guns. Your Horse Artillery, of which the British nation is so proud, is armed with what Lord Wolseley has called the worst gun in Europe. Your Field Artillery is armed with the most inferior weapon. Your Infantry are armed with rifles which have been proved in action to be of the most defective and inferior description and with bayonets which have been proved to be utterly untrustworthy. Your Cavalry are armed with swords of equally bad manufacture. Your sabre men are armed with cutlasses of the same worthless description and it is a fact that, than it at any moment you might be called upon to defend the Empire, you have not got at home, in spite of your vast expenditure of 51 millions, land transport for 2 000 men. If that is your military and naval condition, do not you think it is most utter and glaring folly to talk about the ascendency of England in the Councils of Europe, or for a minister to dream of resisting the advance of the Russian Empire in South Eastern Europe by military force.

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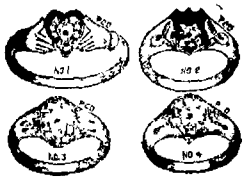

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 10th July—The Jubilee Review yesterday was a great success The Queen expressed herself highly gratified. When replying to the address presented from the Army, she prayed that God might grant peace during the remainder of her reign.

St Petersburg, 9th July—Russia regards the election of Prince Ferdinand to the throne of Bulgaria as illegal. The Russian Press, without exception, in alluding to the action of the Grand Sobranje has adopted a hostile tone

Vienna 10th July—A deputation has started for Ebenthal to personally announce to Prince Ferdinand his election as Prince of Bulgaria.

The Regents have resigned in consequence of a conflict of opinion with M. Nikolaieff, the Minister for War, and some other members of the Ministry The Bulgarian Ministry have also resigned

Constantinople, 9th July—Sir Drummond Wolff has received orders to defer his departure for the present

London, 11th July—Obituary, Sir Ashely Eden

London, 12th July—Her Majesty the Queen has presented £1,000 to the fund of the Imperial Institute

Paris, 12th July—M Floquet has resigned in consequence of the disorderly debate in the Chamber yesterday. He quitted the Chamber, accusing Government of having Royalist tendencies

London, 13th July.—The Queen intends to be present at the garden party given by Lord Salisbury at Hatfield to-day

There was serious rioting by Orange men in Belfast yesterday The police were obliged to charge the mob before they were able to restore order

In the House of Commons last night, Mr Fergusson, replying to a question, said that the Sultan will receive Sir H D Wolff on Friday He further stated that Sir H. D Wolff will not remain at Constantinople after that date

Constantinople, 12th July — The Christian inhabitants of Crete have withdrawn their refusal to pay taxes to the Turkish Government, and have appealed to the generosity of the Sultan to redress their grievances

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1887

SPECIAL PLEADING

☞ THERE is an old English proverb—"*Save me from my friends*" Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, c s i, Dowan of Mysore, has good cause to take this saying to heart, and get such cold comfort as he can, out of it A Mahomedan journal the *Sultan ul Akbar* has come forward to champion his cause, but we imagine that no one will deprecate his advocacy so much, as the Dowan himself,—unless indeed the latter is blind to his own interests The paper in question has an article on "The Dowan of Mysore," which is such a palpably incorrect summing up of his administration, and estimate of his abilities and reputation, that even a person of the most intelligence can readily detect the sickening, sycophantic desire to set him up as a paragon of perfection, at the sacrifice of decency and truth, and with the object, no doubt, of getting into his good graces The article indeed, from its utter disregard of truth, would be too contemptible to notice, as it could not deceive any one in the Province but as it is possible that it may mislead people at a distance, we cannot overlook it altogether

The writer advocates that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer's tenure of office as Dowan be extended to five years Now we have no objection to Mr. Sheshadri Iyer's admirers advocating (whether from interested or purely patriotic motives) his being continued for a further period in office, nor do we purpose in the present article to give reasons why he should not be But we do most strongly and emphatically object to deliberate misrepresentation and invention being resorted to, to bring about this object Here is a specimen of the audacious statements advanced by the *Sultan ul Akbar* in support of his special pleading for Mr Seshadri Iyer —

' The period of five years of the present Dowan's term of office is fast approaching to its end The province of Mysore has under his well directed management almost fully recovered from the drain of unparalleled famine The revenues which had gone down to a very low figure have steadily increased and attained their normal condition

What are the bare facts? The revenues of the State have been in such an unsatisfactory condition, bordering, one might almost say, on insolvency, that the Government have been constrained to hypothecate a valuable concern like the Mysore State Railway, one of its principal sources of revenue, to liquidate a portion of the Famine debt due to the Government of India, and reductions on a large scale have been effected in every department. Moreover, the Mysore Government have been obliged to induce the British Government to defer the levying of the enhanced subsidy agreed upon in the Treaty at the rendition, to another ten years The *Sultan ul Akbar* congratulates the Dowan on the latter fact, but it rather shows the very low state of the Mysore exchequer, when the state cannot meet its obligations It is true that the Dowan showed an income of 113 lakhs in his last budget, on paper, but it is also equally true that the unusual surplus was made up by the sale of some years accumulations of sandal-wood, and by arrears of assessment, collection of which had been deferred in the previous year owing to a bad season But the Dowan's trumpeter excels himself in the art of invention, and grovels with flattery at the former's feet, when he makes the following impudent statement —

It is true that it is under contemplation to nominate another person to the exalted post of the Dowan of Mysore, such a course being followed by the Maharajah of Mysore ' Admitting for the sake of argument that such is the case we see no reason in the highest rank of the Mysore Judiciary cannot be filled by entrusting it with the responsible position of Dowan

We do not for a moment suppose that Mr Seshadri Iyer himself, however high an estimate he may place on his own abilities, would be presuming enough to endorse the dictatorial assertion of the *Sultan ul Akbar* That there are several Native gentlemen in the State Service, qualified in every way to fill the office of Dowan, no man out of a Lunatic Asylum, with any regard for truth, could dare to deny These gentlemen are Mr. Seshadri Iyer's seniors in service by several years—men of acknowledged ability, and talent, who would do honor to the exalted appointment in question It is well known, too, that Lord Ripon was reluctant, at first, to confirm the Maharajah's nomination of Mr Seshadri Iyer to the Dowanship, and in doing so on the recommendation of the then Resident, left it on record that when the office next became vacant, the wish of the people for a Mysorean should be respected Another daring assertion made by the paper in question, is that " it is entirely due to his ' (Mr Seshadri Iyer's)" wise policy that the unseemly cry of 'Mysore for the Mysoreans' has gradually subsided" We all know that the bitter feeling of hostility between the Madras and the Mysore parties is stronger than ever, because the former have monopolised the "loaves and fishes," and ousted the Mysoreans from almost every lucrative post in the State service But we will not weary our readers with any more of the *Sultan ul Akbar's* disgusting twaddle

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM

A GREAT deal has been written and uttered of late years on the much vexed question of social reform among Hindus As civilisation and enlightenment are spreading throughout the Peninsula the people are beginning to recognise that some of the customs, observances, and laws, of the Hindu social system are very undesirable and might with advantage to the community be either altered or discontinued altogether But the way in which the reform movement is generally tackled is unfortunately calculated to defeat its own object With a few exceptions the men who clamour for reform are either actuated by most interested motives or a morbid craving for notoriety A man, for instance, falls in love with a charming widow, or with a young woman of another caste or sect, or perhaps he has a great longing to visit Europe, but does not wish to be put out of caste for gratifying his desire He immediately enters upon a crusade, having for its object a summary and sweeping upsetting of customs and laws which have been honored for generations and centuries. Educated Hindus find that any of their community who in platform oratory or through the medium of the Press advocates radical social reforms commands large audiences and readers among his English fellow subjects, is extolled to the skies and made famous. The temptation to "make a name" in this way is too strong to be resisted by budding youths, with imperfectly balanced minds, and they start off on the "war-path" in the most violent, aggressive, and unreasonable fashion Moderation and common sense are thrown to the winds and the cry is for instant and complete reform, which in many instances really means retarding rather than advancing The *Advocate of India* very sensibly remarks on this subject —

" The very various reform doctrines which are put forth from time to time by non-Hindus, and even by Hindus who preach without practising, only disturb the mind of the community, and when these new doctrines are accompanied by abuse and violent language, as they too frequently are, they obstruct the course of reform The violent section of the reformers are out of touch with the people This fact expresses most conclusively their unfitness for the work they have undertaken It is not until an authority can be established which is approved by the Hindu community because it is in sympathy with that community, that any widespread and genuine reform can take place quickly The Hindu community may be trusted to reform themselves, as they are now doing, though the process is slow because of the numerous caste sub divisions "

Social reform among the Hindus, *in directions where it is really needed only*, must be the spontaneous act of the community, of their own free will and accord, and must not be forced on them As they advance in enlightenment they will see for themselves where the social system is faulty and set about correcting it In too many cases the very men who preach reform do not practise it The late well known founder of the Brahmo Somaj, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, was a notable instance of this He spoke and wrote most strongly against Hindu infant or child marriage, and against Hindu marriage ceremonies and observances, and finished up by marrying his daughter, then a child, to the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, with the accompaniment of the very Hindu ceremonies he had inveighed against ' The glittering bait of a Prince for a son in law was too much for his scruples and views, and he gave way There are other would be reformers who betray a want of consideration in dealing with the subject, and of consistency in their utterances For instance, Mr Nusserwanji Sheriarji Ginwalla, the Parsee reformer, thus rates the ladies of his community for their want of manners —" She" (the Parsee girl) " is in many cases unacquainted with table manners She thinks that one should, as far as possible, leave the table starved, and that it is decent and respectable to show some reluctance (or resistance) when asked to drink wine" It would certainly be a retrograde and calamitous movement for both Parsee and Hindu ladies to adopt the European custom of drinking wine either at table or anywhere else The " fire-water" is the curse of European civilisation, and wherever it has been introduced by Europeans in India and elsewhere it has brought misery and ruin with it, and its use is one of the European habits which we would do better to shun than to affect On the other hand Mr Ginwalla discountenances the use of wine by Parsee gentlemen, whose constitutions, therefore, must be weaker than those of the ladies He says —" In place of wine if we were to propose toasts with a glass of milk made cool in ice, it would do more good and give us an agreeable taste " Mr Ginwalla is, of course, a Parsee, and not a Hindu reformer But there are many Hindus with radical views who are so carried away with the reform mania, that they make themselves equally ridiculous with Mr Ginwalla, and offer most mischievous dangerous counsel to their fellow countrymen and countrywomen Let the people act for themselves without being forced If one man does not believe in child marriage, let him consistently practise his views without trying to force them down his neighbour's throat and make him copy his example In that way the whole question will soon settle itself to general satisfaction, and a proper understanding arrived at There are a good many ways in which salutary reform can be introduced without upsetting old constitutions and customs, or removing national landmarks. For instance, as we pointed out in a recent issue, the practice of old men marrying girl wives should, be discountenanced There is no written or unwritten law obliging a Hindu to marry again if his wife dies, and if, therefore, old widowers were not mated to child or girl-wives, for the mere gratification of their lust, there would not be anything like the number of young widows in the land doomed to a life of celibacy Once more, we say, let us set about the delicate and difficult work of social reform in a well balanced frame of mind, and a charitable, liberal spirit

It was very gratifying to note in the last Fort St George Gazette to hand, that Mr. C Ramachendra Aiyar had been appointed " to act as District and Sessions Judge, Salem, *during the absence of Mr Martin* on leave or until further orders" This Mr Ramachandra Aiyar must not, of course, be confounded with the third Judge of the Mysore Chief Court This is the first native official in the Madras Presidency, who has been advanced to the position of a District and Sessions Judge, and we *sincerely trust it is a sign that the Madras* Government intend to treat their native officials in a more liberal spirit than they have hitherto done

Occasional Notes.

THE return of the crushing on the Mysore Gold Mine for June represent 792 tons crushed producing 822 ozs of gold

IN the Delhi division some holders of grants of land from Government having no male issue have been suspected of passing off supposititious children as their own in order to prevent the lapse of grants on their death

THE Gaekwar of Baroda arrived at Vienna on the 17th of June, and after staying there a few days, *proceeded to Aix les Bains* The statement that he took part in the Jubilee rejoicings in London is incorrect

EIGHT of the prisoners concerned in the recent Nepaulese disturbances recently taken at Palpa have been sentenced to be hanged at Khatmandu General Jeet Jung's son will probably be interned, and other conspirators sent to the Terai, the Nepalese Siberia

THE Bombay Undergraduate's Association are preparing a *protest against the* recent resolution of Government abolishing free studentships and disqualifying matriculated students from subordinate appointments

A CEMENT very much used at the present day in China and Japan is made from rice It is only necessary to mix rice flour intimately with water and gently simmer the mixture over a *clear fire, when it readily* forms a delicate and durable cement

THE Nawab Asman Jah, the Minister-elect of Hyderabad, is expected to reach Bombay on the 12th instant Nawab Ekbal ul Dowlah, his Private Secretary, Mr Fordunji, and a number of other officers proceed to Bombay in time to receive him

THE profits to the Bank of Bengal for the past half year amount approximately to Rs 15,54,000, out of which the Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, added two lakhs to the Reserve, and Rs 40,000 to the pension fund, and carried forward the balance of Rs 3,14,000.

THE Maharajah Pertab Singh, of Jodhpoor now at home, had to pay £1,800 or 4½ per cent. to the P & O Company for the salvage of his jewels said to be worth £40,000 from the wreck of the *Tasmania*. The Company would seem to be more *prompt at obtaining compensation* than at paying it, says the *Pioneer*, for the unfortunate passengers by that ship have, we hear, been refused indemnity

REINFORCEMENTS consisting of two battalions of Kabuli Infantry and one Regiment of Cavalry reached Kandahar from Herat on the 27th June, some four or five hundred soldiers who revolted at Herat have made their way to the Southern Ghilzai country and the news has done something to cheer the Hotaks and Turaks, whose prospects were looking gloomy The Ameer issued orders for the interception of the fugitives. There are the usual rumours of a great fight being imminent.

THE Nawab Ameer Akbar Asman Jah, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, held a reception at 19, Rutland Gate, on the 16th ultimo The Hungarian Band was in attendance Among his guests were the Earl of Northbrook, the Rao of Cutch,

Prince Malcom Khan, Sir Lepel Griffin, the Nawab Zaffar Jung, Sirdar Dilnur-ool-Mulk, Viscount and Viscountess Cranbrook, Mr. Dosabhoy Nusswanjee, Syud Rookna-deen, A. D. C., Captain Abdoolah Beg, A. D. C., and Lieutenant Prem Sing, A. D. C.

According to the computations of M. Hermite, a French astronomer, the total number of stars visible to the naked eye of an observer of average visual power, does not exceed 6,000. The northern hemisphere contains 2,478 and the southern hemisphere contains 3,307 stars. In order to see this number of stars, the night must be moonless, the sky cloudless, and the atmosphere pure The power of the naked eye is here stayed. By the aid of an opera glass 20,000 can be seen, and with a small telescope 150,000, while the most powerful telescopes will reveal more than 100,000,000 stars

The food supply of Paris in 1886 comprised, in addition to 261,377 live oxen, 234,349 calves, 1,891,871 sheep, 247,105 pigs, 13,377 horses, and 304 donkeys, 152,005 tons of butchers' meat, 24,152 tons of pork, 3,375 tons of horse-flesh, 24,113 tons of poultry, 17,559 tons of butter, 5,412 tons of cheese, and 4,544 tons of turbot, salmon, and red mullet. In addition to the above, Paris consumed last year over 400,000,000 eggs, while in the way of liquids the consumption was 87,500,000 gallons of wine, 3,217,000 gallons of spirits and liqueurs, 6,705,000 gallons of cider, and 6,120,000 gallons of beer.

It is believed that the Persian Minister and others, have in recent interviews with Lord Salisbury, dwelt upon the possibility of a Russian occupation of Herat. It is not denied that the Czar's forces are within a few *farsakhs*, or miles, of that place It is said that the possible fall of the Ameer's power may be followed by circumstances which would invite such a Russian occupation. The Persians have in former times made the possession of Herat an object of war, but now it is understood that the Shah would not lift a finger against the Russians. The event, if it should happen, would, it is supposed, be followed by an English occupation of Kandahar.

Local and Provincial.

The Diwan.—Mr. K Seshadri Iyer, C S I, and his Secretary, Mr. Vijayaraghava Row, are on a tour of inspection in the Kolar district.

The Chief Court —The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hurogeo Rao, Head Clerk, has been, we are glad to learn, filled up by promotion in the office staff, which is nothing but fair.

A Fire —We learn that 23 houses were burnt down a few days back in a village in Hagar Taluk. No human lives were lost, but a *good deal of property and a few cattle* perished in the flames.

Highway Robbery —Fifty carts loaded with areca nuts were travelling in Nagasandra road, when one of them lagged behind Thieves at once set to be labour the driver and looted the property. Eight of the gentry were caught and three of them have been committed to the Sessions, Chitaldroog District.

The Maharajah.—It is currently reported that His Highness the Maharajah purposes paying a visit to the Punjab, next December, at the invitation of the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. J. B. Lyall, late British Resident of Mysore. It is said that the Maharajah will seize the opportunity of paying visits of State to Maharajahs Holkar and Scindiah, and others of his contemporary Princes.

The Station Sessions—The Criminal Sessions of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, for the current month, commenced on Friday, when Vyasa Row, Chief Goods Clerk, Madras Railway Cantonment Station, was charged with criminal breach of trust by a servant, with respect to certain sums of money paid to him on account of consignments delivered. The money was paid in by him afterwards and accounted for in his books, but not in the dates the consignments were shown to have been delivered. The accused pleaded that he had allowed credit to certain customers, for a short time, and cited witnesses to show that this was the practice in the Bangalore Railway Station. The Assessors found that accused had committed a breach of the Railway rules, but was not guilty of fraud. Colonel Magrath, the judge, agreeing with the Assessors, acquitted the accused.

General Summary.

The Minister Designate —We hear that the Minister-designate, Nawab Asman Jah Bahadur, met with a very cordial reception from the King of Italy who desired him to prolong his stay at Rome. This, however, the Nawab was unable to do, but promised to return on the ancient city on his way back to India Subsequent events, however, have prevented him from fulfilling his engagement as he is travelling by the quickest route to India King Humbert expressed in the Nawab his pleasure at the manner in which Prince Victor Napoleon, who is related to him, was received by His Highness' Government, when he visited Hyderabad last year and also referred to the kind manner in which the Italian officers who visited Hyderabad after the conclusion of Dilli Camp of Exercise were treated.—*D. T.*

A Wonderful Astrologer —A correspondent writes:—A gentleman of the name of T. S. Narayanaswami Iyer, belonging to the Sangam Zamindary in Tinnevelly, has quite startled the good folks of the metropolis by his incomprehensible power of framing horoscope He is able to trace back the hour, the date, the month and the year of a person's birth by simply looking at his face. That he is no dupe and has successfully stood the test of the completest and the most careful scrutiny can be testified to by very many respectable persons After looking at the angularity of the face, he dives into the most elaborate calculations and before 5 minutes are over, the horoscope is completed to the minutest detail. He is anxious to bring out a treatise on Astrology which will show that that science is based upon the most accurate scientific calculations. Dewan Bahadur Mr. Streenivasa Rao has promised the young aspirant every support in the publication of the treatise. His accuracy of foretelling events, is really marvellous.

Kabul News shows that the Amir is holding durbars very regularly and conducting the business of State with his old vigour and steadiness His health is so much improved that he now takes riding exercise. On the termination of the Ramazan the usual annual review of troops of the Kabul garrison took place In spite of many men having been sent to Ghazni, Ghost and Jellalabad, there mustered some 500 artillery with horse, field, mountain and heavy guns, 800 regular cavalry, and 4 thousand Ghazi sowars, two complete infantry regiments and detachments from other amounting to over 2,000 infantry In all there were thus between 1,000 and 7,000 men under arms The Amir accompanied by all his high officials and the British Envoy, Ata Ullah Khan inspected the troops, and then in European fashion took up his position at the saluting flag for the march past. He is reported to have been pleased with the steadiness of the troops whose discipline and drill seems to have improved.—*Pioneer.*

The two new K C I E's recently announced are both chiefs of second class States in Kathiawar, Bombay. Thakur Sahib Jaswant Singh Patch Singh of Limri is a Jhala Rajput, 38 years of age, with a salute of 9 guns, and he governs a territory of about 300 square miles, with a population of 46,000, bringing in exactly one rupee per head of revenue. The capital of his State is Limri, and the chief river in his territory is the Bhogwo. His standing army numbers 133 men all told. He governs with full powers, under a treaty of 1807, and pays a tribute to Government Thakur Sahib Waghji Rawaji of Morvi, who has also gained the honour of K. C. I E governs on the same conditions a considerably larger territory about 1,000 square miles in extent, with a population of 91,000 and a revenue of 8½ lacs He is a Jhareja Rajput, and only nineteen years of age The chief river in his State is the Machhu, and the towns are Morvi, the capital, and Wawania, a port on the Gulf of Kutch He has a salute of 11 guns, and maintains a force of 336 men, paying a tribute of £5,847 jointly to the British Government and the Gaekwar of Baroda,—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Sentence of Death Confirmed —This morning, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Brandt, Mr. C. Sankaran Nair, appealed on behalf of his client, Thadathil Choye, against the sentence of death passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Malabar. The facts of the case are briefly these. It would appear that the deceased and the prisoner were tradesmen in Calicut. An enmity existed on the part of the prisoner towards the murdered man, on account of the deceased having been more successful in business. On the 13th of April last, at 4 P. M., the prisoner, who was drunk, went into the shop of the deceased at 4 P. M., wearing as he usually did, a knife Drawing the knife out of his dress, he stabbed the deceased, who immediately cried out and fell dead. The prisoner then endeavoured to stab him a second time, but was prevented from doing so by the second witness who was present. The prisoner then threatened to stab that witness Their Lordships were of opinion that the sentence could not be mitigated, though the prisoner was drunk, as liquor had not been administered to him, but that he had partaken it of his own free will. Their Lordships considered that a less punishment than the extreme penalty of the law would not satisfy the ends of Justice, and they therefore confirmed the sentence and dismissed the appeal —*Mail.*

Extracts.

The *Mahratta.*—It is rather late in the day to notice the letter of sympathy which Rukhmabai has received from the women of Scotland and which we publish in our Select columns to-day; but better late than never It will be seen from the letter how the sympathy of these estimable ladies has been excited by the tale of woe of this lady wife of a 'cooly' husband. The feeling deserves our commendation although we may not go to the whole length of the denunciation of the Hindu customs in the letter We will notice only one instance of a misapprehension The ladies who have signed the letter say that they "enjoy the freedom to marry or refuse to marry" but certainly not to refuse to give to a husband his just rights without due cause Whatever opinion they may have of our marriage system, we hope they will not be so bigoted as not to make a distinction between the refusal of a woman to marry a particular man and the refusal of a wife to yield to her husband his conjugal rights without just cause. However they are free to express their sympathy with Rukhmabai.

THE ENGLISH AND THE BENGALIS.

The *Bangabasi* —The English are zamindars of India, and we are their subjects This has nothing to do with physical strength. The English are powerful, because they belong to the ruling race, and we are weak because we are a subject race. But this will not last for ever. When subjects become strong the sovereigns yield. We don't know whether the natives of India will become strong But the English will not yield so long as the natives are weak The administration of the country is in their hands, and nothing can be done without their orders. They understand their own interests. The natives do not know what their interests are They have of their own accord sacrificed their interests, and are maintaining the interests of England. The English love their religion and don't give it up, even if it be bad. We are prepared to give up our religion. The English do not give up their national dress in this hot climate. We are giving up the dress we have worn for generations The English imitate no one. Imitation displays weakness. The jackal wishes to sit like a lion, but the lion never wishes to sit like a jackal It is useless to give advice to the Babus who imitate our masters. The English are not great on account of their good fortune. They are great for the virtues they have. They have respect for their own religion, manners and customs, either they be good or bad, and try to preserve them. This is a great virtue. In many respects we were superior to the English, and we are still superior to them in some thing. But we shall never recover the position we had so long as we cannot firmly believe that our religion, manners, and customs are the best of all.

VERNACULAR LITERATURE.

The *Indian Daily News*—The decline of vernacular literature is a subject often referred to by the Native Press It is said that English is everywhere taking the place of the local dialects, so much so that a century hence no traces of the latter will be left. We do not know how far this is true, but, under any circumstances, the fault must be attributed entirely to the people themselves It is impossible for Government to do anything in the matter. Some steps, it is true, have been taken to subsidise the Sanskrit Schools of Nuddea and Dacca, and we believe it is the intention of the Bengal Administration to contribute Rs 12,000 a year towards their support But we are disposed to question the efficacy of such a system. The schools have been condemned as useless by native scholars as will be seen from the correspondence which passed between Mr. K. G. Gupta and the Bengal Government some time ago. These Native schools are doomed to extinction and no power can save them. In former times they used to be largely supported by public charities, but these resources are no longer available. The Hindoo community evidently do not care for their existence, and if they should at no distant date disappear altogether the responsibility must rest with the people. In the same way, we do not see how Government can be called upon to extend its aid to the vernaculars of the country. It would cost money which could be very much better employed The best way to enrich a language is to create a reading public, so that scholars may find it worth their while to write books. To be a Bengali author now would mean ruin, and the consequence is that the language is almost stationary in the matter of development. The late Mr. Datta is a case in point. We are told that he has done more for his mother tongue than any other Bengali. And yet there is reason to believe that he died surrounded with innumerable difficulties. Was that the fault of an unsympathetic Government or of an unsympathetic public? This practice of blaming the legislature on every possible occasion is becoming far too common, and unless it is practically put a stop to, the elements of widespread discontent will be sown. The vernacular prints may not see things in their proper light, but surely the more respectable journals might teach them to do so

AFGHANISTAN.

The *Bombay Gazette* —The news which we receive to-day from a well informed correspondent on the frontier shows that Ameer Abdul Rahman has resolved to change his domestic policy, and see what can be effected by conciliating those of his subjects whom he has failed to exterminate On Monday last, it appears, a Proclamation was exhibited by order of his Highness, on the Cabul gate of Kandahar, which as a message of peace of good-will deserves the acceptance of his subjects and the approval and even the applause of the Government of India. This important document is nailed to the gate beneath a copy of the Koran, intended, of course, to give a religious sanction which is an assurance of good faith. It announces that the Ameer proclaims peace, and that he has freely pardoned all his enemies, whom he no longer styles rebels. Arrears of taxes are wiped out, and more generously still, it is announced that no taxes will be levied for two years to come. Abdul Rahman does not do things by halves: having found from experience that his Crimes Bill has multiplied difficulties and involved his Government in new and unexpected dangers, he abandons it without hesitation, and apparently without much regret or misgiving And he proceeds to conciliate his enemies, not only by giving them an unstinted amnesty, but by forgiving taxes that are overdue, and promising to exact none until the present troubles are forgotten a couple of years hence Clearly the rumour that his Highness has accumulated a reserve bullion, on which he can draw in an emergency cannot be altogether unfounded, when it is deemed possible to do without taxes for two years to come. Assuming that the Kandahari merchants who have brought this news to Chaman, saw this proclamation, described so circumstantially with their own eyes, and that they have not mistaken the purport of it, the political importance of so complete a reversal of the stern and merciless system of government hitherto relied upon by the Ameer, cannot be disregarded Whether it comes too late, and will be regarded as a desperate attempt to avoid the penalty of defeat in an attempt to rule by force alone, we shall soon learn. In that case it will have the effect of a capitulation to the revolted tribes, and Abdul Rahman will be fortunate if he leaves Afghanistan with his life As the army is still strong and fairly well affected he may be able however, to induce the tribes to accept "pardon" and freedom from oppressive imposts, in return to acknowledge his power when it ceases to be oppressive.

WHAT ARE WE TEACHING WOMEN IN INDIA

The *Pall Mall Gazette*.—A clever Indian native lady and head mistress of the Victoria High School at Poona, has just left for India, after a nine months' visit to England. Shortly before Mrs Sorabji left this country, one of our representatives, who calls at the offices of the Indian Female Normal School Society, 2, Adelphi terrace, had an interesting conversation with the lady, of which the following is the substance:—"I am sorry to say, the English still look down upon the natives as a conquered people, and the conquered land that is surely not right. We were first in India in arts and sciences, were centuries ago, far more developed than they are to this day in Europe. You come and you settle in the country, but of conquering there could be no question, and we do not feel that we are slaves. We are as free as you, but your different civilization has allowed you to get the upper hand in our country, and now you look down upon us and despise us, and call us 'the dirty natives.' What I want to make my pupils understand is that what Europeans may perhaps think dirty habits are in reality only different customs, suited to the needs of the country. If, therefore, Europeans and native Indian children are allowed to grow up together to understand each other, and to inquire into the reason of things, they are more likely in future times to live peacefully together not as conquerors and slaves, but as equals. It is sometimes said that the natives are not intellectually the equals of Europeans, but that surely is a great mistake, as any impartial and competent judge will admit. The lower castes in our country are on a low level of intellectual development, but are your own lower classes better off? And as for the higher castes, take the Brahmins and the Parsees—why, there is no class of society in Europe which they do not fully equal in brain power though it may appear in different ways. And look at our mechanics and artisans. Are they not as ingenious and as skillful as yours? You have, of course, brought many and great boons into our country, but for all that we are not your inferiors or slaves for evidence you have given you have received abundantly in return. Young men and women enter there as good Buddhists or Mahommedans. They observe the rules of their religion, are sober serious men and women. They come out clever and learned, but their religion is gone, they drink, they swear, and they have lost all regard for those moral obligations under which their religion placed them, and the absence of which will make my country decay."

The *Hindu*.—But for the scandalous jobbery that the store department of the Indian Office in London is known to be guilty of, the refusal of the Government of India to permit the Municipality Distrct Board to purchase iron works in the Indian markets will be most astonishing. What good of the Indian people is intended to be secured by the Government insisting on the Municipal and other local institutions to purchase the articles required for the use of their public works through the Secretary of State? The Government of India know very well that the District Board of Tanjore can obtain their iron work much cheaper in the local markets than through the store department of the India Office. Yet so powerful is the influence of the English merchants and so little are the manufacture and permanent interests of our country cared for, that it is deliberately ruled that India might be ruined rather than that the English merchants forego a bit of the extra demand for their wares. Our Viceroy and Governors have for sometime past spoken in warm and earnest terms about the necessity of technical education, and they believe that technical education will revive, improve, and enlarge the sources of Indian wealth. Their conversations in this matter have not indeed develop of beyond speaking and writing, but nathless they are unwilling to make a beginning and lay the foundation of an extended and self expanding system of technical education as they have done in the case of general education. It is to be suspected that they anticipate opposition from the manufacturers and traders of England whose interest will certainly be affected by the intelligent and effective competition of Indian manufacturers and artizans. But granting that the Government of India are not actuated by any such unworthy motives and that human and diffused ties are the only considerations, we may ask what will be the use of technical education if large capitalists and consumers in India are by one means or another prevented from purchasing the produce of local industries? Even supposing that the local markets cannot supply particular things for the same price and of the same quality as the English market we maintain that any loss that Municipalities and District Boards may put the ratepayers to will be quite justified in view of the substantial concessions most that local industries will receive. Lord Ripon worked hard to initiate a departure in the present wasteful and scandalously unfair system of thrusting English goods on India, and in the face of persistent and influential opposition, he succeeded in obtaining during his time some substantial encouragement to local industries. But since his departure there have been wanting, that real interest and energy on the part of the Government of India requisite to maintain his reform. Further, the order of the Government of India in the instances in question is open to objection from an administrative point of view. Why should not our local boards be allowed independence in comparatively unimportant matters? Even if the District Board of Tanjore can be supposed to be liable to injure its own interest in such matters the value of the experience it will acquire by the exercise of independent power will be a sufficient compensation. If a large institution disposing annually of a revenue of nearly four lakhs of rupees and administered by twenty or more select representatives of the district cannot be trusted with independence in purchasing certain iron works what a shame the noble scheme of local government turns out to be in reality!

The *Statesman*.—Few Englishmen even in the Indian services have any just idea of the importance of the adoption question in the eyes of the people, and nothing is more noticeable than the way in which, as a Government we have carried ourselves towards it, both in our executive and legislative action. Many Englishmen know in a general sort of way that our interference with this ancient custom of the country, was one of the main causes of the mutiny, and the rebellion which followed. Having not only lived through the period, but taken a somewhat leading part in the stormy discussions that arose upon the question it has possessed ever since a deep interest in our mind. We sometimes complain that the Government is over in extremes in its treatment of the great questions that come in permanently with it. And this is one of them. Lord Dalhousie precipitated the rebellion by declaring adoption to be a purely civil question and with the spiritual well being of the people only indirectly that gave any sanction at all to the succession to property. All he said is many years ago, but it is fresh for the well being of your souls in the other world but what he said about one or a hundred adoption shall not confer any right of succession to property. It was the flying down of principle, and the action upon it that was the chief cause of the mutiny, stopping into the hopeless rebellion. Beyond all doubt, adoption is a religious question, first of all. Indeed, strictly speaking it follows up its sanction one step further. It allows a person to put in the vacant family place upon which his well being in the other world absolutely depends. If he has no son of his own he must adopt one, is a fetish error fortunate even when his son is the one. This gift must be absolute for by the adoption rites, the child ceases to belong to his own natural father, and is sacramentally transfer inducted to child of the father who adopts him. No man with Brahmin son therefore can give him in adoption unless such a son be accepted, if allowed. Western societies may exist to do duty, the relative idea of adoption. It has properly no secular idea attached to it whatever. The adopted son succeeds to the adoptive father's property, because he has been in religious, or sacramentally, born the adoptive father. There can be no gift in the form of any kind in the gift, or receipt of any kind of interest whatever, in the same sense. He is as if he had never belonged to the family, into which he was naturally born. Sacramentally born, or transferred into the son of his adoptive father, he succeeds to all his property. He has no his son. There may be any number of brothers or nephews but they have no part in the inheritance. The adoptive son succeeds, because he is the sacred son and only brothers, nephews, and all other so called heirs.

Now, what Lord Dalhousie did, was this: "Your law, he said, does not recognise the surviving brothers or sisters, or nephews, as heirs. By Hindoo law a son only can be heir to the property, and as this man has died without a son, there are no heirs and the property is escheat to the state. As to the adopted son, that is a purely religious business. You are quite right to adopt him, but I shall not recognise him as heir to anything, and as for your brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces—Why you know they are not heirs by your own law." It is amazing when we look back upon it, that so daringly cynical a position, could ever have been taken up.

You won't all be heirs no doubt of the deceased prince, but for your peculiar law that it is only a son that can succeed and I stand upon that law." And when the matter of rights was, but that is only one half the law, and by the other half the adopted son is heir, he had nothing to tell them that he should recognise only one half, and treat the other half as fiction.

Adoption at that time was wholly and exclusively religious according to the canon officials who surrounded Lord Dalhousie, and supported him. And now in this Baroda case, when another wrong is to be done the Board of Revenue boldly declares that adoption is not a religious matter at all, but a purely civil one. And to uphold this monstrous dictum they say that the courts in the Punjab hold it to be so. *Ergo*. If they do, it is very certain that it is not Hindoo law that they are administering but a law of their own devising. And on this dictum—that adoption is only a civil business in the Punjab—they set aside the intending Maharajas will with its provision that his widow should adopt a son to perform the funeral rites that he believed necessary for this well being. It is in this way that we are disintegrating native society everywhere, by want of insight or sympathy.

THE INDIAN PRINCES AT THE JUBILEE

London *June 21*.—In the bewildering extent of descriptive writing about the Jubilee Procession that this mail will bring you it may not be easy to trace the doings of the Indian visitors, though that is a subject which will necessarily excite much interest in India. Let me say at once that the Indian visitors are in clover and are enjoying this visit immensely. They are popular and are received with open arms wherever they go and they go everywhere. Rumours have been expected that the numerous crowned heads and royal princes and princess from the continent of Europe would have so fully engrossed the attention of London society that the Indian representatives would have to find a second place, but this is not so, the scantily clad and glittering oriental costumes of the latter are to be found everywhere, and always too, in the centre of observation. Whether it be the foremost place in the jubilee procession or in brilliant receptions and balls at some of the wealthy nobles of England, or at the children's fete, or at a review of the flower of the British army, he Indian princes are sure to be conspicuous. Nowhere else did the gorgeous attire and magnificent diamond shower on the phenomenal sunshine of London from the dull background of the sober tints of western civilisation, and they led to innumerable discussions whenever ladies dropped in the family circle. The three most prominent subjects in these discussions are first the native ladies, the Maharani of Kuch Behar and the wife of the Regent of Kapurthala, second the Maharaja Holkar who will attract notice anywhere, and third the three chiefs of the Rao of Cutch. Only second to these are those from Bhurtpore in exchange of Dr Lyle's political officers, who are stalwart Rajpoots and whose mild eyes bearing forms the subject of constant remark.

The princes are sure to be throughout London, tributes to success of no, and in private dwelling houses. Holkar is carrying his household with him. He has a large and handsome suite of rooms in the Langham, where he generously, as he makes a great chieftain, receives his guests. He has to do an immense amount of work in London. Wherever he goes he leaves behind him a number of an Oriental place to. He has a staff, which must have stunned those who saw him in Bombay last. Note that when he came to meet Lord Dufferin, of keeping his fan constantly on his seat as if ready for a stout use. These commentators, and taken in connection with the obvious determination of the man, expressed as that is in face and gestures, the task of Sir Lepel Griffin in leading about his bear is not generally envied. At Lansdowne House last night, when the Earl and Countess of Rosebery invited the Indian princes and renewed many acquaintanceships made in India last cold weather, Holkar was as usual in his glory and remained till a late hour and a few days ago Holkar spent upwards of three hours at the Zoological Gardens, where he greatly impressed Mr Bartlett with his knowledge of the habits of animals and in general with his knowledge of natural history. What were the animals that Holkar expressed a wish most to see? Had he fixed his mind on those which he knew were not there, or did he really know the rarity of the animals and the difficulty of bringing them to England? At least he desired anxiously to see a musk ox and a walrus. But the clever and experienced naturalist at the head of the garden was forced to confess that he had not seen living specimens of these animals himself and he believed the specimens had never found their way to the lens. Holkar seriously seemed. Did he go out of the garden quietly chuckling to himself as does the bear when he gets hold of somebody's hat or umbrella that scratches off the spectacles from the face of a fine Senior? There is a hint to sportsmen in India, if you see a musk ox or a walrus in your travels, remember the defect of the Zoo. And before leaving Holkar and the Zoo, I may mention that the Indian horses, had which there was a talk a month ago, have lately arrived and are to be entered for the prize by the garden with the.

The Khurji deputation are living in the new Victoria Hotel pending the Constitutional Club in the Avenue. They are very popular in the hotel, and it is said, that they are Rajpoots and require very close attention to minute details of their caste customs. It seems to be meant that the hotel proprietor has lone an amiable thing in seeing to their needs. They have arranged a spot in which no place specially sacred which their chowkies are placed by servants of their own caste, and everything, since the weather tends to remind them of their native country. In spite of the wonderful sunshine we have been enjoying, there has been a cold wind at night, and our native friends feel the change in India. They are only as to walk their private form, in public they are as dignified and handsome as at parade or durbar. At the review at Aldershot yesterday the Bombay Commander-in-Chief received the honours which he is entitled to, and he was seen in their special tents at the Duke of Cambridge—rather curious that the Prince of Wales, who expressed a hope that will be present at the next review they will be invited instead of being carried, whereas they refused. In connection with the same equipment may be mentioned that the servants attached to the stud behind the Maharajah with much more than mere carriers and the horses the bearers of gold and silver have made such an impression. What a mistake they have been engaged for review in the palace. The Rao of Cutch is living with Colonel Goodfellow in Queen Gate in the very centre of the world of fashion, and he seems to enjoy himself thoroughly. His diamond is clustered in his pagree and impresses greatly the beholders with his colossal wealth. It is the display which helps to keep up the notion that India is the land of the diamond and the Nabobs are not in extinct race, and not the stories of the hard times in which the Indian Government are placed through the loss by exchange, and the hard times of the cultivators and others who complain of the shattered rupee belong to the Indian mythology of India. Nothing is seen of the toiling millions with their scanty food and precarious existence, and nothing is learned of the heavy taxation. Not even are the ways of Maharajahs with most of the gilt costume known. If it could be brought home to many here that for the visit to England long saving has vanished of a brilliant burst of extravagance then might the most those prized. Even if it were possible to see the long nursing of Rajpoot beards, the daily tying up that the proper form may be attained for the reception and the parade, then the meaning of the display would be more accurately known and a better understanding of Indian conditions obtained. But the gorgeousness of the East has become proverbial, and the idea that orientals are necessarily rich is not easily eradicated.—*Correspondent of the Times of India*.

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Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission, to be held at their Office premises, on Friday the 29th July 1887, at 7 30 A M

1 Cash account current and mortuary returns for the month of June 1887

2 Proposal regarding the entertainment of an additional Medical pupil for the City Maternity

3 Docket No. 284—1001, dated 20th *June 1887, from the* Executive Engineer Palace Division, requesting to be informed whether the Municipality would contribute towards the construction of a chattram at the City Railway Station

4 Letter from the Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, No 2071—112, dated 7th May 1887, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, on the subject of the proposed removal of the village of Upparahalli situated to the south of Palace

5 Proceedings of the Dewan of Mysore, No 1919—20—179, dated 8th July 1887, regarding the rates of pensions to be adopted for the employes of the City Municipality

6 Proposed widening of the road way leading to the Woollen Mill from Cotton Pettah road, by the side of Kengeri Gate Police Station

7 Proposed removal of the bonded warehouse for excisable articles to premises known as Cattle Pound near the General Market

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"Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers, and besides copious notes of all previous week, contains ably written editorial articles, which often exhibit great boldness of speech, tempered with moderation, which are qualities in a paper that scarcely fail to command the respect of its Readers. It contains varied information and much readable matter, bearing generally on politics, and its effect on those of its constant readers, who are unacquainted with English, will be to awaken an interest in the affairs of their country" Annual Subscription Rs 4; half yearly Rs 2 with postage payable in advance Published at the HINDU PRESS,

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Bombay, 19th July—A telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* from Fort Chamun, says that it is reported from Kandahar that the Ameer's Regiment of Khassadar Ghilzais, garrisoning Herat, deserted in a body, and started for Kandahar early in July The Governor of Herat sent his Cavalry after the deserters and captured and killed 200 The Ameer ordered Cavalry and Infantry to pursue the mutineers, who were caught near Kandahar and every one of them destroyed Frontier news is generally disquieting 50,000 tribesmen are reported to have mustered at Ataighar

London, 20th July—At a meeting of Conservatives at the Carlton Club, yesterday, Lord Salisbury announced that in order to meet the views and obtain the support of the Unionists, Government had consented to amend the Irish Land Bill, admitting a revision of the judicial rents, pending the introduction of the Land Purchase Bill, and that it would also drop the Bankruptcy clauses The meeting generally concurred in accepting these concessions, but there were some few dissentients

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1887

DISCOURAGEMENT OF LOCAL ENTERPRISE

Whenever the complaint has been made that the Government of India do not encourage local manufactures and industries the reply has been that these have not been sufficiently developed and perfected to allow of their competing with articles imported from Europe This, no doubt is the case with respect to certain articles, the art of turning out which has not been introduced into this country, and even here the fault has been principally that of the Government who have not given any practical proof of their sincere desire to promote the industrial development of the country But there have been many directions in which the Government could safely and profitably patronise local manufactures, which are almost, if not equally as good as English,—such for instance as certain articles of iron Machinery and wood work, cloth, paper and ink for offices, &c But for some time the Government steadily refused to transfer their patronage from certain large, influential English firms (a which members of the very cabinet for the time being have had vested interests) to Indian firms, even where the latter have been owned and worked by Englishmen Lord Ripon, that noble patron of a Viceroy and a sincere friend to the Natives of India, broke through this monopoly, and issued an order to all local Governments that wherever articles required for Government use could be procured in the Indian Market, of equal, or almost equal quality to English, preference was to be given to the former This announcement was hailed with great satisfaction by the Indian trade, and it was already promoting the development of local industries, manufactures &c But this liberal and public spirited policy was not to last long, and under the regime of Lord Dufferin, the old, narrow minded, selfish order of things has again been reverted to, and the Hookum now to local Governments is—"*Procure from England*" The following is the latest instance of this The Tinnevelly District Board asked the permission of Government to purchase iron work from the well known Bombay firm of Messrs Richardson and Cruddas for the erection of a bridge The order of the Madras Government was —"His Excellency in Council regrets that the Government of India have found themselves unable to sanction the purchase in India by the Tinnevelly District Board of the iron work required for the Srivaikuntham bridge The iron work will now have to be obtained by the Board through the Secretary of State in accordance with the rules published in G O, 31st January 1883, No 190 The total estimated cost of the bridge is Rs. 1,10,000' Now, apart from any other consideration, Messrs Richardson and Cruddas are famed for the excellence of their iron manufactures, which are in every way equal to English They are Englishmen themselves qualified for their profession in England, and employ English skilled workmen Why then should the Government of India insist on the Tinnevelly District Board sending all the way to England to purchase what can be procured here, except it be to favor the English firms? During the recent Jubilee celebrations Government expressed their earnest desire to patronise local arts, industries and manufactures, and with this object encouraged and aided the establishment of Technical Institutes throughout the country But what good will these Institutes do in developing the resources of the country and promoting its welfare and prosperity if the Government refuse to procure their requirements from local markets, even when they are equal to English But if what a contemporary states is true, the Government even go to the length of *advertising* English trade, as will be seen from the following —

'It is declared that a trade journal published in England has succeeded in obtaining the assistance of Government in its distribution gratis in this country The device adopted is said to have been to print several thousand extra copies of one number in the vernacular, after which some of the authorities at the India Office were persuaded that, by the distribution of these throughout India, large orders might probably be secured for English manufactures This but seems to have taken, and instructions were sent out to the Government of India, together with the copies of the journal, asking them to facilitate the distribution The consequence is that the spectacle may now be seen in large stations of Government peons going round to European and native tradesmen distributing the papers, carefully taking receipts for the same, which are to be sent to England It seems hardly a part of the Government duty to constitute itself an advertising agent for any private business either in England or in this country"

The spectacle is certainly a most degrading one, and places the British Government in a most undignified position. As in the matter of local industries, so in that of employing local talent, the Government of India show a strange and unnatural reluctance, as we took occasion to point out in a recent issue By limiting the age for entrance into the Civil Service to 19 years, Natives who would prove themselves as good as Englishmen, are kept out, and the latter have it almost entirely to themselves Until the "paternal" British Government display a more liberal and unselfish policy, the Natives of India will not be convinced that the former are not actuated by undue and inexcusable partiality to the ruling race, and the trade, industries, and resources of the country will remain undeveloped

THE JUBILEE AND THE INDIAN PRINCES

The Anglo Indian Press has been commenting on the reported discontent of Maharajah Holkar and other Indian Princes, at the manner in which they were treated at the recent Jubilee celebration in London The *Civil and Military Gazette* without denying that there may have been a slight substratum of truth in the sensational incident, yet expects that there was more seasoning than substance in the dish as it was served up by the London correspondent of a Bombay contemporary The Lahore paper further argues, that, perhaps we may find, after all, that the Maharajah suddenly departed on the plea of ill health, not because he loved London less but because he loved Paris more having tasted the joys of the gay city on his way to England The *Bombay Gazette* also hints that the precedence of German Princes may have been the cause likely of the Maharajah's flight to Paris And other contemporary fancies that Holkar and the other Princes had too exalted an opinion of themselves, and wanted to be made more of than they had a right to expect The two last solutions of the difficulty we reject without hesitation The Indian Princes full well know their exact position and status, and are not in the habit of aspiring beyond them As to His Highness of Holkar, he is little more than a boy, and too young, we opine, to entertain any exaggerated notion of his importance We sincerely trust that the opinion of the *Civil and Military Gazette* will be found correct, either that the "incident" in question was exaggerated by the correspondent who wired it, or that the reason of the departure of the Indian Princes from London was misinterpreted

On the other hand, we are bound to say that there are some incidents in the reports of the Jubilee celebration in London which would appear to account for the rumoured discontent of the Indian Princes at their treatment on the auspicious occasion in question For instance, we read that the Queen of the Sandwich Islands insisted upon her "rights" as a ruling sovereign It had been intended to give her carriage only an escort of Hussars, but she claimed her right, as "every inch a Queen," to have Life Guards, and when she had notified that she would not take part in the procession without them, she got them It is to be presumed from this that the Queen of the Sandwich Islands was allowed to take precedence over Maharajahs like Holkar and Scindiah, merely because she was the ruling potentate of a few small, obscure, semi barbarous Islands? It should be remembered, moreover, that the Queen in question, though an independent ruler, is to a certain extent under the protection, at least, of the British Crown And yet she was evidently treated with greater distinction than the important Indian Princes we have named At that rate the "King" of some savage little state in the heart of Africa, as big as a Taluk in the Mysore Province, might claim similar privileges as were accorded to the Queen of the Sandwich Islands, on the same grounds Another striking incident is related by *Truth*, the well-known English society journal —"The Indian visitors were conveyed to and from the Abbey in miserably shabby carriages, but the royal carriages and horses were better turned out than they have been for thirty years." Is it any wonder, then that the Indian Princes should be indignant at so marked a slight? It is evident that there was a good deal of bungling and favoritism displayed by Court and other officials in some of the Jubilee arrangements Even English guests of some consideration were slighted, as in the case of the representatives of the Church of Scotland Sixteen tickets only were reluctantly allotted to them, and when they arrived at the Abbey in official dress, they found to their exceeding discomfiture that no seats had been reserved for them, and they were crowded together in one of the galleries We will look anxiously forward for the English papers, to learn the true version of the lamentable incident in connection with the treatment of the Indian Princes, and trust it will prove more satisfactory than at present appears

Occasional Notes

A prize of 1,000 francs has been offered by the Paris Society of Historic studies for the best history of the French in India, from May, 1719, to April, 1770

It is stated that the value of the Jubilee presents presented to the Queen by Eastern and foreign potentates amounts to a quarter of a million sterling

The *Times* states that Dhuleep Singh has been received by Prince Dolgoroukhy, in a petition from the Maharajah was subsequently forwarded to the Emperor of Russia,

The latest Kabul news dates from the 8th instant The Amir was holding durbars regularly Umrao Shah and the numbers sent as prisoners from Herat have arrived in Kabul, and are in pendency

The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* reports that serious disturbances have occurred in the Yaw country Two pseudo Mompra princes raised a pretended flag with many followers A mounted force was sent in pursuit

It is pretty nearly certain that the Emperor and Empress of Russia will shortly visit the Danish Royal Family at Copenhagen and thence the Czar will probably go to meet the Emperor of Germany, and possibly also the Emperor of Austria

With reference to the suggestion of the reformers, that married Hindu students should be excluded from the University examinations, and that in the employment for the public service, preference should be given to unmarried over married candidates, Mr Nolan, Collector of Shahabad, writes in a paper invited by Government —If we exclude Hindus from the professions and public services for marrying soon, we may also exclude Europeans for not marrying at all, Mahomedans for marrying too often, Buddhists for marrying without exclusive possession, and men of all creeds for marrying rashly, and failing to keep their matrimonial engagements

Local and Provincial

Chitaldroog Police —A few days back the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog held a Durbar for presenting a gold bangle to the Inspector Ramaswamy Aiyengar, and silver bangles to 18 of the Constables who were successful in capturing a gang of dacoits who looted public treasure and had gone away to Hyderabad some four years ago.

White Field —Mr Fitzpatrick, the British Resident, accompanied by Mr King, Assistant Resident, paid a visit to Whitefield, the Eurasian Colony near Cudgody, on Friday last, leaving Bangalore by the morning mixed train, and returning by the E P M. Goods, train the same day The committee of the Association having applied for a grant in aid for their schools, Mr Fitzpatrick went to see how the Colony was progressing This week the Resident will visit the adjourning Colony of Somanahalli

The Station Municipal Managership —A large number of applications have been sent in for the vacant post of Manager of the Station Municipality, rendered vacant by Mr Manley's death We are in a position to state, however, that it will be conferred on Mr Basil Lovery, Manager of the Coorg Chief Commissioner's office. At the recommendation of the Finance Committee

the managership of the Coorg office is to be abolished, and that office will be placed under the manager of the Resident's office. The managership of the Station Municipal office falling vacant, the opportunity was offered of providing for Mr Lovely

THE LATE MR JAMES MANLEY —We regret much to report the death at his residence, Infantry Road, on the morning of Sunday last, of Mr James Manley, the respected and popular Manager, Collector, and Assessor of the Station Municipality Mr Manley had been ailing, off and on, for some months past, but was at his office desk on Saturday On Sunday apoplectic signs set in, and on Monday, while dressing, he dropped dead Mr Manley was originally Sergeant Major of a British Regiment, but purchased his discharge and entered the Municipal service in 1869, as sanitary Inspector, on a salary of Rs 60 In the following year, the post of Manager, Assessor and Collector fell vacant, and Mr Manley succeeded to it, on a salary of Rs 175, which was eventually increased to Rs 250, and on the introduction of the Income Tax last year he was granted an allowance of Rs. 10 for managing that department Mr Manley was known as a very methodical, strict office man, hard working, upright in his dealings, affable and courteous in his manners. His remains were interred on Monday evening in the Protestant cemetery, Ossoor Road, and among others who attend it as a mark of respect to his memory, were Col H M S Magrath, Civil and Sessions' Judge, and Mr I Hewetson, Municipal President of the Station The Municipal offices were closed for half a day

DEFAMATION —On Wednesday last, in the Court of the District Magistrate, C and M Station, Mr H my Plumbe, Editor and Proprietor of the Evening Mail was charged with defamation, by one Mr N S Sircentah, Commission Agent and Contractor, on the following plaint —

I The complainant is a Commission Agent, carrying on extensive business in Bangalore

II The complainant had taken up on contract the building of the several portions of the United Service Club, which he has now satisfactorily completed almost

III The accused, on or about the 23rd June injured the reputation of the complainant, and defamed his character by writing and publishing in his issue of the 23rd June of the Evening Mail the following defamatory words "Bangalore United Service Club —Some time ago, one Sreeramiah took the contract for the erection of a new Billiard Room in connection with this Club and received to the extent of Rs 7,000 advances, but the man, bolted some four days ago without completing the work We believe the matter has been reported to Col Magrath"

IV The complainant's reputation and credit are seriously injured by thus making a false report

V The accused has committed an offence punishable under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code"

Evidence was gone through on both sides The complainant brought evidence to show that it was not true he had run away with money belonging to the Club The accused denied he had published the paragraph complained of without care and inquiry He had received it from his Reporter, who assured him of its correctness On complainant writing to accused about the paragraph, he promised to contradict it but forgot to do so He did so, however after the present complaint was filed The accused was convicted, and fined Rs 25, in default of payment of fine, to suffer 10 days' simple imprisonment The fine was paid

General Summary

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES —The Government have ruled, that in no case should, Hospital Assistants, when in temporary charge of a civil Station, be permitted to grant invalid certificates, and that sick certificates granted by them are only to be accepted subject to confirmation by the Civil Surgeon

A MUNIFICENT GRANT —The Maharaja of Jeypore proposes to place 30,000 Rs at the disposal of Government for the improvement of roads in his samasthanam The Government receive the announcement with much pleasure and direct the Agent to convey to the Maharaja in suitable terms the acknowledgment of the Governor in Council

LIBERALITY —The ex Raja of Venkatagiri built a Poor house at Venkatagiri and endowed it with 4 per cent Government paper of the value of Rs 30,000 in Shrotrium village The management of the endowment has been transferred to the Nellore District Board and the Governor in Council has much pleasure in placing on record his high appreciation of the liberality of the ex-Raja of Venkatagiri

POISONING BY SACRED ASHES —In a village in Mayaveram Taluq a paraiah gave four persons some ash to eat, after which he gave them some toddy to drink With a half an hour one of the men, who happened to take the ashes on an empty stomach, became sick and complained of pains in his stomach, and died nine hours after The other three also suffered from vomiting etc, but having taken antidotes in time to the hospital recovered Upon a chemical examination of the viscera of the dead man arsenic was discovered

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY —The ordinary half-yearly meeting of this Company was held at the City Terminus Hotel on the 29th ultimo Major General Trevor (Chairman) stated that during the past half year the Company had taken over the Mysore Railway from the Mysore Government, but between that line and that of this Company there was an unconstructed section of 150 miles, that work was now in progress A telegram had been received to the effect that for the half year ending the 30th of June their share of the net profits would exceed the 3½ per cent, beyond the 3½ per cent guaranteed The report was adopted and resolutions passed authorising the issue of £600,000 3½ per cent, bonds, which the chairman stated, had been already placed

TAX ON PLOUGHING CATTLE —Certain Municipalities, taking into consideration the poverty of the Indian ryots as a general rule, exempted their ploughing cattle from taxation Government have now issued an order to the Municipal Councils of Vellore, Cuddapah, Tanjore and Palakkad, directing those Corporations to levy tax on ploughing cattle from all persons, except those who, by reason of poverty may be considered as subjects for exemption, as I have also ruled that the tax on cattle funds cannot be abolished

THE MONSOON —So far the monsoon is proved favorable In Bombay city we are sometimes hard hit the rainfall of last year, but this is a small matter, for we neither reap nor sow and we are apt to regard continuous rain as a nuisance In the districts it is, of course, different Fortunately, most of them report seasonable weather, and fair agricultural prospects The returns for June show that in Khandesh, for instance, where the thoughts of many Bombay people are always centred, there has been excellent rain, fair and seasonable, and by the end of the month extensive had been sown in the central tracts, and all kind of sowings were being carried on, except in Nandurbar, which reports a scarcity of rain The prospects of cotton are said to be very good From Broach to, there are equally cheering accounts of the extent of sowings In Bijapur, Kaira, Kolaba, Thana, Surat, Kurja, and Ahmedabad the fall was generally favourable On the other hand, Poona, Sholapur, and Satara seems to have been suffering to some extent from drought Poona had rain fell in the early part of the month permitting of favourable sowings, but a scarcity of after rain was wanted for the transplantation of rice and millet, and for completing first sowings The two extremes of snow in the district were Indapur and Sirur throughout the Sholapur district, except at Barsee, the rain had been very deficient, and sowings had been retarded In the eastern talukas of Satara the fall had been irregular and deficient Nasik, however, has the fall might been heaviest, and deficiencies have probably been made up this month by plentiful showers —V I

A POMINTIC SUICIDE —At about half-past 5 o'clock on Saturday morning the dead body of Hamabai, the young Parsee girl who committed suicide on Friday morning by throwing herself into the Bibooda Tank was recovered The deceased was the daughter of one Muncherjee Manekjee, a servant in a liquor shop, living in the Fort About a week ago the father asked his daughter to marry a young man of his choice Hamabai refused to comply with her father's request and said, if forced to do so, she would do harm to herself She asked to be allowed to marry one Cowasjee, a turban folder. Muncherjee, however, ascertained that Cowasjee had no wish whatever to marry the girl, and he apprised her of this circumstance, but she would not accept the explanation, and said, if she married any one at all, it would be Cowasjee, whom she loved Subsequently, Muncherjee saw his daughter constantly in Cowasjee's company, and he, therefore thought it prudent to send the girl to her uncle, named Sorabjee Shapoorjee, who was in the service of M Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and lived in the Bibooda Tank Road On Wednesday the girl willingly consented to go to her uncle's house, where she was left in charge of her aunt On Thursday night Hamabai and her relatives after taking their meals, retired to bed At about half-past 4 o'clock the following morning the uncle missed his niece and on searching for her in the house found a piece of paper near her bed bearing the following words—'Elders I am lying in the Bibooda Tank' The uncle immediately sent a message to the father of the girl and at once went to the tank, where he saw Hamabai's slippers lying on the steps of the tank The tank was hunged and divers were sent down, but the dead body of the unfortunate girl could not be found Early on Saturday morning, however, the body rose to the surface of the water and was taken out At an enquiry subsequently held by the coroner the jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by drowning herself in the tank —I P

Extracts.

SOCIAL CONTROVERSY

The Amrita Bazar Patrika —In this controversy about social matters, undue prominence is given to the element of "consent' In other words, it is alleged that a woman who is not a consenting party to a marriage, can dissolve the "contract' at any moment But what do they do with pressed soldiers and sailors? These men are not consenting parties but still the deserters are most severely punished This is done on the ground of the protection of the country Why should not therefore Rukhmabai be punished for the protection of society? If Rukhmabai is not punished, how are the laws of the country to be enforced? If a Hindu woman is permitted to trample under feet her highest duties in life, the society will cease to exist. Besides it would be, we hope, no presumption on our part to claim a portion of the sympathy, which every man who is strong, feels for woman who is weak We so long viewed the case of Rukhmabai with the profoundest sympathy It appeared to us that she was being made by designing men to fight for her own ruin both in this and the other world. But her reply to her husband's "Exposition' is calculated to harden one's heart towards her A perusal of her reply would go to show that her heart is not that of a woman, much less that of a Hindu woman It is neither like that of an ordinary man Indeed, her heart seems to be completely devoid of those sentiments which mark out a human being from a beast With a being having such a stony heart, a punishment of six month's imprisonment will be nothing We are ready to sympathize in common with humanity with the woman who is naturally so weak and tender, but we have no desire to entertain the same feeling for one who has within the body of a woman the heart of a monster

THE EUROPEAN MISSIONARIES ON HINDU SOCIAL MATTERS

The question of early marriage and remarriage of widows has been taken up by the European Missionaries. They held a conference on the subject the other day in Calcutta, and the matter was hotly discussed between them and the Native Christians The Native Christians having seen the result of the "barbarous" system of the Hindus and the "civilized" system of the Europeans, have, as a matter of course, come to hate the European system, and prefer that of the Hindus The lead was taken by Babu Joygovind Shome whose courage and devotion to truth are the subjects of conversation in the country. The attitude of the European Missionaries to force "reforms down the throats of the Hindus with the help of the 50 thousand bayonets will create more an resment than indignation For you must know that the Missionaries in India, though credited with honesty of purpose and zeal, are not credited with a good fund of intelligence The fact is, when, in this iron age, the God Almighty has been deposed, it is very hard to find intelligent men to take the cause of religion The Missionaries are, as a rule, recruited from the dullards of the educated institutions in England It is not this fact of the European Missionaries combining against the wishes of the Native Christians, and of the entire Hindu nation, to force "reforms" upon the latter, a sure proof of the low order of intelligence which guides that body?—Ibid

THE QUEEN'S LETTER TO HER PEOPLE

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin,' and the letter of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of the Indi, received by the mail yesterday, illustrates the aphorism It was asked, and asked with great pertinacity. "What has the Queen done for her subjects, on her Jubilee?" Here comes the answer in her own words, in her own writing, and from the innermost consciousness of her heart How touching, how feeling and how sympathetic she is towards her people may be judged from the following words she has addressed to them through the Secretary of State for the Home Department —

"Windsor Castle, June 24 —I am anxious to express to my people my warm thanks for the kind, and more than kind, reception I met with on going to and returning from Westminster Abbey, with all my children and grandchildren The enthusiastic reception I met with then, as well as on all these eventful days, in London, as well as in Windsor, on the occasion of my Jubilee has touched me most deeply It has shown that the labour and anxiety of fifty long years, twenty-two of which I spent in unclouded happiness, shared and cheered by my beloved husband, while an equal number were full of sorrows and trials, borne without his sheltering arm and wise help have been appreciated by my people This feeling and the sense of duty towards my dear country and subjects who are so inseparably bound up with my life, will encourage me in my task, often a very difficult and arduous one, during the remainder of my life The wonderful order preserved on this occasion, and the good behaviour of the enormous multitudes assembled, merits my highest admiration That God may protect an Empire faithfully blessed by my country is my fervent prayer —Victoria R and I"

DRINK IN ANCIENT INDIA

The Advocate of India —Dr Rajendralala Mitra, in a paper which may be found in Vol 42 Part I of the Asiatic Society's Journal, discusses the question of the use of spirits among the ancient Hindus and shows conclusively that intoxicating drinks have found extensive favour among the people of this country at all times and among all classes Rice spirit, he proves, was sold and drunk, and used in sacrifices in early Vedic times. Some of the principal personages in the Mahabharat, a contemporary says, had an extreme partiality for strong drinks The Ramayana notices spirit-drinking with an open approval which would shock the Temperance Congress. In the time of Kalidass, Dr Mitra shows that drinking was very common and popular, not only among men, but among ladies of the highest rank The Puranas are full of the descriptions of drinking scenes, and of the means of distilling spirituous liquors In the Tantras may be found convincing proof of the inebriety of the early Hindus Dr Mitra believes that in India spirits were not made a source of revenue by the Government In other words, there was no check on distillation, the trade was entirely free, and those, so minded could get drunk at a moderate outlay, which the toper of modern India checked and controlled by a watchful Abkari Department, must contemplate with envy and despair Coming to the period of the Moghul Empire, we find that a tax on spirituous liquor was one of the imposts regularly levied by the Emperor, except during the reign of Akbar, when this and some other taxes, such as that on salt, were temporarily remitted. The liquor tax was found in existence when the East India Company assumed the Dewanny of Bengal, and the necessity very soon arose of reforming it, which was accordingly done in 1790 In those days the complaints were rife of the spread of drunkenness among the people, and we are not surprised to hear it when we learn that a quart of the spirit distilled from the Mohwa flower, a still favourite kind of drink among natives, could be purchased for one pice A quart of Mohwa spirit, we may add, is amply sufficient to make the most cool and hard headed toper very drunk It will be gathered from the foregoing that the Temperance Congress did not speak altogether in accordance with the facts in charging the British Government with the introduction of intoxicating drinks into India. Bacchus, the Greek mythology related, had his birth in the East, and his triumphal entry into Greece from that interesting region was cele-

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MONDAY, JULY 25, 1887

DISCOURAGEMENT OF LOCAL ENTERPRISE

Whenever the complaint has been made that the Government of India do not encourage local manufactures and industries, the reply has been that these have not been sufficiently developed and perfected to allow of their competing with articles imported from Europe This, no doubt, is the case with respect to certain articles, the art of turning out which has not been introduced into this country, and even here the fault has been principally that of the Government who have not given any practical proof of their sincere desire to promote the *material development of the* country But there have been many directions in which the Government could safely and profitably patronise *local manufactures*, which are almost, if not equally as good as English,—such for instance as certain articles of iron Machinery and wood-work, cloth, paper and ink for offices, &c But for some time the Government steadily refused to transfer their patronage from certain large, influential English firms (a which members of the very cabinet for the time being have had vested interests) to Indian firms, even where the latter have been owned and worked by Englishmen Lord Ripon, that noble *pattern of a Viceroy* and a sincere friend to the Natives of India, broke through this monopoly, and issued an order to all local *Governments* that *wherever articles required* for Government use could be procured in the Indian Market, of equal, or *almost equal quality to English*, preference was to be given to the former This announcement was hailed with great satisfaction by the Indian trade, and it was already promoting the development of local industries, manufactures, &c But this liberal and public spirited policy was not to last long, and under the *regime* of Lord Dufferin, the old, narrow minded, selfish order of things has again been reverted to, and the *Hobson* now to local Governments is—"*Procure from England*" The following is the latest instance of this The Tinnevelly District Board asked the permission of Government to purchase iron work from the well known Bombay firm of Messrs Richardson, and Cruddas for the erection of a bridge The order of the Madras Government was —"His Excellency in Council regrets that the Government of India have found themselves unable to sanction the purchase in India *by the Tinnevelly District Board* of the iron work required for the Srivaikuntham bridge The iron work will now have to be obtained by the Board *through the Secretary* of State in accordance with the rules published in G O, 31st January *1883, No 190* The total estimated cost of the bridge is Rs. 1,10,000" Now, apart from any other consideration, Messrs *Richardson and Cruddas are famed for the* excellence of their iron manufactures, which are in every way equal to English *They are Englishmen themselves, qualified* for their profession in England, and employ English skilled workmen Why then should the Government of India insist on the Tinnevelly District Board sending all the way to England to purchase what could *procured here, except it be to favor the* English firms? During the recent Jubilee celebrations Government expressed their *earnest desire to promote local arts, industries and manufactures*, and with this object encouraged and aided the establishment of *Technical Institutes throughout* the country But what good will these Institutes do in developing the resources of the country and promoting its welfare and prosperity if the Government refuse to procure their requirements from local markets, even when they are equal to English But if what a contemporary states is true the Government even go to the length of *advertising* English trade, as will be seen from the following —

"It is declared that a trade journal published in England has succeeded in obtaining the assistance of Government in its distribution grants in this country The device adopted is said to have been to print several thousand extra copies of one number in the vernacular after which some of the authorities at the India Office were persuaded that, by the distribution of these throughout India, large orders might probably be secured for English manufactures This hint seems to have taken, and instructions were sent out to the Government of India, *together with the copies of the* journal, asking them to facilitate the distribution The consequence is that the spectacle may now be seen in large stations of Government peons going round to European and native tradesmen distributing the papers, carefully taking receipts *for the same, which are to be sent to England* It seems hardly a part of the Government duty to constitute itself an advertising agent for any private business either in England or in this country"

The spectacle is certainly a most degrading one, and places the British Government in a most undignified position As in the *matter of local industries*, so in that of employing local talent, the Government of India show a strange and unnatural reluctance, as we took occasion to point out in a recent issue By limiting the age for entrance into the Civil Service to 19 years, Natives who would prove thousands as good as Englishmen, are kept out, and the latter have it almost entirely to themselves Until the "paternal" British Government display a more liberal and unselfish policy, the Natives of India will not be convinced that the former are not actuated by undue and inexcusable partiality to the ruling race, and the trade, industries, and resources of the country will remain undeveloped

THE JUBILEE AND THE INDIAN PRINCES

The Anglo Indian Press has been commenting on the reported discontent of *Maharajah Holkar and other Indian Princes*, at the manner in which they were treated at the recent Jubilee celebration *in London The Civil and Military Gazette* without denying that there may have been a slight abstinence of tinsel in the sentimental incident, yet expects that there was more seasoning than substance in the dish as it was served up by the London correspondent of a Bombay contemporary The Lahore paper further argues that, perhaps, we may find, after all, that the Maharajah suddenly deputed on the plea of ill health, not because he loved Londonderry, but because he loved Paris more having visited the joys of the gay city on his way to England The *Bombay Gazette* also hints that the precedence of German Princes may have been the *cause literaria* of the Maharajah's *flight to* " *s. Another contemporary* fancies that Holkar and the other Princes had too exalted an opinion of *themselves, and wished to be made more* of than they had a right to expect The two last solutions of the difficulty we reject *without hesitation The Indian Princes* full well know their exact positions and status, and are not in the habit of aspiring beyond them As to Rao Holkar, he is little more than a boy, and too young, we opine, to entertain any exaggerated notion of his importance We sincerely trust that the opinion of the *Civil and Military Gazette* will be found correct either that the "incident" in question was exaggerated by the correspondent who wired it, or that the reason of the deputation of the Indian Princes from London was misinterpreted

On the other hand, we are bound to say that there are some incidents in the reports of the Jubilee celebration in London which would appear to account for the rumoured discontent of the Indian Princes at their treatment on the suspicious occasion in question For instance, we read that the Queen of the Sandwich Islands insisted upon her "rights" as a ruling sovereign It had been intended to give her carriage only an escort of Hussars, but she claimed *her right*, as "every inch a Queen," to have Life Guards, and when she had notified that she would not take part in the procession without them, she got them It is to be presumed from this that the Queen of the Sandwich Islands was allowed to take *precedence over Maharajahs* like Holkar and Scindiah merely because she was the ruling potentate of a few small, *obscure, semi barbarous Islands?* It should be remembered, moreover, that the Queen in question, though an independent ruler, is to a certain extent under the protection, at least, of the British Crown And yet she was evidently treated with greater distinction than the important Indian Princes we have named At that rate the "King" of some savage little state in the heart of Africa, as big as a Indian in the Mysore Province, might claim similar privileges as were accorded to the Queen of the Sandwich Islands, on the same grounds. Another strikingly *incident is related by Truth*, the well-known English society journal —"The Indian visitors were conveyed to and *from the Abbey in miserably shabby* carriages, but the royal carriages and horses were better turned out than they have been for thirty years" Is it any wonder, then that the Indian Princes should be indignant at so marked a slight? It is evident that there was a good deal of bungling and favoritism displayed by Court and other officials in some of the *Jubilee arrangements Even English* guests of some consideration were slighted, as in the case of the representatives of the *Church of Scotland Sixteen tickets* only were reluctantly allotted to them, and when they arrived at the Abbey in official dress, they found to their exceeding discomfiture that no seats had been reserved for them and they were crowded together in one of the galleries We will look anxiously forward for the English papers, to learn the true version of the lamentable incident in connection with the treatment of the Indian Princes, and trust it will prove more satisfactory than at present appears

Occasional Notes

A prize of 1,000 francs has been offered by the Paris Society of Historic studies for the best history of the French in India, from May, 1763 to April, 1770

It is stated that the value of the Jubilee *presents given to the Queen by Eastern* and foreign potentates amounts to a quarter of a million sterling

The *Times* states that Dhuleep Singh has been received by Prince Dolgorouki, and a petition from the Maharajah was *subsequently forwarded to the Emperor* of Russia

The latest Kabul news dates from the 8th instant The Amir was holding durbars regularly Prince Shah and the mutineers sent as prisoners from Herat have arrived in Kabul, and are in jail pending trial

The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* reports that serious disturbances have occurred in the Yaw country Two pseudo Mopra princes raised a pretended rising with many followers A mounted force was sent in pursuit

It is pretty nearly certain that the Emperor and Empress of Russia will shortly visit the Danish Royal Family at Copenhagen, and thence the Czar will probably go to meet the Emperor of Germany, and possibly also the Emperor of Austria

With reference to the suggestion of one of the reformers, that married Hindu students should be excluded from the University examinations, and that in the civil service for the public service, preference should be given to unmarried over married candidates, Mr Nolan, Collector of Shahabad, writes in a paper issued by Government —If we exclude Hindus from the professions and public services for marrying soon we may also exclude Europeans for not marrying at all, Mahomedans for marrying too often, Buddhists for marrying without exclusive possession, and men of all creeds for marrying rashly, and failing to keep their matrimonial engagements

Local and Provincial.

Chitaldroog Police—A few days back the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog held a Durbar for presenting a gold bangle to the Inspector Ramaswamy Aiyengar, and silver bangles to 18 of the Constables who were successful in capturing a gang of dacoits who looted public treasure and had gone away to Hyderabad some four years ago.

White Field—Mr Fitzpatrick, the British Resident, accompanied by Mr King, Assistant Resident, paid a visit to Whitefield, the Christian Colony near Cuttigoody, on Friday last, leaving Bangalore by the morning mixed train, and returning by the 4 p. m., Goods, train the same day The committee of the Association having applied for a grant in aid for their schools, Mr Fitzpatrick went to see how the Colony was progressing This week the Resident will visit the *adjoining Colony of Sosumond*

The Station Municipal Managership—A large number of applications have been sent in for the vacant post of Manager of the Station Municipality, rendered vacant by Mr Manley's death. We are in a position to state, however, that it will be conferred on Mr Basil Lovery, Manager of the Coorg Chief Commissioner's office At the recommendation of the Finance Committee

the managership of the Coorg office is to be abolished, and that office will be placed under the manager of the Resident's office The managership of the Station Municipal office falling vacant the opportunity was offered of providing for Mr Lovery

THE LATE MR JAMES MANLEY —We regret much to report the death at his residence, Infantry Road, on the morning of Sunday last, of Mr James Manley, the respected and popular Manager, Collector, and Assessor of the Station Municipality Mr Manley had been ailing, off and on, for some months past, but was at his office desk on Saturday On Sunday apoplectic signs set in, and on Monday, while dressing, he dropped dead Mr Manley was originally Sergeant-Major of a British Regiment, but purchased his discharge and entered the Municipal service in 1869, as sanitary inspector, on a salary of Rs 60 In the following year, the post of Manager, Assessor and Collector fell vacant, and Mr Manley succeeded to it, on a salary of Rs 175, which was eventually increased to Rs 250, and on the introduction of the Income Tax last year he was granted an allowance of Rs 10 for managing that department Mr Manley was known as a very methodical, strict office man, hard working, upright in his dealings, affable and courteous in his manners His remains were interred on Monday evening in the Protestant cemetery, Ossoor Road, and among others who attend it as a mark of respect to his memory, were Col H M S Magrath, Civil and Sessions Judge, and Mr P Hewetson, Municipal President of the Station The Municipal offices were closed for half day

DEFAMATION —On Wednesday last, in the Court of the District Magistrate, C and M Station, Mr Henry Plumbe, Editor and Proprietor of the *Morning Mail* was charged with defamation, by one Mr N S Sivacontah, Commission Agent and Contractor, on the following plaint —

I The complainant is a Commission Agent, carrying on extensive business in Bangalore

II The complainant had taken up on contract the building of the several portions of the United Service Club, which he has now satisfactorily completed almost

III The accused, on or about the 23rd June, injured the reputation of the complainant, and defamed his character by writing and publishing in his issue of the 23rd June of the *Morning Mail* the following defamatory words 'Bangalore United Service Club—Some time ago an Secunderabad told the contract for the erection of a new Board Room in connection with this Club, and received to the extent of Rs 7,000 advances, but the man, bolted some few days ago without completing the work We believe the matter has been reported to Col Magrath"

IV The complainant's reputation and credit are seriously injured by this making a false report

V The accused has committed an offence punishable under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code"

Evidence was gone through on both sides The complainant brought evidence to show that it was not true he had run away with money belonging to the Club The accused denied he had published the paragraph complained of without care and inquiry He had received it from his Reporter, who assured him of its correctness On complainant writing to accused about the paragraph, he promised to contradict it but forgot to do so He did so, however, after the present complaint was filed The accused was convicted, and fined Rs 25, in default of payment of fine, to suffer 10 days' simple imprisonment The fine was paid

General Summary

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES —The Government have ruled, that in no case should, Hospital Assistants, when temporary charge of Civil Station, be permitted to grant medical certificates, and that sick certificates granted by them are to be accepted subject to confirmation by the Civil Surgeon

A MUNIFICENT GRANT —The Maharaja of Jeypore proposes to place 30,000 Rs at the disposal of Government for the improvement of roads in his samasthanam The Government receive the announcement with much pleasure and direct the Agent to convey to the Maharaja in suitable terms the acknowledgment of the Governor in Council

LIBERALITY —The ex Raja of Venkatagiri built a Poor house at Venkatagiri and endowed it with 4 per cent Government paper of the value of Rs 30 000 and shrotrium village The management of the establishment has been transferred to the Nellore District Board and the Government in Council has much pleasure in placing on record his high appreciation of the liberality of the ex Raja of Venkatagiri

POISONING BY SACRED ASHES —In a village in Mayavaram Tiruchy, a paraiah gave four persons some ashes to eat, after which he gave them some milk to drink With a half an hour one of the men who happened to take the ashes on an empty stomach, became sick and complained of pains in his stomach, and died nine hours after The other three also suffered from vomiting etc, but being taken in time to the hospital recovered Upon a chemical examination of the viscera of the dead man arsenic was discovered

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY —The ordinary half yearly meeting of this Company was held at the City Terminus Hotel on the 29th ultimo Major General Fraser (Chairman) stated that during the past half year the Company had taken over the Mysore Railway from the Mysore Government, but between that line and that of this Company there was an unconstructed section of 150 miles, that work was now in progress A telegram had been received to the effect that for the half year ending the 30th of June their share of the net profits would exceed the 5½ per cent, beyond the 3½ per cent guaranteed The report was adopted and resolutions passed authorising the issue of £500 000 5½ per cent, bonds, which the chairman stated, had been already placed

TAX ON PLOUGHING CATTLE —Certain Municipalities, taking, I am consulted, that the poverty of the Indian ryots as a general rule exempted their ploughing cattle from taxation Government have now issued an order to the Municipal Councils of Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Periyakulam and Palladam, directing these Corporations to levy tax on ploughing cattle from all persons, except those who, by reason of poverty, may be considered as subjects for exemption, and have also ruled that the tax on needle bulls cannot be abolished

THE MONSOON —So far the monsoon is proved favorable In Bombay city we are some inches behind the rainfall of last year, but this is a small matter, for we neither reap nor sow, and we get our water supply from a museum In the Deccan it is of course, different for the crops, most of them report seasonable weather, and fine agricultural prospects The returns for June show that in Khandesh, for instance, where the thoughts of many Bombay people are always centred, there has been excellent rain, full and seasonable, and by the end of the month cultivation had been so far advanced in the sowing tracts, and all kharif sowings were being carried on except in Nasirpur, which reports a scarcity of rain The prospects of cotton are said to be very good from Broach, etc, there are equally cheering accounts of the cotton sowings in Belgaum, Kanara, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat, Kolaba, and Thana but the full was generally favorable On the other hand, Poona, Sholapur, and Satara seems to have been suffering to some extent from drought Rainfall was fair in the early part of the month permitting of farther sowings, but a scarcity of water rain was wanted for the transplantation of rice and nagli and for employing bajri sowings In the two extreme districts of Sind the Indus and Sirhi through at the Shikarpur district, except at Bunar, the rainfall been very deficient, and sowings had been retarded In the eastern talukas of Satara the fall had been irregular and deficient Nowhere, however, has the length been disastrous and deficiencies have probably been made up this month by plentiful showers.—V I

A ROMANTIC SUICIDE.—At about half-past 5 o'clock on Saturday morning the dead body of Hirabai, the young Parsee girl who committed suicide by drowning herself in the Bibooli Tank, was recovered The deceased was the daughter of one Manchorjee Manekji, a servant in a liquor shop, living in the Fort About a week ago the father asked his daughter to marry a young man of his choice Hirabai refused to comply with her father's request and said, if forced to do so, she would do harm to herself She asked to be allowed to marry one Cowasjee, a turban seller. Manchorjee, however, ascertained that Cowasjee had no wish whatever to marry the girl, and he apprised her of this circumstance, but she would not accept the explanation, and said, if she married any one at all she would be Cowasjee whom she loved Subsequently, Manchorjee saw his daughter constantly in Cowasjee's company, and he, therefore thought it prudent to send the girl to her uncle, named Sorabjee Shapoorjee, who was in the service of M Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and lived in the Bibooli Tank Road On Wednesday the girl willingly consented to go to her uncle's house where she was left in charge of her aunt On Thursday night Hirabai and her relatives after taking their meal retired to bed At about half past 4 o'clock the following morning the uncle missed his niece and on searching for her in the house found a piece of paper near her bed bearing the following words—'Elders I am lying in the Bibooli Tank' The uncle immediately sent a message to the father of the girl and at once went to the tank, where he saw Hirabai's slippers lying on the steps of the tank The tank was dragged and divers were sent down, but the dead body of the unfortunate girl could not be found Early on Saturday morning, however, the body rose to the surface of the water and was taken out At an inquiry subsequently held by the coroner the jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by drowning herself in the tank —P T

Extracts.

SOCIAL CONTROVERSY

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*—In this controversy about social matters, undue prominence is given to the element of "consent" In other words, it is alleged that a woman who is not a consenting party to a marriage, can dissolve the "contract" at any moment But what do they do with pressed soldiers and sailors? These men are not consenting parties, but still the deserters are most severely punished This is done on the ground of the protection of the country Why should not therefore Rukhmabai be punished for the protection of society? If Rukhmabai is not punished, how are the laws of the country to be enforced? If a Hindu woman is permitted to trample under feet her highest duties in life, the society will cease to exist. Besides it would be, we hope, no presumption on our part to claim a portion of the sympathy, which every man who is strong, feels for woman who is weak We so long viewed the case of Rukhmabai with the profoundest sympathy It appeared to us that she was being made by designing men to fight for her own ruin both in this and the other world But her reply to her husband's "Exposition" is calculated to harden one's heart towards her A perusal of her reply would go to show that her heart is not that of a woman, much less that of a Hindu woman It is neither like that of an ordinary man Indeed, her heart seems to be completely devoid of those sentiments which mark out a human being from a beast With a being having such a stony heart, a punishment of six month's imprisonment will be nothing We are really to sympathize in common with humanity with the woman who is naturally so weak and tender, but we have no desire to entertain the same feeling for one who has within the body of a woman the heart of a monster

THE EUROPEAN MISSIONARIES ON HINDU SOCIAL MATTERS

The question of early marriage and remarriage of widows has been taken up by the European Missionaries They hold a conference on the subject the other day in Calcutta, and the matter was hotly discussed between them and the Native Christians The Native Christians having seen the result of the "barbarous" system of the Hindus and the "civilized" system of the Europeans, have, as a matter of course, come to hate the European system, and prefer that of the Hindus The lead was taken by Babu Joygovind Shome whose courage and devotion to truth are the subjects of conversation in the country. The attitude of the European Missionaries to force "reform" down the throats of the Hindus with the help of the 50 thousand bayonets will create more amusement than indignation For you must know that the Missionaries in India, though credited with honesty of purpose and zeal, are not credited with a good fund of intelligence The fact is, when, in this iron age, the God Almighty has been deposed, it is very hard to find intelligent men to take the cause of religion The Missionaries are, as a rule, recruited from the dullards of the educated institutions in England. Is not this fact of the European Missionaries combining against the wishes of the Native Christians, and of the entire Hindu nation, to force "reforms" upon the latter, a sure proof of the low order of intelligence which guides that body?—*Ibid*

THE QUEEN'S LETTER TO HER PEOPLE

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and the letter of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of the land, arrived by the mail yesterday, illustrates the aphorism It was asked, and asked with great pertinacity 'What has the Queen done for her subjects, on her Jubilee?' Here comes the answer in her own words, in her own writing, and from the innermost consciousness of her heart How touching, how feeling, and how sympathetic she is towards her people may be judged from the following words she has addressed to them through the Secretary of State for the Home Department —

"Windsor Castle June 24—I am anxious to express to my people my warm thanks for the kind, and more than kind, reception I met with on going to and returning from Westminster Abbey, with all my children and grandchildren The enthusiastic reception I met with then, as well as on all these eventful days, in London, as well as in Windsor, on the occasion of my Jubilee has touched me most deeply It has shown that the labour and anxiety of fifty long years, twenty two of which I spent in unclouded happiness, shared and cheered by my beloved husband, while an equal number were full of sorrows and trials, borne without his sheltering arm and wise help, have been appreciated by my people This feeling and the sense of duty towards my dear country and subjects who are so inseparably bound up with my life, will encourage me in my task, often a very difficult and at times one, during the remainder of my life The wonderful order observed on this occasion, and the good behaviour of the enormous multitudes assembled, merits my highest admiration That God may protect and abundantly bless my country is my fervent prayer —Victoria R and I"

DRINK IN ANCIENT INDIA

The *Advocate of India*—Dr Rajendralala Mitra, in a paper which may be found in Vol 42 Part I of the Asiatic Society's Journal, discusses the question of the use of spirits among the ancient Hindus and shows conclusively that intoxicating drinks have found extensive favour among the people of this country at all times and among all classes Rice spirit, he proves, was sold and drunk, and used in sacrifices in early Vedic times. Some of the principal personages in the Mahabharat, a contemporary says, had an extreme partiality for strong drinks The Ramayana notices spirit drinking with an open approval which would shock the Temperance Congress. In the time of Kalidasa, Dr Mitra shows that drinking was very common and popular, not only among men, but among ladies of the highest rank The Puranas are full of the descriptions of drinking scenes, and of the means of distilling spirituous liquors In the Tantras may be found convincing proof of the sobriety of the early Hindus. Dr Mitra believes that in India spirits were not made a source of revenue by the Government In other words, there was no check on distillation, the trade was entirely free, and those, so minded could get drunk at a moderate outlay, which the toper of modern India checked and controlled by a wasteful Abkari Department, must contemplate with envy and despair Coming to the period of the Moghul Empire, we find that a tax on spirituous liquor was one of the imposts regularly levied by the Emperor, except during the reign of Akbar, when this and some other taxes, such as that on salt, were temporarily remitted The liquor tax was found in existence when the East India Company assumed the Dewanny of Bengal, and the necessity very soon arose of reforming it, which was accordingly done in 1799 In those days also complaints were rife of the spread of drunkenness among the people, and we are not surprised to hear it when we learn that a quart of the spirit distilled from the Mowra flower, a still favourite kind of drink among natives, could be purchased for one pice A quart of Mohwa spirit, we may add, is amply sufficient to make the most cool and hard headed toper very drunk It will be gathered from the foregoing that the Temperance Congress did not speak altogether in accordance with the facts, in charging the British Government with the introduction of intoxicating drinks into India Bacchus, the Greek mythology related, had his birth in the East, and his triumphal entry into Greece from that interesting region was cele-

brated is a great popular festival. East in parts have been chief of their tribe to sing of the charms of wine and women. The world has not been wont to regard the East as a region exceptionally sober and averse to intoxicating drinks. It has been reserved for the Temperance Congress to make the discovery, but it is a little hard that as part of the process the English Government should be held up to public execration as the first to introduce into the happy land strong drinks and drinking habits, and as the seducers of the sober Hindu from the temperate life of his forefathers.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON INDIA

The *Broad Arrow*.—We do not think that any serious alarm, or even uneasiness should be felt at the steady and apparently irresistible advance of the Russians towards the frontier of Afghanistan, nor need we be apprehensive at the state of affairs now *prevailing in that country. The Afghans are* at this moment fighting among themselves, and are, more or less, in a state of rebellion against their Ameer, but at the first attempt of a foreigner to invade their country every tribe would unite and fight fiercely for their independence. Perhaps there is not a people in the world so tenacious of their rights, privileges and liberties as the Afghans. The standing army created by the present Ameer is regarded by them as an infringement on their independence, and they are at this moment in arms against Abdul Rahman partly on this account. The old feudal system of Dost Mahomed is what the various tribes wish to see reestablished, and if it were, the task of governing the country and making it sufficiently powerful to resist attack would be easy enough. We will not say that the Russians do not intend at some not very distant day to try and annex the country on some pretext, and no doubt they are delighted to see disturbances going on and the Ameer's authority questioned, hoping thereby to support him. England may be induced to take a part in subduing his refractory subjects, but the Indian Government understand the prejudices of the people too well to make such a mistake as to interfere in any way, or to enter Afghanistan unless called upon for assistance by the unanimous voice of the nation. An attempt to meddle with her internal affairs would be the greatest mistake which could possibly be committed. It would split up and weaken the country, and be simply playing into the hands of Russia. But if we are called upon as allies to preserve their independence, and they know we mean in earnest when we say we are ready to do so, they would unite at once, and would fight with a determination and fanaticism which would be irresistible. The Afghans only require to be well armed and well directed to make them a really formidable foe, and we believe that, united with British troops and liberally supplied with all the requisites for war, it would be absolutely impossible to subdue the country. The Russians would find Afghanistan a rock against which they would be dashed to pieces. The people of Afghanistan are fully aware, if Russia gains a footing in the country, that eventually their total subjugation and ultimate annexation is an absolute certainty, whereas they have had proofs that England not only does not want to take their country, but wishes to preserve them as an independent and powerful neighbour. We do not suppose that this proud race will call on us for assistance until after they may have suffered a defeat, but when they do appeal to us no Russian Army, however strong, could make a stand against British troops, fighting in such a country with an united and desperate people like the warlike tribes of Afghanistan wholly on our side. Russia would have to fight on for every disadvantage. The enormous distance from her base would render a campaign in an Indian frontier an extremely hazardous undertaking. Again, is Russia financially able to carry on a gigantic war? She is in a state of bankruptcy, and she can't look any where for pecuniary aid. Russia must know that a disastrous war on the Indian frontier would not only deprive her of her recently acquired possessions in the East, but it would mean the overthrow of the dynasty of the Czars, and the dismemberment of the Empire.

VIEWS OF MRS SORABJEE

The *Kaiwatta*.—We are glad to see that though Mrs Sorabjee has entered the fold of Christ army, she has not lost her pride in her being a native. She speaks very strongly on the treatment which natives receive from Europeans. She protests against the relation between Europeans and natives being supposed to be that between the conquerors and the conquered. While she is ready to acknowledge with gratefulness all that England has done for India, she just reminds them of the fact that India has, on the other hand paid back in various ways what it has received. We are pleased to note the strength of sentiment and expression which Mrs Sorabjee gives vent to on this point and we thank her for this service. She is evidently not of that class which as soon as Christianised not only forgets but actually looks down upon those who were once its associates. Another point which Mrs Sorabjee touched in her replies to the interviewer was the neglect of the study of the Bible. She is a Christian and also affect with the Missionary effort and as such she could not but put in a word in favour of the study of the Bible. On this point we regret we cannot agree with her. We don't believe making the Bible a class book to be studied in our Colleges will make the students in any way more moral than they at present are. It is the want of strict discipline at home of moral influences their of strict supervision over the youths when they are in an impressionable age, that ruins many a boy and girl. Those who have been carefully reared at home never turn out bad in afterlife. It is not the Bible that we want. The parents and guardians of our young men must understand their responsibility and must try to discharge it. It is their duty that times than children. When the young men come to Colleges with minds which know no proper check what can the study of the Bible do to them. And again we do not believe that the study of the Bible will not aggravate the evil. Mrs Sorabjee next turned to the subject of the Zenana work. Now we do not exactly understand what Mrs Sorabjee meant here. She says 'Apart from the actual educational work I find that the school pays the way to zenana work, and every one will admit that it is one of the greatest needs of India that the zenana should be opened, and the poor women brought out of the terrible lives of misery and ignorance.' This reads very well but in this one defect, it is vague. For what class of women does Mrs Sorabjee allude. The zenana is an institution among the Mahomedans. The Hindus except in a few high Mahratta families, never keep their women confined to the house. They are allowed to go out without any distinguishing veil over them. We can not therefore bring ourselves to believe that Mrs Sorabjee speaks of Hindus when she speaks of the zenana. Our women—a great portion of them—are quite in the sense that they cannot read and write but they do not live lives of terrible misery. They know their duties and are contented to stick to them. No doubt, if they were educated in improvement would take place in the domestic economy of a Hindu family. But we have not yet been able to see our way clearly in the matter. How much of education to give them and what kind of education to give them in the first period is then despite are difficult questions. Attempts have been made to solve them but they have not spoken well. The society of educated ladies like those engaged in the zenana work would produce good results, but would at the same time not be conducive to the peace of the family. Looking at it as we find that Mrs society ladies are not allowed to have an entrance into the inner life of the Hindus to a large extent than they were formerly. We therefore fail to see how Mrs Sorabjee says that the work of the zenana mission has made considerable progress at least so far as the Hindus are concerned. Regarding the subject of infant marriage we shall not turn the patient of our readers by going over the same ground covered by us so many occasions. Before concluding we must congratulate Mrs Sorabjee on having succeeded so well in her object in securing funds in support of her efforts. If she makes use of them in the proper direction and without allowing her religious zeal to overshoot her benevolence she may do incalculable good.

THE AFFAIRS OF HYDERABAD

The *Mahratta*.—The Millennium seems to have come upon Hyderabad. If one were to believe all the reports published it would seem that the affairs of that State are in swimming condition. But in reading the news that is sent out to the news papers, some allowance must be made for the process called "cooking up." But even after such discounting, the impression which the telegraphic report of the speech of Colonel Marshall, Secretary to H. H. the Nizam, leaves on one's mind is decidedly favourable to the Hyderabad Government. The fact that the occasion of the speech was a complimentary dinner given to the gallant Colonel by the Hyderabad officials, shows how very popular he has succeeded in making himself there during the short period of six months he has been working at Hyderabad. This would lead us to infer that the relations between the Colonel and the Native Officers do not show any sign of that friction which very often mars such relations. Though too great an importance ought not to be attached to post prandial speeches, yet we cannot help expressing our pleasure at the fact that the gallant Colonel and the Native Officials are mutually pleased with each other. The Correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* who sends to that paper an account of the proceedings, says that Moulvi Mahdi Ali have testimony to "the wonderful tact and sound judgment," "the unvarying courtesy," "the kindness of his heart, the generosity of his disposition and his broad and catholic sympathy" of the worthy Secretary of the Nizam. On his side this gentleman is not less enthusiastic in his praise of the Hyderabadees. He first alluded to his regret at leaving the Punjab where he had served for 22 years. We can understand his not being very hopeful of success in his new sphere of work. He was informed and we think correctly that Hyderabad was 'a hot bed of intrigue.' But we are glad to see that his experience of Hyderabad politics has been of the happiest kind. He found no intrigue worthy of the name. 'He had met with more noble and generous kindnesses and help in his work than he had any where else in India.' He told his hearers that the Nizam his and their Master, was one of the most upright and straightforward princes in India. Colonel Marshall bore testimony to the invariable kindness shown to him by all the officials among whom, we are glad to see, the name of Sir Salar. The young nobleman has lost his credit in several quarters and it is therefore gratifying to find that Colonel Marshall bears public testimony to his uniform courtesy and friendliness. He said he must express 'his thanks to Sir Salar for the way in which he received him from the first as a friend and was ever ready to consult and assist him.'

Colonel Marshall says that the results of the short period of personal administration by H. H. the Nizam have been most satisfactory. He tells us that the party factions which were sometimes took the peculiar features of the Hyderabad politics have disappeared. We are glad of this and hope that these may be for ever set at rest. We conclude this brief review of Colonel Marshall's speech with the following short extract from it:—"When the new Prime Minister arrived he would come upon his important work under most advantageous circumstances. The Treasury was full, many important reforms were in hand and there were no arrears. All long pending cases having been disposed of, they would all give the Minister their hearty support and co-operation and he was sure success would attend him. As to the administration, he must tell them honestly that he considered the machinery for working the government at head quarters too costly and complicated, the expenditure of establishments in the Military Department was more than it should be, the districts did not yet receive their fair share of attention or of the money which was extracted from the ryots. Too much was swallowed up in the capital. Tanks, roads, jails and other public buildings were wanted all round. Until however reductions in other expenditure were made nothing would be done. With a Prime Minister like Asman Jah, and with such high officers as Hyderabad can now boast of he had every hope that progress would be made. The Nizam had before him a very important work, home for putting the irrigation works of the Telingana country into order and thus bring the tracts of acres now lying waste into cultivation. The discovery of coal, the extending of railway communications, the discovery of gold and diamonds all tended to improve the prospects of the State.

We have received the copy of the following affidavit sworn to before the city Magistrate of Surat on 27th June 1887 by two Parsee ladies. For various reasons, we omit the names of the parties for the present. The case is a horrible one, and the culprit, we hope, will be dealt with severely, if the alleged charge is proved against him:—

1. That we started by the Rajpootna and Malwa railway, *vide* from Chalingaon to go to Ajmere. We came via Khandwa to Mhow and halted there with a view to continue our journey by the mail train which started from that place, as the train by which we came did not go beyond Indore than which Mhow was a better convenient station. We reached Mhow on or about 7th May last at 6.30 p.m., and put up into the Ladies' waiting room. In a short while a Parsee gentleman came, asked us whither we were going and asked us, after the manner of his Zoroastrian hospitality, if we wanted to eat anything &c. In reply we thanked him for his kindness and said we were going to Ajmere, and that we would start by the next mail.

2. That about 8 p.m., a stout Englishman who said he was connected with the Railway abruptly entered the waiting room with a glass of some white liquid and offered the same to us, stating that it was iced soda. We declined to accept the offer.

3. That from the abrupt manner of his appearance into the waiting room and from the affected familiarity with which he behaved himself towards us we suspected him of some foul play in his mind. It no sooner as the night was dark and stormy and we were only two in the waiting room. Being thus frightened, we got out of the room and sat on a bench on the platform. The man again came to us and requested us to go and sleep into the room as the train was gone, he said, expected to start after 3 hours more that time and left us alone.

4. That some time afterwards we went into the waiting room, but to our surprise the same room appeared without loss of time and began to put out the light. This confirmed our suspicion and rushed out in search of a secure place so to prevent our unlikely being outraged by the man. We advanced a few steps when we saw a Hindu walking at a table with a light. We took the liberty to ask him if he had to remain there till the mail starts and finding that he had we asked if he had any objection to our remaining in his office till that time. He said he had no objection. In the meantime the English man came and on some pretence sent the Hindu away.

5. That no sooner the Hindu left his office than the Englishman put out the light and attempted to catch us, but as we cried and violently rushed out he could not succeed. We ran after the Hindu and on our overtaking him begged most earnestly with tears in our eyes to send us to some Hindu house close by. Natural enough he took a compassion for our state and he ordered a servant to take us to a family house. We most sincerely thanked God and the Hindu for our timely deliverance from the grossest insult at the hands of that Englishman. When we went into the family house we related these circumstances to the inmates of both sexes.

6. That at the train we were taken to the platform and when we got into the train we saw another Parsee gentleman to whom we made our complaint by relating the circumstances of the infernal attempt at outraging our modesty.

7. That it is our desire that the man who thus took the law into his own hands ought to be brought to justice and hence we make this affidavit.

The case, as may be imagined, has created a great sensation and the alleged offender, we are told, has been found out and is under trial. But what strikes us as strange is that he has been released on a personal recognizance of Rs 100 only! It is needless to point out that the offence with which he is charged is very serious, but its gravity is increased by the fact that the alleged offender is connected with some responsible post in the Railway Department. Sometime ago, a similar charge was brought against one of the Parsee Railway servant by a European female of the working class. As expected, a great row was made over the matter, the taking bail and other things and an amount ranging to every in question of money. The offender was fined out, but he was not released till he had been able to find two sureties in Rs 500 each, besides binding himself to the extent of Rs 500. Why was we beg to know, another procedure put in the case of the present accused? The Sureties have the reputation of being a public spirited people, and we dare say they will not allow the perpetrator of such an outrage to go unpunished.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 27th July—Lord Charles, Beresford has resigned office as junior Lord of the Admiralty, in consequence of a technical breach of etiquette in signalling a private message from on board the Queen's yacht while the recent Naval Review was being held. It is not expected that his resignation will be accepted.

Ootacamund, 26th July. H. E the Governor accompanied by Mr. J D. Rees, Major Stewart-Mackenzie, Surgeon Briggs, and Captain Quin, left Ootacamund this morning for Bellary.

Constantinople, 27th July—The Reserves of the Turkish Army have been disbanded.

London, 28th July—Lord Salisbury, speaking at Norwich yesterday, said that England had lost nothing by the Anglo-Turkish Convention not being ratified; Egypt was now in a state of perfect tranquility and was rapidly advancing along the path of civilisation, which condition the Government hopes to be able to assure for a lasting period

Bombay, 28th July—The local tradesmen have petitioned the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay against Messrs manufacturing aerated waters, and selling them to the public for profit The Commander-in-Chief has ordered the discontinuance of the practice after the cost of the plant has been recovered.

London, 29th July—A most disorderly scene occurred in the House of Commons last night, during the debate in Committee on the Irish Land Bill. Mr. Healy, resenting the somewhat frequent interruptions of Mr DeLisle, threatened to break the latter's neck. On the resumption of ordinary business, the matter was reported to the House, upon which the speaker named Mr Healy, who was accordingly suspended from attendance in the House for a fortnight.

Berlin, 28th July—Since the Russian ukase was issued, prohibiting foreigners from possessing land in Russia, the German Press has been persistent in urging the German holders of Russian stock to sell out, giving as a reason that it will be impossible in future to place any reliance on the good faith of Russia.

St Petersburg, 28th July—The semi-official *Journal de St Petersburg*, commenting on the articles that have been appearing in German papers, warmly defends the soundness and scrupulous fairness of the Russian finance, and imputes the attacks now being made to the action of speculators.

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Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1887

SELF GOVERNMENT AND ITS COST.

The British Government are very apt to complain that the natives of the country are very dependent on Imperial and, that they do not help themselves as they should but turn to Government to supply their wants and necessities. In this cry Anglo Indian officials and non officials readily join, and the fellow subject who by accident of birth, has the misfortune to belong to the conquered race, is looked down upon as a poor, helpless creature, who must be cared after and patronised, and who must be duly grateful for what he gets, and not ask for too much. In this way it is that the natives are declared unfit for positions of great trust and responsibility, unfit for self-Government, and unfit to represent their countrymen in the great British national assembly, to whose deliberations they have as much a right to be admitted as Englishmen themselves. How far all this can be proved a true bill against the Indian subjects of the British Government we shall proceed to consider.

When the Government of Lord Ripon, in the pursuit of a liberal policy, extended to the natives certain privileges of self-Government, the Anglo Indian and English Press, with certain exceptions, denounced the measure as ill judged and premature. They declared that the natives of the country were not sufficiently advanced in enlightenment and education to be entrusted with the control of even their own parochial affairs, and it was predicted that the experiment would end in utter failure and confusion. Five years have passed since then, and Provincial Governments in reporting on the working of those local self-Government bodies, have been, in some cases, no doubt, for it is hard to get an average Anglo-Indian official to allow that a native has any capacity for even the simplest administrative duties) that they have done well, and are progressing daily. The Anglo Indian Press at the same time do not fail to impress upon the minds of the natives that they are under great obligations to the British Government for extending to them rights and privileges hitherto only enjoyed by their English fellow subjects. Now when we come to go into the matter closely, it is apparent that the measure of self-Government extended to this country, is not an unmixed good, with its reservations. With self Government, the people have been saddled with extra burdens. Local Fund Boards and Municipalities are now entrusted with the management and control of schools, hospitals, local works, and so forth, and very properly so, but then, they have to raise the funds to maintain the same, and the people have to be bled. Thus it is that the agony of local taxation is piled on to such an extent, that the rate payers, unable to bear the strain any longer, turn on their oppressors and defy them, as the tradespeople in Trichinopoly did last year, when they struck in a body because they were taxed so heavily. The extension of self-Government to the people, without at the same time placing them in the possession of means to carry out the same is on a par with presenting a poor man with an elephant. But then, the Anglo-Indian Press will probably turn round and say,—"There you are! We said you were unable to help yourselves, and looked to Government for everything." Not so fast! How is it in free and enlightened England itself? Are local bodies independent there of state aid? It does not appear so from the following statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in accounting for the rise in expenditure on Civil services since 1868 69 from £9,173,000, to £17,931,000, in 1886 87 —

"New functions are constantly being forced upon the State, and new services are being demanded of the State by the voice of Parliament. Parliament acting under the pressure of public opinion has been constantly imposing new duties upon the State and compelling it to bear in whole or in part the burden of work hitherto falling upon local authorities or private individuals, or that has not been performed at all this legislation—in many respects beneficial legislation—has added 88 per cent during the course of 18 years to the cost of the Civil Service. Out of the increase of £8 079,000, no less a sum than £7,605,000 is due to the direct action of Parliament and only £474,000 is an administrative increase. Fresh duties are being constantly thrust upon the State, frequently in opposition to the views of the existing Government of the day. Of the increase above mentioned (£7,605 000) there was due to new services imposed upon the Government by Parliament £3 017,000, and to the additional expense in services previously imposed £1,548,000. Classified according to its nature educational services have cost £4,153,000. This refers not only to education, but to the surroundings of education, such as the Science and Art Department at Kensington, education includes primary education in Great Britain, Irish industrial schools, reformatories, science and art, &c, and it is this portion of the increase which is due to the action of Parliament since 1868. Persons interested in net want grants to be made to the National Gallery, or money to be given for the purchase of pictures or other objects which may be for sale in the market. My Right Hon friend Mr Mundella is going to press me heavily for technical schools and University Colleges, and I am also pressed for other matters. Then there was in relief of local taxation £2 513,000. Relief of local taxation includes Police, Pauper Lunatics, Roads, Prisons, &c. On miscellaneous services, there was £912 000. Our finances, however, although they are not in that entirely unsatisfactory position which some people believe, are not in such a flourishing condition as we could wish, and yet there is not a single object in which non members take an interest as to which they are not urging on the Chancellor of the Exchequer claims for support. I am not saying that every one of those services is not a valuable service, but I am only reminding you that they are now performed by local bodies or were not performed at all."

After that the least said about the natives of India being too dependent on and clamourous for, Government aid, the better, we opine. Indeed, with such statistics to base their claims on local Boards would do well to go up to the Government for certain local revenues which they have a right to, and which would enable them to effect considerable useful and valuable local improvements, promote education among the lower classes more than is done now, more adequately supply the medical wants of the people, introduce sanitary reforms, increase the storage of water in districts liable to drought, and so on. It is idle for Anglo Indian officials, and the Anglo Indian Press, either through ignorance, or prejudice, or both, to rail at their fellow native subjects for claiming their just and reasonable rights, and to characterise them on that account as pusillanimous and dependent. We think we have shown beyond fear of contradiction that they have all along asked for no more (and not so much as) than their English fellow subjects in the mother country now enjoy themselves.

A PARSEE ON THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Sheriffjee Cawalla, a Parsee gentleman of Bombay is a very bold and ambitious man. He is one of those individuals—more to be compassionated than to be derided—who are unfortunately afflicted with that very troublesome complaint, known as cacoethes scribendi. Mr Ginwalla himself told the public through the medium of the Bombay papers the other day that he had contributed a great many articles to leading Indian papers and magazines, all tending to bring about the reform of his own community, who must be a bad lot if his disclosures of their social life are true. But Mr Ginwalla's latest essay to reform the social life of the Parsees was not a very happy one, and brought upon him a good deal of ridicule. He contributed a series of letters, to the Times of India on Parsee social reform. Some portions of these letters were worded in a masterly, vigorous style, while others were slipshod and vapid. Unfortunately for Mr Ginwalla, certain correspondents of the Times of India wrote to that paper, and proved, beyond doubt, that he had plagiarised wholesale passages from Emerson and other eminent writers and English newspapers, only altering a word here and there to adapt the passages to his subject,—such as "Parsee" for "English," "Bombay" for "London," and so on. He made no acknowledgment of the sources from which he took those passages, nor did he employ inverted commas to show they were "excerpts." Mr Ginwalla made a most clumsy explanation to the effect these were unintentional "omissions." We leave our readers however to judge how far Mr Ginwalla is competent to read homilies to his countrymen or any one else on social and moral reform! But as we have said, Mr Ginwalla is an ambitious man. Men afflicted as he is, are not easily choked off or suppressed. Having to his own intense satisfaction expoused, abused, and lectured his own community, he aspires now to reorganise the Indian Civil Service, and to seize the opportunity of showing up the utter moral and physical incapacity of the natives of India to fill high offices of State. He has contributed an article to the Asiatic Quarterly Review on "The Indian Civil Service." It is absurd to suppose for a moment that the opinions and views of such a man will carry a feather's weight with any one who knows anything of him. A contemporary says that the article is "written in admirable spirit." But we refer to it here to show how ridiculous a man may make himself, and how he may debase himself to the dust, when he truckles to the vanity of the ruling race, and seeks to bask in the sunshine of their good graces.

To begin with, our original oracle is of opinion that "all the high offices of State should be reserved for the members of the ruling race, and that English agency is almost indispensable for the peace, well being, and efficient administration of the country. Then" he adds "that the natives of this country seldom possess the self reliance, firmness of character and tact, so necessary in case of an agency." Such a wicked, glaring libel is almost too contemptible to be noticed, attested as it is by that such eminent deceased and living politicians statesmen, judges, and men of note, as Rammohun Roy, Salar Jung, Madhava Rao, Rugoonath Rao, Romesh Chunder, Mattusami Aiyar, and many others—men whom Englishmen have delighted to honour, and would be proud to own as their own countrymen. Our sycophantic writer proceeds to develop a plan by which he hopes native subordinate agency to have wider and more extended play in the work of governing the country." He thus unfolds his precious scheme —

"I therefore propose that a separate and independent branch of the Covenanted Civil Service be organised and established in India solely for the natives, and that all the lower grade appointments be reserved for them to the exclusion of Englishmen and Eurasians. I also suggest that the branch service shall be subordinate to the main service, and that no natives be allowed to compete with Englishmen at the Civil Service examination to be held in England."

We need not fear that Mr Ginwalla's ravings will do any mischief to the cause of promoting the admission of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, and to their employment in superior offices of State. Besides the fact that his truckling policy is calculated to disgust even an honest liberal minded Englishman, Mr Ginwalla has cut off any right he may have possessed to be heard on the important subject he has dwelt upon, a man who indulges in such tirades cannot expect his views to carry any weight. To the honor of the native members of the Indian Civil Service, be it said, that they have always done it credit, and graced it, and done nothing to deserve the sweeping aspersions of Mr Ginwalla as to the alleged incapacity of the natives of the country to fill high offices of State.

Occasional Notes.

The *World* states that the Jubilee hospitalities from first to last will cost the Queen considerably over £100,000.

Messrs W and D Downey, the Queen's photographers, have been commanded by Her Majesty to photograph all the Indian Princes in full dress, also the Persian Prince Abu'n Nasr Mirza Hussain ns Sultaneh.

The Rajah of Bilaspur applied to Government for permission to purchase from the Government arsenal 260 muskets with bayonets for the use of his infantry. He objected to return the old arms in use. The Government, however, explained to the Rajah that there was no indignity involved in the return of the old weapons.

M Ussels Gardon General of French Forests, who is now visiting India to study the Indian Forest system, has arrived at Simla to consult with Mr Ribbentrop. He leaves in a day or two for Lahore and Chengamangh, and will afterwards visit the Bombay Presidency and Madras, the entire tour occupying about two months.

It is announced from Constantinople that Sir Salar Jung has betrothed himself to the second daughter of Hindi Pasha, a well educated girl of eleven years, whose mother is a distinguished leader of the female emancipation movement. Sir Salar's future bride and her two sisters and mother, though otherwise strict Mussulmans, all mix freely in European society.

The *World* says —"Of all the Jubilee offerings which Her Majesty has been asked to accept, none have been simpler than two nowland eggs which a poor Irishwoman sent to the Queen by a Bishop. Hearing that the Bishop of the diocese was going to London in the Jubilee week, this Irish Loyalist asked him if the Queen would accept two eggs for her breakfast [illegible] The Bishop brought them across St George's Channel and transmitted them to Windsor, with a description of the donor's poverty and loyalty and they were accepted by the Queen who is making inquiries as to what would be the most useful present she might send to her Irish subject in return."

The Indian Durbar in the Green Drawingroom at Windsor on the 30th June last was attended by the *World* says with all the pomp and circumstance likely to captivate the Oriental imagination. The Queen, wearing her Indian orders, stood on a piece of cool Indian matting the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were at her side, and the glittering nazars, or presents, were arranged effectively on a table. The processions were marshalled in St. Georges Hall. Holkar was gorgeously arrayed in green and gold, with a pink turban, and the Rao of Cutch wore a robe of many colours and his matchless emeralds on his turban. The Thakur of Morvi, in white and gold, was particularly pleased with his reception, so also were the Thakur of Gondal (a medical student at Edinburgh) and the Thakur of Limbdi who also carried off a K C S I. The Hyderabad Nizam's got nothing (the Nizam Asman Jah looked very well in his black and gold uniform) the Rajah of Kutch Behar (accompanied by his wife) was in gold and velvet and the Gaekwar of Baroda's brother (an Oxford undergraduate) in blue velvet and pearls. The Bhuttpore warriors excited much attention in their characteristic turbans.

It is gratifying to observe that Local Self government has succeeded so well in certain places in the North West Provinces which have been wrongly considered to be unfit for it by many a sapient Anglo-Indian authority. The Lucknow Municipality, for instance, is in a flourishing condition. Besides doing its legitimate duties, it has been in a position to assume the control of and responsibility for, seven boys' schools, ten girls' schools, the Jubilee High School and the female Medical School at the

Bulrampore Hospital, and also for the Civil Dispensary at Hazratgunge. Sir Alfred Lyall, it is pleasing to note, has congratulated the members of the Municipality on their "public-spirited concert for the interests of their city, and ability in the administration of its affairs."

An important contract, entered into by Sir Salar Jung, the ex-Minister of Hyderabad, for the local manufacture of arms such as muskets, pistols, swords, &c., by which the Government was committed to a monthly expenditure of Rs. 5,000 for a term of years, his, states the *Deccan Times*, been put an end to on the ground that the contract had never received His Highness's sanction.

Through railway communication is to be established across South America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Three years ago the Argentine Government constructed a line of road, standard gauge, from Buenos Ayres to the city of Mendoza, in the Andes, on the boundary of Chili, within 180 miles of Santiago, the capital of the latter country, which was already connected with Valparaiso, the most important of the Pacific ports. It is intended to extend this road through the Andes, a chain of mountains 20,000 feet high, and complete this gap of 160 miles, thus connecting Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso, and forming a line from coast to coast.

The *Deccan Herald* mentions a case in which a station master—presumably a native—and a European officer are concerned. The officer had placed his luggage in a first class compartment without weighment. The Station Master thought it was heavier than could be allowed free under the rules and requested the gentleman to send it for weighment. The officer was exasperated at this request and gave him a blow on the chest and was proceeding to follow it up with a cane when he was brought to his senses by the station staff. We hope due inquiry will be made into the matter and justice done speedily.

The infant marriage question is commanding very great attention in all sections of the native community, and a special meeting of the Bengali Christian Conference was held on Monday evening last, to consider the resolution of the Missionary Conference which seeks a modification of the marriage law, in the interests of persons who, having married in infancy but not having lived together choose for any cause to ignore the marriage bond, and to re-marry. The Conference has resolved to call a public meeting of Indian Christians—and other Christians who might wish to join them—for the purpose of protesting against the resolution. The Rev. Lal Behary Dey we are told, will preside at the meeting.

The *Patriot* does not seem to be favorably impressed with Imperial liberality:—"Her Majesty the Queen Empress has presented £1,000 to the funds of the Imperial Institute. Anything the Sovereign does is, of course, above criticism. But the smallness of the donation from our august Empress to an Institution from which so many advantages are so sanguinely expected does not tally with our Indian ideas of Imperial munificence. We make reference to this because public expectations were high with regard to the help which was to be given by Her Majesty. The example set by the Sovereign will have the effect of checking the flow of contributions from Indian Princes and Chiefs and noblemen."

Some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, says the *Indian Mirror*, have been at great pains to prove that the habit of drinking spirituous liquors did prevail in India before the advent of the English. No body, as far as we know, has said that the habit of drinking was totally unknown in India before the Europeans landed on these shores. What Archdeacon Farrar and Mr. Samuel Smith had been trying to bring home to the conscience of the British people was the fact that England found India "sober," but made it drunk, a fact which none could dare deny. It is an undeniable historical fact that the facilities for satisfying the unnatural and unhealthy craving for drinking, which the British Government in India has freely offered to the people, have resulted in making them more and more addicted to the habit.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company furnish the following dates and facts about their route from Japan to England:—"The *Abyssinia* left Yokohama on May the 30th and reached Vancouver on June the 13th. Her passengers reached Montreal on June the 20th. They were detained a day and a half in New York waiting for the departure of the *City of Rome* which was due in Liverpool on June the 30th or less than 32 days from Yokohama. A few lots of tea, as evidence of what can be done, were sent by the *City of Rome*. Were the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamers on the Pacific a day and a half at least would be saved on that ocean. At least one day can be saved over the time at present allowed for the transcontinental run, and the New Canadian Atlantic services will, it is hoped, work in with the Pacific service so as to avoid delays. On the whole we can calculate on making the time between Japan and England less than 30 days for mails, passengers, and light freight."

Providence brings good out of evil. Of the host of reformers, it is universally believed, most are our deadly enemies who have raised the cry of reform to abuse us, to destroy our nationality, and to break asunder the only tie which keeps the Hindoos together, in spite of the forces that are undermining the very foundation of our society. But they have given us a lift which, but for their animosity, we could have never attained within a hundred years to come. They have awakened the national feeling of the Hindoos from Tuticorin to Sikarpore, they have awakened Hindoos to a sense of the sublimity of the wisdom of their ancestors; they have served to warn them of the *ignis fatuous* of Western civilization and Western morals. In short, they have brought Hindoos together as they were never brought before in modern times. They have served to tighten the bond of brotherhood between Hindoo and Hindoo, and, in the course of a few months, they have taught us to feel that we are a nation, that we possess many things worth having, and that our country and institutions require our best efforts for their protection.

Local and Provincial.

The Maharajah's Band.—The splendid Band of the Maharajah of Mysore, conducted by its talented Band Master, discoursed sweet music, yesterday afternoon. The Bandsmen made quite a striking effect in their handsome blue and scarlet uniforms, while their performances were much appreciated. The Maharajah has good reason to be proud of his Band, which we believe is the best Native Band in Southern India.

The weather and Crops.—Much apprehension is being felt at the continued withholding of the season's rains. Seeds that have been sown are being devoured by birds, and the seedlings that have come up are perishing for want of seasonable showers to invigorate them. The prospect in the Kolar District especially, we hear, is gloomy. We in Bangalore have had a little rain, it is true, but more in the shape of drizzles, which are of no good either for tanks or cultivation.

Lunatic and Leper Asylums.—On Wednesday last, the 27th Instant, His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by his brother, Prince Soobbramanya Urs, visited the Lunatic and Leper Asylums in the city. Surgeon-Major A. McGann, Senior officer incharge, showed the distinguished visitors over the institutions, and explained their working, &c. His Highness expressed great interest in all he saw and heard, and directed that the inmates of the Asylums should have a treat at his expense.

The Hebbal Affray.—Major A. H. Macintire, District Magistrate, delivered judgment on Wednesday last in the case in which some soldiers of the 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry were charged with assaulting and wounding certain inoffensive ryots near the Hebbal Rifle Butts. Two of the accused were acquitted, and nine were sentenced to pay a fine of six rupees each, or undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment. It is to be hoped that we shall hear nothing more of these disgraceful affrays.

The Bangalore Race.—The annual Race meeting at Bangalore commenced last Tuesday. Of late years the Bangalore Races had begun to go down very much, and it was feared they would dwindle down to the proportions of a "sky" meeting. It is however we are glad to hear, admitted on all hands that the present Races have restored the reputation of the oldest meeting in India, and are pronounced in every way a success. The late Maharajah was an ardent, a noble, and munificent patron of the Turf. He kept a large stud of Race horses himself, and besides contributing largely to other Race meetings in the country, held one himself at Mysore, annually, all the prizes at which, were given by himself, and amounted in value to about Rs. 20,000.

Extracts.

REFORM QUESTIONS

The *Amrita Bazar Patrica*.—We have not taken the trouble to discuss the reform questions thoroughly and exhaustively, because we have enough of work in hand to fritter away our energies after purposeless objects. We are absolutely certain that Government will not and cannot interfere in the matter; and that the nation, young and old, conservatives and radicals, are against the reformers. That we at all take an interest in the subject is due to the fact, that we find so much to amuse us in the arguments and mis-representations of our philanthropic reformers. The very fact of a few dozens of Englishmen in India, a few Scotch ladies, and a few Missionaries passing as the reforming party in India, is a fountain from which flows out a current of inexhaustible humour. One fact will show how strong is the feeling of the nation on the subject. The most radical Province in India is Bengal, and the most radical of its inhabitants are the students. But they would almost to a man defend their so called "barbarous" system of early marriage with their blood. The greatest foes of Hindu institutions are the Native Christians, and they are just now the most violent opponents of the reformers. The Hindus themselves are silent, because the missiles of their opponents touch them not. But the Native Christians have to justify their conduct before the Europeans, and hence they have been obliged to give reasons for their extraordinary conduct; and knowing the innermost life of the Hindu social system, and having some knowledge of the system adopted by the reformers they are loudly warning these misled Hindoo people to beware of "flooding the country with vice and immorality."

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS

The *Civil and Military Gazette*.—Colonel Marshall's speech at Hyderabad, marks an epoch in his history of that state; for it is the first official recognition which has been made of the tremendous strides which Hyderabad has taken in the last few years. Readers of Sir R. Temple's recently published diary and of Col. Marshall's speech to-day can hardly believe that both refer to the same State during the same generation. Sir Richard Temple, entering with peppy-like minuteness into all his little feats and fancies, gives us a picture of Hyderabad, full of intrigues in high places and low, encompassed with military dangers, and poisoned with the jealousy of ignorance. Col. Marshall finds little intrigue worthy of the name. He finds that Hyderabad approaches more nearly to the Englishman's style of life than any other state in India; instead of bearing the preposterously alien appearance which Sir R. Temple's memoirs give it. Instead of mutual jealousy between the Nizam, the Minister, the Amir Kabir, and the Resident, he finds every one working in harmony and confidence. Instead of imminent bankruptcy, arrears almost hopeless, and reforms regarded with suspicion, he finds a full treasury, no arrears, and many important reforms readily undertaken. He finds, indeed, the administration too costly and too complicated; but if that charge cannot be brought against other administrations than that of Hyderabad, what have our Finance Committees and Salary Commissions been worrying about? A little *coulent de rare* is inevitable in a speech at a festive and complimentary gathering; but making all allowances, the condition of Hyderabad at the present day is certainly one which reflects the greatest credit on all—from the Nizam downwards—who are now concerned in its administration.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

The *Hindu*.—The South Indian Railway has of late achieved an unenviable notoriety for obstinately disregarding the convenience of the passengers of the third class. These passengers contribute a material portion of the Railway revenue but it is they that receive the least attention. They are packed together in small compartments, and on festive occasions they are ruthlessly thrust into waggons merely intended for inanimate goods or the brute creation. A small compartment containing two benches, is according to the published rules of the Railway, meant to accommodate eight passengers and in long journeys where women and children have to travel, even this maximum number causes great inconvenience and especially in hot weather. But if that number is exceeded, and passengers pushed within and made to stand in waggons closed on all sides, the misery of the temporary inmates may be better imagined than described. This wretched scene we have ourselves seen many a time. The South Indian Railway runs through a thickly populated tract. On its road lie some of the most renowned centres of pilgrimage in South India, like Conjeeveram, Chidambaram, Kumbakonam, Seerangam and Madura. The carrying power of the Company is sometimes sorely taxed and though a single year's experience must suffice to set them right and forewarn them to have ready additional carriages, the gentlemen who manage and direct the Company's affairs have failed to profit by the lessons of years and the lower class passengers are as badly off as ever. Nor are the Company happy in their selection of subordinate officers. Boys who could more becomingly grace the school-room instead of the Railway platforms are indiscriminately employed and illiterate and ill-bred men who conceal a thousand drawbacks within their exotic costume are employed in view to a false and illusory economy. And the result is the passengers are insulted and ill treated in all imaginable ways. The Railway authorities have a strange way of disposing of the complaints made to them against the conduct of these employes. Our contemporary of the *Standard* quotes a reply which runs thus: "Sir,—I questioned about the charge preferred against him, he admitted his fault. If he had spoken an untruth he would have been dismissed the service. I hope he will not give future occasion for similar complaint." This is leniency with a vengeance. The Intermediate Class of carriages which was introduced for the special comfort of middle class Natives has not shown improvement. At the time of its introduction we remarked that the carriage was not built with a due regard to the convenience of the passengers and that the benches were too narrow. Originally the number fixed for a compartment of a carriage was 13 and now it has suddenly been increased to 16 and always the supply of carriages runs short of the demand. Numerous are the instances where numbers of passengers have been left behind for want of carriages after purchasing tickets, much to their annoyance and discomfort. Those beneficent measures suggested by the Government of Lord Ripon with regard to Railway improvement yet remain a dead letter. The South Indian Railway has had generally a name for paying its servants too low and being rather niggardly in expenditure and now when it adds to these drawbacks a want of respect for the reasonable conveniences of the passengers, it needs the intervention of a higher authority, and as Lord Connemara is already said to have showed disgust in connection with certain defects he personally noticed in the Madras Railway, we hope Government would call the attention of the Agent and Manager of the South Indian Railway to the necessity of adopting a better system of management.

THE SOCIAL QUESTION

Babu Amrita Lal Roy, who had lived amongst the "civilized" nations of both the *Continents for several years* and has had opportunities of studying both sides of the question, thus writes about the social question in his paper, *Hope*:—We say that the cases of rebellious wifehood in Europe are the natural growth of prevailing system adversely and from personal knowledge. They are at any rate the fruits of the idea which underlies that system, namely, the pursuit of personal happiness. The desire of personal gratification is so paramount in the mind of both wooer and wooed that in the large number of cases it succeeds in completely killing off the noble ideal of marriage, namely, self-consecration to the service of family and society. But that is by no means the worst. The desire of self gratification, like all other desires, goes on increasing by enjoyment, and like all carnal desires, ends in never gratifying itself. And couples who began with cooing and billing like veritable turtledoves and, not seldom, the one a termagant, the other a bully. It has been remarked by an English wit, Sydney Smith if we remember a right, that if all the marriages in England were arranged by the Lord-Chancellor, they would run a good chance of turning out at least as happy as they are at present. In America where the idea of individual liberty and personal gratification is without a bridle, the number of unhappy marriages is largest of any country in the world. The experience of Hindus who have resided in England ought to be of special value upon this question. We believe we state a general truth that not one of those who were married before they went abroad, found reason, during their English sojourn, to wish that they had been left free to choose for themselves. In the circle of our personal acquaintance, which is as large as that of any body else, not one of them has ever thought of quarrelling with his father's choice, and considering that they include some of the most intelligent and aspiring of our countrymen, it is not a little strange that not one of them is to be found in the ranks of the clamourers for this new-fangled "social reform," unless we include Mr Chandravarkar, of the Bombay *India Prakash*, whose stay in England lasted—only ten weeks!

THE QUESTION OF CONSENT

The *Indian Christian Herald*:—"The fact of one being a human being does not carry with it the conviction that he has the right of making a choice in the most important concerns of his life. Admittedly a human being is given no choice in the selection of his parents or his brothers, sisters and other relations and yet who will deny that these relations over which he has no control affect most vitally his happiness on earth. Again is not education one of the most important concerns in the life of a human being, but who ever contends that he should be kept uneducated until he could make a choice, and that the father had no absolute right to regulate his studies. But the anomaly does not end here. You do not think that a human being until the age of 18 is capable of making a proper choice even in respect of a small trinket and therefore you always appoint a guardian with absolute power to act for him but at the same time you hold that a girl of 15 or 16 is capable of choosing her husband and you allow her the right to deprive of her person, at that tender age irrevocably. Where is your consistency? What becomes of your keen sense of justice? Perhaps you would say,—there should be no marriage until the parties had arrived at the age of discretion? But what right have you to deprive a human being of his right to gratify those desires which nature has given him? The mango plant blossoms and brings forth fruits when its time comes, the young cow brings forth its brethern at the proper time but the woman you say must wait until she arrived at the age of discretion! Surely this is unnatural. The Hindu legislator steers clear of this unnaturalness and other anomalies, by ordaining marriage for a girl at the age of puberty and appointing a guardian to protect her interests."

On the above subject the Amrita Bazar Patrika remarks that many other things could be adduced in support of this view. The several millions of soldiers in the Continent of Europe amongst the most "civilized" nations were enlisted without their wishes being consulted. But we can point out another instance, which will show the folly of this plea of consent. If girl-wives ought to have a right to desert their husbands when they had grown to womanhood, why should not adopted sons, who are adopted in their very infancy, should have the same liberty of disowning the adoption? If such a permission is given to the wives the *permission must be given to adopted sons also*, and if that is done Hindusim will be destroyed!"

DEFERRED TELEGRAMS.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*:—Why will the *Telegraph Department persist* in posting all "deferred" messages without any regard to the time of the receipt by the office of destination? The inconvenience to the public is an admitted evil, and the result of a strict adherence to the rule which ordains it should be abbreviation of the receipts of the *Department under this head*. The usual practice of the different offices, and of the best worked stations in particular, was to send out "deferred" messages with the first ordinary message that had to be delivered in the same locality or neighbourhood. The despatchers of "deferred" messages took their chance, and in nine cases out of ten their delivery was almost as prompt as of the messages sent at the higher rate of charge. Thus more messages were despatched on the chance than is done now, when, as we are informed, the obnoxious rule is strictly carried out. In large cities the more generous system did not overwork the delivery peons, and in the small stations a delivery peon has ample time for that popular amusement which Tommy Atkins has named "bunk." We do not contend that people who send "deferred" messages should not be made to realize the difference between the two classes of messages, but *a public body ought to decline to serve* the public on easier terms when this can be done without any additional inconvenience to the public servants. We hope this view will be taken of the matter, whenever the public can have their "deferred" messages delivered as ordinary ones without any additional burden on the public service. In the Postal Department also, the public should be *allowed to use the Post Office Van* in the trains and the Railway Station Post Offices, for the posting of late letters even though the liberty did cost a few rupees more to the Postal Department. In both cases the expansion of business would in a very short time more than repay the small additional cost, *which the indulgence would email on the* Department concerned.

THE CHILD MARRIAGE CONTROVERSY

The Calcutta correspondent of the Behar Herald says:—"The child marriage controversy has greatly excited the educated portion of the Calcutta community. Babu Bepin Chunder Pal delivered a lecture on the subject, in reply to Babu Joy Gossinda Shome, on Friday last at the City College, under *the auspices of the Students' Association*. The lecture was a very learned one, full of facts and figures, but the effect of it was marred by the unruly and discreditable conduct of a portion of the audience. The conduct of the President, Babu Surendra Nath Banerji who was laughing and talking all along *with Babu Kally Charan Banerji, who sat* by his side on the platform did much to encourage the misbehaving audience. The consideration of the question of child-marriage has been rendered difficult by the raising of a number of irrelevent side issues. The two points to be considered are (1) Is marriage below the age of puberty good, and (2) should parents have a control over the marriage of *their children*. As *regards the first point*, a great misapprehension seems to exist regarding *the meaning of the expression* early marriage. No opponent of child marriage advocates, I believe, marriage at an advanced age. What is insisted upon is that boys and girls should not be married till they attain their youthful age and so long as the bride groom is not able to earn a decent livelihood. *Marriage of little girls with boys scarcely out* of their teens, and unable to support themselves cannot but be admitted to be an evil. Will our countrymen lay aside for a moment the heat and difficulty engendered by this controversy, and calmly ponder over the consequences of a youngman of 25 or 26 being burdened with a wife and a number of children in these days of a hard struggle for existence? Does not the monstrous system which makes such a thing possible effectually root out from the minds of our youngmen all *moral and religious sentiment*, by leaving them no time for the cultivation of those consequences of their constant struggle with poverty, and make the hope of the regeneration of this country an empty dream? It should be distinctly understood that no *enjoyment* of political privileges is possible unless we are freed from the bondage of old social institutions unsuited to the requirements of the present age, which are eating like cankers *into the very hearts of the Indian people*. Political freedom of a people socially slaves is an absurdity. It has been urged that child marriage keeps the character of youngmen and young girls pure. I wonder that instead of looking upon such a safety value conception of marriage as loathsome and degrading, the advocates of child-marriage should have so far forgot themselves as to advance it as an argument *in their favour! Is not this* inconsistent with the much vaunted religious basis of Hindu marriage? Are those who regard marriage as an indispensable condition of leading a pure life prepared to question the character of the bulk of the young Hindu Widow of this country? I have something *to say in regard to the question of parental* control over marriage which I reserve for my next."

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A NATIVE PRINCE

The *Advocate of India*:—A dispute that has long been pending between the reigning Chief of Pathana and his younger brother, Kanur Shri Samatsinjee, has at last culminated in a law suit, instituted for the recovery of *eleven lakhs of rupees, alleged to belong to* the Durbar. The facts of the case have long formed the subject of discussion in this city where the defendant his, until recently, been a temporary resident. The trial is proceeding before Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Judicial Assistant Political Agent, at Rajkote, and the parties concerned are the Chief of Pathana, as plaintiff and his brother Samatsinjee, as defendant. The evidence that has so far been taken tend to the court by plaintiff goes to show that in recent years a bitter enmity existed between the present Thakore and his father, Shri Soorsinjee, so pronounced, indeed, was the feeling that the latter *was desirous to divert the succession to his* younger son, the present defendant, and the eldest had *from Pathana in favour of his life*. The Thakore was actually engaged in Poona in endeavouring to obtain the sanction of the Government to his proposal, that his younger son should succeed him as ruler of Pathana when he died, about the end of 188. His Highness was however succeeded by the oldest son a month latter. At the time the treasury was supposed to contain some eighty lakhs of rupees, and, besides this large accumulation of wealth, it was known that the younger son had in his possession other thirteen lakhs which he said had been presented to him from the State coffers by his father. In the belief that he was himself a very rich man the elder brother, sorely against his will, was induced to accept this explanation, and by a formal deed, allow Samatsinjee to retain possession of the thirteen lakhs of rupees. Having cured this *satisfactory settlement*, the younger prince promptly removed his treasure out of harm's way. The wisdom of this precaution was soon apparent. An examination of the exchequer did not disclose the eighty lakhs of rupees which the late Chief was said to have left behind him. There was probably not *more than a quarter of that sum. Simultaneously*, it was discovered that the State account books only showed that a sum of two lakhs of rupees had been given by the late Chief to his younger son, as interest on some loans that had been made to him. Samatsinjee was therefore called on to refund eleven *lakhs of rupees. He did nothing of the kind*. He sought refuge in Bombay, and spent several months very pleasantly in making himself acquainted with our leading citizens. This continuing resulted in an appeal to the Government, who directed that a civil suit should be instituted. This was done two months ago, and the case is now in hearing. Samatsinjee denies that he illegally took any money from the state treasury. The thirteen lakhs of rupees which he sent out of Pathana were, he insists, voluntary gifts made to his father to himself and his family at different periods, in the desire to make suitable provision for him in the event of the elder brother succeeding to the Chief ship.

MR HERBERT GLADSTONE ON THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

The July number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains an article headed "A first visit to India" by Mr Herbert Gladstone, the son of the Ex Premier of England, who visited India in December last. Speaking of the *Indian National Congress he says*:—

That there should be much nervousness and caution on the great question of throwing open responsible posts to natives is natural enough. But in view of the stimulus which *has recently been given to political agitation* and combination, there is more danger that inevitable concessions will come too slowly than too quickly. The Congress held last December at Calcutta possesses a significance of the first importance. The Tory Anglo Indian press affected to treat it with contempt, and the London *Times* followed suit with its usual lordly indifference to facts. But it is clear that direct interest in politics and public affairs is rapidly spreading throughout India, and whatever criticism may be levelled at the characters and professions of the delegates attending the Congress, yet it must be acknowledged that there was a combination of earnestness, moderation and ability which should entitle the opinions expressed to a fair and full consideration. In numbers and in its representative character the Congress of 1886 was a distinct advance on that held in Bombay in 1885, and in all probability it is an institution which will continue to grow in importance. A short sighted attempt was *made to discredit the assembly* on the ground that it did not represent the Mahomedans. It is true that there were but thirty-three Mahommedan delegates present, whereas their numerical proportion would have been nearly 100. But this was due partly to the more backward education of the Mahommedans generally, and *partly to the abstention* of their leaders in Calcutta through a mistaken belief that the delegates of the Congress constituted a want of confidence in the Government. It may, moreover, fairly be said that apart from their own special delegates, large numbers of the Mahomedans in various *parts of India were distinctly represented* by Hindoos. As education spreads the constituencies of the delegates will grow in size and importance. At present, of course it is difficult to form an opinion as to how deep the representation goes. No doubt tens of millions were unaware of the existence of the *Congress, but the fact that 100 men assembled*, and are annually to assemble, at a considerable cost of money, time, and convenience, from all parts of India to consider the political situation, and to determine upon common action in regard to it, marks an epoch in the history of India, and notwithstanding the characteristic sneers of the *Times* it will not be overlooked by the Indian Government.

Whatever may be their faults the educated natives of India seem to have a very clear and accurate perception of the position. They have been brought to the front and so to speak created by the English Government. They know that they cannot and not that Government intends from having any wish to do so, *they see that their interests for the* most part are bound up with it. As the inhabitants of the country they wish to profit by it as much as possible. No Indian minded man can quarrel with this aspiration, but he will admit, on the contrary, that subject to the absolute necessity of having an executive and judiciary throughout the country upon which complete reliance may be put, it is the duty of *England to* take every possible advantage of the efficient services of natives, and by a constant intermingling of European and Native interests to aid largely to the stability of the social and political fabric. The resolutions adopted by the Congress *were denounced* as revolutionary and absurd. No doubt *it would be impossible* in the present state of things for any Government to accept them. But they are valuable as a trustworthy indication of the *honest* wishes of those who have every right to take part in the public work of the country, and it is in their direction that the Government as it sees its way will have to work. *The natives of India, like* most people can be satisfied with very little provided the little is given ungrudgingly and with a generous appreciation of the motives with which it is sought. The episode of the Ilbert Bill shows very plainly that if the hearts of the Indian people are touched and they become conscious of single minded sympathy extended to them and to their aims, *they are scarcely any bounds to their gratitude* and unswerving loyalty. Lord Ripon's name is loved throughout India wherever any knowledge of current affairs extends, and if part of this feeling is due to a belief that Lord Ripon was in opposition to the Europeans in India, yet the latter have in a considerable *measure themselves to thank for this*, on account of the somewhat exasperating mixture of fear and contempt which they sometimes manifest towards the natives.

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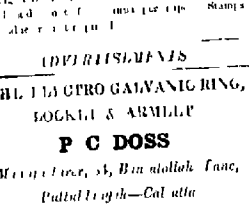

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Constantinople, 31st July—Bulgaria has intimated to the Porte that, failing an early decision on the part of the latter regarding the election of Prince Ferdinand, she will consider silence as a refusal to recognize the election, and will proceed to settle the matter herself

It is reported that the Porte will propose that a conference of the Powers be held to consider the question of the election

It is also stated that the Sultan has undertaken to endeavour to induce the Bulgarians to accept a candidate to be nominated by Russia

Paris, 2nd August—A Circular Note has been issued by M Flourens, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he denies that the French opposition to the Egyptian Convention was in any way due to a feeling of hostility against the British policy. On the contrary, he says, they had always desired the success of the Anglo Turkish negotiations. France opposed the Convention, firstly, on behalf of French interests, which were jeopardised, is the Minister, which would gravely compromised by the Sultan virtually abandoning the sovereignty of Egypt, and secondly, because no date was fixed for the evacuation of the country by the British troops. However, should negotiations with Constantinople be renewed, it would be an easy matter to avoid these obstacles, and France would then readily support any proposals coming from the English Government

London, 4th August—The Irish Land Bill has passed through the Committee of the House of Commons

The Duke of Connaught returns to India by the mail leaving Brindisi on the 22nd August.

Rome 3rd August—Ten thousand Italian troops have been ordered to proceed at once to Massowah

Gibraltar, 3rd August—Zobehr Pasha has been released after signing a guarantee of good behaviour

Bombay, 4th August—The *Bombay Gazette's* special London correspondent writes with regard to the Cambay Case, that Mr. Wilson has been acquitted, and that he has resigned the service

London, 5th August—Replying to a question in the House of Commons, last night, Sir James Fergusson stated that Afghanistan cedes to Russian territory between the Kushk and Murghab to the extent of 825 square miles, receiving in exchange from Russia a tract of country measuring 770 square miles in the district of Khoja Saleh. In point of actual value, the advantage is on the side of Afghanistan

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY AUGUST 8, 1887

THE MILITARY TRAGEDY

We entirely concur with our contemporary, the Bangalore Spectator, that the Military tragedy of last week, in the 12th Madras Infantry lines, calls for a strict and searching enquiry On the night of Monday last, a little after 8 o'Clock, while Subadar Abdul Gaffer, 12th M I, was holding roll call at the junction of Cunningham and Railway feeder roads, Jemadar Ajutant Kondiah, of the same Regiment, who just previously had been conversing with the Subadar about the tug of war which was to come off the following day at the Gymkhana sports, *shot* him dead with a revolver He fired three shots, the last only taking effect *According to* their own admissions at the Inquest, every Native Commissioner and non Commissioned officer and man on the spot bolted like mad men, excepting one Subadar, who was suffering from some pain in his leg, and could not run Kondiah, mistaking this man for another against whom he had a grievance fired at but missed him and the latter, *too*, managed to hobble the legs to run Kondiah then fled into an other Subadar's quarters, and then running into his house in the lines, barricaded himself in A strong guard of his Regiment surrounded his quarters, and called upon him to surrender himself, but he held them at defiance, and threatened to shoot the first man who ventured to enter his place The man held his position the whole night and at 9 A M, the following day, threw a note over the wall, addressed to the General commanding the Division, *entreating* him to come and receive a statement he had to make, and to bring "a Civil Magistrate and the Penal Code Regulation" with him At 11 A M, he threw over another note, addressed to the Assistant Adjutant General Neither of these notes was heeded. At 12 noon Kondiah shot his young and handsome wife, *at her own request*, and at 1 15 P M, himself, after letting his man and her two children out of the house Previous to shooting himself Kondiah told the Havildar of the guard to take down the *names of certain native* commissioned and non-commissioned officers, whom he wished to be arrested, and on being asked why, replied that if a certain Private of the Regiment was flogged he would divulge everything All these facts are most significant Why should Kondiah have laid such stress, in his letter to the General, upon the latter *bringing the "Civil Magistrate"* with him? He must have had some reason for the request, and undoubtedly some strong motive for the murder All the talk about a "squabble" he had with the deceased Subadar at Mandidy about a Burmese woman living at the bottom of it, is simple moon shine In his letter to the *General he clearly states that certain men* were molesting his wife, and her brave, heroic, and faithful conduct in insisting upon his killing her before he took his own life, demonstrates beyond doubt the fact that she dreaded surviving him Why was not the Civil Magistrate asked to come and take the man's statement? There was little or no risk, *for the Magistrate* could have remained outside within earshot, and properly guarded while the man made his statement Then again, has any investigation been made into Kondiah's reference to certain men in his Regiment? The supineness of the military authorities throughout this affair is subject of general *gossip. It is believed that they* shirked an enquiry—that they preferred not taking down Kondiah's statement, or why did they not take steps to *get it from him*? Then again, how did they come to allow one man to defy a whole Regiment, hold them at bay with simply a revolver and sword, take his wife's and his own life with in a few paces of the guard surrounding his place? The spectacle round Kondiah's house on that memorable Tuesday was a *humiliating one* No sooner would Kondiah shake the door from inside, or make a stir as if coming out, than the guard armed with rifles and fixed bayonets, and carrying full ammunition in their hands, would run to a respectful distance and then take up positions about the place in skirmishing order Had Kondiah run *amuck, there was none to be feared by the* immense crowd assembled, from the rifles of the guard flying after him, than from his revolver That Kondiah was in his right senses, and had no wish to hurt anyone than those who he said had wronged *or* tried to wrong him and his is perfectly clear, for half he opened the little window *of his quarters looking towards Cunningham* Road and fired into the crowd of two or three thousand people assembled he would have committed terrible execution

It is not possible to exaggerate the effect *that Kondiah's during will have upon the* men in his regiment, who no doubt revere the man as a hero who could defy the whole Military of the Station, and then, after committing two murders, escape the gallows by taking his life with his own hands The example, to say the least, is a most dangerous one *this is the second murder committed in* the same Regiment within two years, the last having been in 1885 when Private *Ramkrishnah shot the Jemadar Adjutant* and Drill Havildar Bangalore is becoming notorious for such tragedies Are the Military going to keep quiet under all the circumstances, or are we to have a strict and independent enquiry?

INDIANS IN PARLIAMENT

The plucky attempts made at the last two Parliamentary elections in England, by Mr Lal Mohan Ghose and two other natives of India, to be returned as members of the House of Commons, are deserving *of all praise*, and are *holding signs of a* desire on the part of the people of this country to assert their rights and privileges as fellow subjects of Englishmen *That*, however, the Indian candidates failed in attaining their object is not to be wondered at, and all reasonable, right thinking men *might* have foreseen the result, which does *not*, in the sum, detract from the merit of the attempt, for the broad fact has been demonstrated that the natives of India claim their right to be treated on an equality with Englishmen We have said that the failure of the Indian candidates is not to be wondered at, and we will show the reason That a native of *India, possessing the necessary qualifications* of income, nationality, &c, is as eligible for election as a member of Parliament as any Englishman, no one of common sense would dare to deny But how would *he recommend himself to the suffrages* of the English voters? Mr Lal Mohan and his brother Indian candidates had nothing to command the sympathies of the English constituents they sought to win over to their side Their domicile was in India, their interests all centred here, and there was nothing in common between them and *the electors of the borough or cities they* contested. They went to England for the mere purpose of securing seats in Parliament, and if they had attained their object they would as much have represented their English constituents as we would. To all practical intents and purposes the Indian members would have represented the Indian *nation, and Indian interests* So at least would the English people think How then could it be expected that an English constituency would return an Indian candidate, who had no "touch" with them? *Coming before them as a perfect stranger* an alien in nationality, religion, and locale, how could they be expected to return such a man as a representative of their interests in the great national assembly? Fancy *Mr Lal Mohan haranguing the House on* Church disestablishment, the "deceased wife's sister's bill," and similar knotty problems peculiar to Englishmen and Christians, on which they have most decided opinions. Then there would be many political and local questions which a native of India could not be expected to understand and tackle, save after a protracted residence in England, and constant study of them That the Indian candidates secured as many votes as they did (defeated though they were) resounds immensely, both to the powerful *efficacy of their appeal to the English electors*, and to the liberal minded spirit displayed by the latter But what we would urge is, that if natives of India are to be returned to Parliament (which we hope they will be, before long), it must be in their legitimate capacity as representatives of India There must be no sentimentality, no "*make believe*" about it They should claim and press their rights to be represented in the English Parliament, unless, indeed, they are allowed to assembly of their own, as in the cases of the English colonies *of Australia, Africa, and Canada Then* they would be in their proper element, and might fairly calculate on an attentive hearing The claim is a perfectly reasonable one, and we are only surprised that past Liberal Governments have not recognised it The native subjects in India of the French settlements exercise the right of returning their own representatives to the Chamber of Deputies in Paris the Capital of the Republic, and though *they have hitherto always* returned Frenchmen, we believe they may, if they choose, return one of their own nationality Why then should an English Government, who boast of the liberties of *the subjects of the Empire*, withold what Government with a much less general liberal policy concedes? Each Presidency *in India, nay, even the Native dependent* States, should be entitled to return a certain number of representatives, who should be allowed to vote at least in all questions affecting India and its interests We have every confidence that this very desirable result will be brought about in time if properly, consistently, and persistently agitated

But till the Natives of India can secure the grand privilege we are treating of, they might in the meantime secure at least a better representation in the Legislative Councils of the country At present the non official members of the various Legislative Councils are nominated by Government Hence care is taken that men of an independent spirit, and a leaning to public interests, are not appointed The people should have a right of appointing their own members to the Legislative Councils, and only then will they be adequately represented The present non official representation in the Legislative Councils in India is a hollow farce and mockery the members being mere dummies and tools of the Government It is time that the Natives of India demanded their right to have a big slice from the administration *of the country, and if they agitate for it in* the proper way they are sure to get it

"THE RAILWAY TIMES"

We have to acknowledge receipt of the *first number of the Railway Times*, published at Bangalore bi monthly A journal such as the one before us certainly deserves the hearty support of all Railway men for it aims to keep Railway interests in Southern India steadily before the Government and public Railway men are in a very anomalous position They are not (except in State Railways) under Government supervision and control, but on the other hand have over so many masters to serve, many *of them of a most despotic character*, and from whose acts and decisions there is practically no appeal It is not too much to say that the Railway service in India is the most unpopular of any A journal, *therefore, as we have said*, which advocates the interests of Railway employes should be warmly supported by the latter, and we hope that this will be the case with the *Railway Times* The first number is very well got up, and if it is maintained on the same footing cannot but recommend itself Besides the usual introductory article on *"Ourselves," setting forth the* aims and policy of the paper, there is a very well digested one on "Railway Fencing," pointing out the unprotected state of the Mysore Railway lines, which leads to numbers of accidents. There is a short article on "Third class Passenger" traffic—a subject deserving of *much consideration, for it is that class* which forms the bulk of the passenger traffic on Indian Railways, and it is the most neglected The articles on "Anonymous Petitions," "Selection of Railway Servants," and the "*Mysore State Railway*," are all well considered, and the News, Notes, &c, well got up and interesting We have no hesitation in recommending the *Railway Times* to the public, particularly to Railway men

THE BIBLE IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

We would draw the attention of our *readers to the extracts from the Record*, on the above subject, in another column, and invite the opinions of Christians and non-Christians on the same We hope to have something to say on it in a future issue

Occasional Notes

The new Afghan ruler of Khost appointed by the Amir is Sirdar Hashim Khan, son of Mahomed Azim Khan

Cholera has broken out close to Hissar, in the Karnal district Out of 27 seizures only 11 deaths have occurred

The Viceroy has agreed to the Nizam's proposal to raise Colonel Marshall's pay to 1000 Government rupees a month in consideration of the services he has rendered to the State during the last four months

Among other absurd rumours current in the Rawalpindi bazar, is one to the effect that Dhuleep Singh has marched thirty miles into Afghan territory, with five thousand troops, and that Government has borrowed two lakhs to fight the Russians *at once*

As the system of frontier railways has been so far completed that the journey even to the Khyber Aimen can be easily made, it is likely that the Viceroy will pay his deferred trip to the North-West frontier this autumn, but the plan for the annual tour has not yet been decided upon

The Government of India has reissued the rules regarding the receipt of testimonials and addresses by public servants and draw the renewed attention of the Local Governments to them, impressing upon all once more the duty of exact obedience to these regulations The Government views with displeasure all manifestations even in cases of a doubtful character, which following immediately upon retirement

The Nizam received Nawab Asman Jah in private audience on Monday evening at 7 P M, when the latter presented his nazars on return and on appointment to the Ministership The nazars consisted of 27 gold mohurs, 10 Jubilee double sovereigns 210 Jubilee Rupees The Nizam afterwards had a private interview with his Secretary, Colonel Marshall, and then summoned the Minister and conversed with him for about half an hour

From a London telegram to the *Times of India*, we learn that the *Times* states that under the agreement which has just been signed between Russia and England, regarding the demarcation of the Afghan Boundary the Russian frontier is now eighteen miles near Herat The Russians acquire twelve hundred and twenty square miles of excellent pasture land, while the Ameer gains forty square miles of similar territory at Khoja Saleh

Railway Consignments—The question of the legality of a Railway Administration imposing upon consignors on long packages and to contain valuable articles, for despatch by rail, prior to their being insured, *is at present engaging the attention of* Government, and the Railway Companies in this Presidency have been requested to state whether the existing practice in this matter is of sufficient importance as to justify a change in the law as it stands at present.

A Decision was recently given by the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, in a case of libel in which Police Sub Inspector Dhyal, the City Kotwal, charged Moulvie Murid Ali, the editor of the *Inqapalana Gazette*, with defaming him. The defamation complained of was contained in an article published on the 14th May, which purported to have been copied from a Delhi paper In this article it was stated that the Kotwal had, while taking charge of the unclaimed property of a de-

cossed Mahajan, was appropriated a bag of coin. The statement was unfounded, and Murad Ali was sentenced by Mr. Bayley, the Assistant Commissioner, to pay a fine of Rs. 600, or, in default, undergo six months' imprisonment.

The Bengal Nagpur Railway will, says the *Pioneer*, not only provide a more direct railway route between Bombay and Calcutta than hitherto exists, but it will justify the laying of a new telegraph line between those two ports. The Government have already a line as far as Bilaspur on the Nagpur side, and they will complete the connection to Assansole along the track which the railway will take. By the use of copper wire direct signalling between Calcutta and Bombay will no doubt be rendered possible and with the largely increasing telegraphic traffic between the two places, this will be a great gain to the mercantile world. The Telegraph Department will put upon their posts such wires as the Railway Company require, the latter paying an annual rent for them.

General Ghansuddin, who was in command of three battalions of the Amir's troops at Herat, was found to be for a long time in treasonably correspondence with Sikandar Khan, who is assumed to be at Pengdeh. The General who was prohibited from holding communication with Sikandar Khan, protested his innocence and stated his willingness to be blown from a gun if a single letter of his could be produced against him. Subsequently the Commander in chief obtained possession of several letters in the General Ghansuddin's under arrest to Kabul, where he was confronted with his own writing and thrown into prison, and, it is rumoured, put to death. Mir Ahmed Khan of Logar, a relation of General Ghansuddin was also arrested and thrown into prison.

Local and Provincial.

Nuddibidoo Criminal Sessions.—The next Criminal Sessions of the Nuddibidoo Division will commence this day. Mr. C. J. Plumer, Chief Justice, will, we believe, preside.

Public Works.—The large tank at Soolegeri has overflowed and the surplus waters fall into the Pungbhadra. During the rains the passage over the Shemogah road are put to great inconvenience, and the Government has sanctioned the construction of a bridge at an estimated cost of 30,000 rupees. The work is in charge of Mr. Oliver Burr.—S

Event Sports.—The mounted sports of the Bangalore Royal Lancers come off on Monday and Tuesday next. On the first day there was Bible Correlation and Lance at Agram, and on Tuesday sports and assault at arms at the Gymkhana ground. The whole meeting was very interesting, but the second day's proceedings were somewhat marred by the Military tragedy of that day and the night before.

The Pettah Dispensary.—At last this establishment is to be amalgamated with the St. Martha's Hospital. The Maharajah accompanied by his Secretary, and the Durbar Surgeon, Dr. McGann visited the Lunatic Asylum and this Dispensary on the 1st instant, when His Highness remarked that the transfer may be effected, and in reply the Surgeon said that it would be done so, after the Dewan pays the institution a visit.—*E. M.*

The Horticultural Show.—Bangalore has reason to be proud of its wealth in flowers and fruits, in which natural store it has not its equal from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. The bi-annual Horticultural Show at the Lal Bagh, is one of the biggest events of the year, and always attracts great crowds of spectators. The attendance at the Show on Wednesday last was larger than any we have ever seen, a great many strangers, who were here for the Races being among the spectators. Nor were they disappointed, for the exhibits were magnificent. The best exhibits were those shown by Dr. Dobson, Mr. Howetson, and Mr. Gibson, in flowers, while the vegetables and fruits were fairly good, but not up to the usual mark.

Octroi.—Only a few issues back the *Spectator* had to notice the anomaly of Octroi being done away with in the C and M Station and its retention in the Pettah. We are told that another question has lately sprung up. A party residing in the Fort of Bangalore happened to take some betel leaves from the Cantonment, which were intended purely for household consumption. The excise officers pounced upon him, when he argued that the leaves were being taken to his residence in the Fort, and that as that locality was under the same administration as that of the Assigned Tract, he was not liable to Octroi. The Question has been referred to the Vice President of the Pettah Municipality, by whom the point is to be submitted for the orders of Government. The best plan seems to be to do away with the tax in the Pettah Municipality also.

The Amrut Mahal Department.—Since the resumption of the province the supervision and maintenance of this department has been taken over by the Mysore Durbar, cattle being supplied to the Madras Government annually on payment. The total number of cattle in the Amrut Mahal at the end of the official year 1885-86 was 12,500 which, added to the births of the year, gave a total of 15,000, of which 780 died, and 2,550 were sold, leaving a balance of 11,670 at the end of March 1887. The number sold during this year was nearly double the number sold in 1885-86 and realized nearly Rs. 70,000, of which Rs. 20,000 was paid by the Madras Government for 400 steers supplied for the use of the Commissariat and Transport Departments. Up to the end of 1886-87 the expenditure on the Amrut Mahal has been about Rs. 164,000 and the Receipts Rs. 275,000 being about Rs. 111,000 to profit. The Madras Government having recently intimated that their requisition per annum will be only 200 steers for the future, it has been considered necessary to reduce the number of herds of cattle and the officer in charge of the Department is working the problem out.—E. M.

General Summary.

The Controller General of Bengal.—Mr. H. L. Gregory, C. S. Accountant General of Madras has been appointed to act as Controller-General of Bengal, vice Mr. Macleod, Wednesday evening last. Mr. W. Donald is to act as Accountant General of Madras during Mr. Gregory's absence.

His Excellency the Nawab Bahadur Dowlah Bahadur, the only surviving Minister of Kurnool, left on the 29th July for his native place, intending the submission of his petition to Government, the last instance, instead of His Highness, to whom all papers were submitted direct during the interim.—D. P.

The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.—Colonel C. J. Smith, the Consulting Engineer for Railways, is expected to arrive in Secunderabad on Thursday next to inspect H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway. The Railway officials will go to the Wali Station on Thursday morning to meet Colonel Smith and will accompany him to Secunderabad. The Locomotive Staff have been busily engaged for the past fortnight in attending to the coolers and other necessary works.

Extracts.

THE VICEROY ON THE BURMAH POLICE

Simla, *27th July*.—The following is the full text of the Viceroy's remarks to day on the Bill for the Regulation of the Military Police in Burmah.—"Before putting these amendments, I should be glad to take the opportunity which we get, I have not had of expressing on behalf of my colleagues in the Government of India, the great satisfaction with which we have observed the manner in which the Indian Military Police of Burmah have discharged their difficult and arduous duties from the date that they were despatched to that country. Although from time to time the Government of India, through the Home Department, has conveyed to the officers, European and native, of that corps various indications of their approval, I do not think that any very formal recognition of their services has as yet been made. There is no doubt that the duties which have fallen to their share have been as arduous, as dangerous and as trying to their health as those to which the Military Forces of Her Majesty in Burmah have been exposed and both in regard to the physical courage and patience which they have displayed, and to their discipline and obedience to command, they have in no degree fallen behind the other police forces of India, indeed, on several occasions the Military Police of Burmah have distinguished themselves, in a very remarkable manner, and on more than one occasion individual native officers have shown extraordinary bravery and enterprise. "I entirely agree with the observations which have fallen from my hon'ble colleague, Mr. Peile, that it is the most essential importance that this force should be worked up to a very high level of military discipline. We must remember that it discharges its duties under very peculiar conditions, and that it is a force sent to Burmah for the purpose of maintaining the domestic peace of the country. But, at the same time, it is composed of men who are alien in race in religion and in language to the population amongst whom they exercise their duties, and consequently unless there is introduced into the force the bonds of a very strict military discipline, there might be a danger lest it should transgress the proper limits of police action. Thanks to the judicious and practical recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief when he was in Burmah and had an opportunity of observing both the defects as well as the good qualities of the force as it was then constituted, the Government of India, acting by his advice, was able to introduce into Upper Burmah those improvements and those special arrangements which, in consequence of their successful operation, my hon'ble colleague is now anxious to introduce into the force in Lower Burmah. It is satisfactory to think that the alterations about to be introduced into the organisation and composition of the force in Lower Burmah have successfully operated in the Upper Burmah Police Force."—*Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

DO INDIAN PRINCES PROFIT BY VISITING ENGLAND?

The *London Spectator*. It is the usual English opinion that the habit of travel must fit Indian Princes for a most beneficial one. Their own continent is the most secluded and separate region of the world. The Princes, it is argued, must gain by increased knowledge and experience, by contact with English statesmen and ruling minds, and by the observation of a civilisation so vastly superior to their own. They must, too, perceive, as they never perceived before, the width of the base upon which English power rests, the multitude of the people, their immense activities in science, and, above all, the high element of intellect and moral power. What can a native hope for from rebellion, if he has seen the Duke? To be lost in London must impress a man accustomed to be lost in his own State; and the Prince who has once realised the greatness of the English capital is pretty certain not to rebel. The kindly treatment, too, that he receives must, it is said, influence him favourably towards the English people, all the more because their civility must be such an improvement on the *hoi polloi*, and even barbarous, of India in civilisation. All these ideas are primâ facie sound, and there can be no doubt that with some of the older Indian minds these results are actually produced. Jung Bahadoor, Regent of Nepaul, went back to his hill ranges carrying that resistance to the British was impossible, and subsequently kept the Durbar of Hyderabad faithful during the great Mutiny by pledging that he had lived in London and his audience had not. Occasionally, too, a Prince, usually of the minor order, is exceedingly affected by his travels, becomes a cosmopolitan gentleman, and startles the British officials who come in contact with him by the range of his knowledge and the width of his ideas. The results are not, however, in all cases so favourable, and we in some cases decidedly the other way, that the Anglo Indians who have really won native confidence shake their heads over the change. They point to the Prince and that Prince in whom English education has produced the worst results, enthralling him from his country men till he falls a helpless victim to caprice and to luxury, a confirmed drunkard, or another, or developing in him a contempt for his subjects and his household which makes of him a capricious tyrant. Lord Dufferin, who has great intellectual curiosity, has been once or twice started, it is said by evidence of a feeling in individual Princes not really differing from that entertained by some of the older tyrants of Italy towards their subjects, a feeling of which the root is intellectual antipathy. You can very easily neglect those you despise. On one occasion, indeed he felt compelled to visit the expression of this scorn by sharp social penalties, which, however, have not produced the expected educational result. Many of the Princes, again return from their travels less or less scared men. They have not appeared or felt European civilisation at all; on the contrary, contact with it has increased their sense of its disagreeableness. They are not crushed by it as savage chiefs are—they are too purely Aryan for that—but they are fretted by it, wearied to death with its endless restraints upon their free volition. They feel as men feel who, having lived in comparative nakedness, are compelled to put on European costume. The charm of life for Asiatic grandees is ease—ease from the absence of compulsion to do anything, the ease which was in Tennyson's mind when he wrote of the world in which "it was always afternoon;" and this ease is the one quality wanting to the life of Europe, and especially of England. Midhat Pasha, we remember, in a wonfully interesting interview is quoted in our columns, pointed to this ease as the attraction of Oriental life, and we are without it to a degree that, from habit, we hardly see. An Englishman unless asleep, is hardly ever free from an invisible compulsion, either from opinion, or custom, or habits ingrained into his very nature,—the habit, for instance, of considering time as of some importance. No Asiatic, unless under authority, ever allows himself to be fettered by considerations of time. About one-half of all Europeans who visit India or China pronounce them in their hearts detestable or ridiculous countries, and the proportion is nearly as large among the Indian Princes who visit Europe. They are often not nearly so much "impressed" as is imagined, especially in England. We do not show those soldiers, they are accustomed to multitudes, and our mechanical triumphs move them not at all. India can't be conquered with steam hammers, and no fit can make there the smallest difference. One of the most intelligent of their number recently declared that the one splendid sight he had seen in London was the Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall. The feats of the soldiers there had moved him to willing admiration. Even when they recognise the potential force so visible in England, it affects them, as Russia affects many English and German travellers, with a sense which is externally one of mere distaste, but internally one of angry dread. Then the Princes are often irritated here. The English around them are indifferent, critical, and in outward bearing, "presumptuous ones." No kindness can secure the deference to which they are accustomed in their own States, or even entirely little incidents which are sometimes taken for affronts. They naturally think more of themselves than Europe thinks of them, their comparative rank among each other is constantly, and, indeed, unavoidably misunderstood, and they sometimes return to India either embittered men, or so inflated that they become embittered on their return by their inevitable fall. There to a Prince for instance, present at this Jubilee who will return in certain disappointment and another who for a twelve-months will hardly know what his true place in life is, his head will be so "filled with wind." Intercourse with Europeans does not always produce liking for Europeans, and of all the chiefs of the Mutiny, Azimoollah Khan, who knew them best, slaughtered them most cruelly and unscrupulously. The author of the Well of Creeps-see London society through and through, and, indeed, advised that measure because he appreciated the English reverence for women. [?] It is not, moreover, found that the travelled Princes are reformers. They acquire very often too keen a sense of the magnitude of their task, and resign themselves to what is, with a half-cynical, half-incompetent despair.

The habit of travelling must continue, though it is checked a little by the extreme expensiveness to men who are plundered on every side for the curiosity so gratified is the most natural of instincts, but experienced Anglo Indians have not the hopes from it entertained by English philanthropists. Rather they will confess sometimes, in confidence, that Princes who have travelled remind them of the English nobles of the last century who had lived much abroad. Some of them came back refined, some also soured, and some hopelessly corrupted. A thorough disturbance of all mental habits, a sudden upset of all customary ways of looking at things, is not for all men necessarily beneficial process.

THE BIBLE IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

The Record—We print in another column a letter on this subject from a Hindu official in the territory of Mysore It is written from a non Christian standpoint, and advocates the introduction of the study of the Bible into the Government schools in India on purely literary and secular grounds The writer urges that an acquaintance with the simple diction of the Authorized Version would go far to correct the pedantic and inflated style of Parliament which is in vogue among the educated Hindus A knowledge of its contents is so essential to a proper understanding of the number less allusions to it which are to be found in the works of all the standard British authors Moreover, it is full of geographical and historical information respecting the ancient countries and nations of the East, which is to be acquired from no other sources The perusal of it would likewise dispel the false notions which are abroad in India respecting the nature of Christianity, and would explain to the people the conduct and motives of a Christian Government which at present they often misinterpret

It is extremely valuable to have an independent native opinion upon this deeply interesting, though very difficult, question We say difficult, because it would be affectation to ignore the fact that there is another side to it From the very highest Christian point of view the arguments of the Hindu are open to criticism Would it be right that a professedly Christian Government should allow that Book, which it regards as the Word of God, to be used in its schools as a mere exemplar of pure English diction, or as a manual of history and geography? Would not such conduct be irreverent in itself and tend to produce on our Indian fellow-subjects the impression that their rulers regarded the Bible as on a level with other standard works? No doubt it may be said in reply that it is better that the Bible should be put into their hands on a secular basis than not at all, and that, however low the motives for entering on its study, it may be trusted by its own spiritual force to bring conviction to the souls of its readers But irreverence, if such it be, cannot be justified on the ground of expediency

When we regard the question from the point of view of the Statesman, the difficulties are not diminished We have reason to know that the letter of the Hindu has been submitted to some of the highest Indian officials in this country—men of the deepest Christian tone and who take the warmest interest in the evangelization of India Their opinion is that it would be unwise to disturb the existing arrangement in the manner proposed, except upon a generally expressed desire of the Indians themselves The subject was carefully considered in 1854, when the existing educational system was settled Though the Bible is not taught in the Government schools, it is placed in the school libraries, and references to it in other works are explained to students who desire the information It is practically accessible in English and Urdu, and in Urdu in Roman characters, to all who desire to become acquainted with its contents The letter of the Hindu itself contains passages which indicate the amount of misunderstanding to which its introduction into the Government schools would give rise and the way in which the innovation would be seized upon by disloyal agitators to stir up disaffection against the Government on the ground that it was attempting to force Christianity upon the people

But while the way does not seem open for any immediate official action in the matter, the letter of the Hindu possesses the highest interest as indicating the extent to which the minds of the educated natives of India are being stirred with a desire to become acquainted, at any rate intellectually, with the system of our religion His proposal that a prize should be offered for an essay on the subject is well worthy of consideration If, however, it is entertained the utmost care ought to be taken that opinions on both sides of the question should be impartially invited The would-be competitors would be liable at once to jump to the conclusion that they were expected to advocate the introduction of the Bible into the schools, and would be tempted to write accordingly, irrespective of their own private opinion What is wanted is, that besides the ventilation of the subject by essays or otherwise, there should be a spontaneous and genuine movement among the Hindus in favour of the suggested change If a widespread desire for the change exists, let meetings be held and possibly an association formed for bringing it about The natives of India are ready enough to get up agitations and convene meetings on other matters which they regard as grievances If they make a stir on this question the Government will, no doubt, be ready enough to meet their wishes Without aiming at once at a general change throughout India, a local movement in a particular district for the study of the Bible in the Government schools would probably lead to classes being established, in which the scholars who so desired might obtain instruction in it We would suggest the adoption of this course to the writer of the letter which we publish If he could inaugurate it, he would be one of the greatest benefactors of his race The introduction of the study of the Bible as the consequence of such a movement would be free from all objection, and would be an unmixed boon to India The Government could by no possibility be accused of a desire to proselytize it acted simply in deference to the wishes of its heathen subjects Nor could it be fairly open to the charge of irreverence in respect of the secular study of the Bible in its schools, if that study was not a practice imitated by itself but a concession to the desires of the non Christian population for whose benefit the schools were established

THE BIBLE IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

The following letter, addressed some months ago to an old Indian civilian by a Hindu official in Mysore, has been forwarded to us for publication The writer is well known to the civilian to whom the letter is addressed, but he desires that his views should be put forward anonymously —

Dear Sir,—A conversation I had with an English gentleman who takes a deep interest in Indian politics leads me to express my opinion, and that of my friends, regarding the introduction of the Bible into Government schools and colleges in India I do so with some diffidence, but at the same time in the hope that my opinion may be taken as that of a disinterested party in the matter

I think that the natives of my country—I mean educated natives—do not object, as is erroneously imagined by the majority of the English people, to read the Bible in Government or any other schools is a book of history or literature Without a knowledge of it we cannot appreciate sufficiently the beauties of the English language nor can we understand the different allusions made so frequently by the English authors whose works we have to read

We cannot properly understand Milton's *Paradise Lost and Regained*, which are on the list of University text books, unless we have a knowledge of the Bible, and on this ground alone it is very necessary that it should be one of the subjects studied in Government schools and colleges in India We natives read in Government schools as a general rule the works of Johnson, Gibbon, and other writers, to the exclusion of authors of the present day, and form our language after their style, quite forgetting that those authors belong to a past age When, accordingly, we speak and write in their language to Europeans on the affairs of every day life they are amused at our seeming affectation But we speak and write in that style just because *them we do not know how to express ourselves* in a simpler manner, and we thus labour under a great disadvantage When I was speaking to the gentleman alluded to in the beginning of this letter, I asked him what book he would advise me to read to acquire an easier and simpler style He recommended to me the Bible, and, to convince me of the power of its language, he took me to his study and showed me some passages in Macaulay's Essays especially with reference to the Puritans, whose that writer has used Bible expressions, which added all the more to the elegance and force of that of celebrated author's diction If then this be true, it is a powerful argument in favour of the introduction of the Bible into Government schools As a book of history it furnishes us with satisfactory accounts of the history of the earliest ages of the world, indeed, it takes us back even beyond the period of written profane history, and gives us accounts of nations of ancient times, such as Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, and Nineveh, whilst in the New Testament we have most interesting allusions to the Roman Empire and to the general state of the world during that particular era of its history It is an undisputed fact that missionaries were the best in the field in educating the natives, and not one among the many thousands attending the schools, as far as I know, has objected to read the Bible It might be and they had no option, but ever since the establishment of Government schools of a high order the attendance of mission schools has certainly not fallen off Both systems work side by side without clashing, and if natives had any objection to studying the Bible they would naturally have left the missionaries for the Government But such has not proved to be the case, and at the present time in Bangalore, which is the head quarters of education in Mysore, there are more students in mission schools where the Bible is read than in Government schools from which it is excluded It may not be out of place to mention here that the grandson of the celebrated Poornaiah who was Prime Minister of the Court of Mysore many years ago, used to go to the mission school in preference to the high school As a general rule educated Hindus, or even those going to Government schools, keep a copy of the Bible in their libraries to explain the numerous allusions made to it which they meet with in the course of their English studies, and as a case in point last year or year before last, I forget which, about 300 copies of the Bible were purchased in the City of Mysore alone, chiefly by the higher classes of Hindus for the purpose I mention What I have said I trust tends to show that we do not entertain such a hatred or indifference to the Bible and to the reading of it as English people seem to think we do

When General Dobbs who is as much esteemed by the people of this province as the late Sir Mark Cubbon was himself, left the country, we founded two scholarships to perpetuate his name, which were respectively given to the Wesleyan mission school, and to the Government high school at Bangalore If we had had any objection to the reading of the Bible, we would not have given one of the scholarships to the Wesleyan mission school I now wish to add a few words as to the benefits and advantages which the Government itself would derive in a political point of view from a free introduction of the Bible into its schools If we come to understand the true basis on which Christianity rests, and the doctrines which it inculcates, of which I need not say the masses are completely ignorant, we would surely not attribute to the Government of India as we do now a purpose of crusade against their (our) religion when laws are promulgated which are for the benefit of the people and which have no connection whatever with the propagation of the Christian religion I may mention one or two instances in which the efforts of the British Government, for the benefit of the people generally, have been erroneously received by the masses through misconception of its intentions

When it was resolved recently by the Local Municipal Board that a registration of births and deaths should be taken, and a separate piece of ground allotted in the burial ground for different castes of Hindus, it was looked upon by most natives as a step taken on the part of Government to break through the barrier of caste distinctions with the ultimate object of preparing the way for the spread of Christianity Again, the suspicion showed itself when the new police was organized, because those who enlisted in it were ordered to wear a peculiar kind of dress and also when the new system of jail discipline was introduced The taking of the late census in this province was also attributed to the same cause In such and similar instances, where the orders of Government have any tendency to interfere with old customs, they are invariably thus misinterpreted, though it is obvious that the Government have no wish whatever to meddle with our caste prejudices or interfere with our religion in the least

Were we acquainted with the real tenets of Christianity we would regard all the actions of Government in their proper light as steps taken for our welfare, and indirectly for that of the Government itself, whose legislation would then be easy—being accepted in its integrity and without suspicion We would learn that Christianity cannot be brought about by external acts and that it is a religion to be accepted and believed in the heart The chief reason why we think that the introduction of such measures as I have alluded to are intended for the destruction of castes, is that when we were under Mahommedan sway, Mahommedanism was propagated, especially in Mysore, by actual interference with caste prejudices, and by forcing the people to eat with the Mohammedans and to wear their style of dress and so forth The Koran, in fact was carried in one hand and the sword in the other Having thus suffered at the hands of the Mohammedans, it is but natural that we Hindus should view with suspicion all innovations whatever, and think that the English are also trying to spread their religion by gradually undermining caste prejudice But, if the Bible be placed in our hands and read by us, we would literally see and apprehend that the religion of Christ is not one to be spread by external means or at the point of the sword The introduction of the Bible into Government schools would not I certainly think, violate religious neutrality in the least; that is, if it were introduced not with the object of proselytizing On the former score neither parents nor students would raise any objection whatever But on the contrary, they would be very glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring the easy and at the same time vigorous style of expression which the Bible is calculated to impart The reading of a text book does not necessarily require a belief in its teaching The Government by introducing the Bible would give us the advantage of studying a pure English style, and at the same time its doctrines need not be enforced We have this particular advantage in teaching native religious works which from the subject of University examination in Government schools pains being always taken to point out their beauties of style and to master their meaning, while no effort is made to enforce their teaching When native religious works form subjects of University examinations I do not see any reason why the Bible cannot be put on the same footing

I think that I have shown conclusively that the natives do not at all object to read the Bible, and that in fact the policy of the Government in excluding it from the course of studies prescribed for its schools tend very unwisely to attach a great deal too much importance to the subject in the ignorant native mind The conduct of the Government, in fact, with regard to this subject, makes us natives believe that it is a most dangerous book, a literary barrel of gunpowder that may at any time explode and cause infinite disaster On this account it is apparently carefully excluded from our schools and Government servants always shrink from talking on the subject in their dealings with us If the people wish to ascertain the truth or otherwise of what I say these will be interested in the subject both the Government servant and out of it might offer a prize such as has been recently offered in Bengal for the best essay on native manners and customs for a well written essay, having for its subject the question whether the Bible should or should not be introduced into Government schools as a literary work Some time ago I remember having read in an English paper that the Earl of Shaftesbury attended a meeting with reference to this very subject If his lordship or anyone else were to offer a prize for an essay on the subject of the Hindus, I am sure that many would agree with me All events a clear opinion would be gathered from the natives which would have very great weight in deciding the question, and if it comes to be understood in England that the natives of this country do not object to the reading of the Bible in Government institutions the obstacles in the way of a most beneficial change being all and both on political and literary grounds would be removed

It is simply because the Government are under the impression that we are averse to it that they have excluded the Book from their schools I may add that the Bible is read in the schools of some of the independent Native States It used to be, and is probably now, read in Travancore and also at Indore, the capital of the Maharaja Holkar's dominions

In conclusion I would beg to draw your attention to the remark made by the late Sir Herbert Edwardes that if the natives only knew what Christianity was the rebellion of 1857 would not have taken place, for a knowledge of the Bible would have convinced them that biting greased cartridges could not possibly have made them Christians

Yours truly,

A HINDU

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Vienna, August 9—Prince Ferdinand started for Bulgaria last evening

Vienna, Aug 10—It is officially stated there that Prince Ferdinand has gone to Bulgaria at his own risk, unsupported by the Powers.

London, Aug 11—Lord Salisbury, speaking at the Mansion House yesterday, and with regard to Ireland that the Government would use the powers at their command promptly, but without timidity He looked for a revival of prosperity in the Kingdom, which would restore a state of good relations between England and Ireland

He regretted that the matter of the Afghan Boundary has been settled with Russia. By the absence of any sacrifice on either side, evidence was given of a mutual desire *for peace*

England had to complete her task in Egypt, which will now be prolonged owing to the failure of the proposed Convention *It was necessary to secure the people* against internal sedition as well as external attack, and when all dangers of war occurring had vanished, he confidently expected a *period of profound peace*

A letter from Sir Lepel Griffin has been published, in which he explains that the Maharajah Holkar's early departure from England was *not due to any supposed* slights, but simply for domestic reasons, and in consequence of the ill health of certain of His Highness's relatives. The Maharajah, he adds, had been treated with exceptional marks of honour and distinction during his stay in England.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1887

THE INDIAN PRINCES IN LONDON

We were perfectly right in our conjecture that the "huff," taken by the Indian Princes in London at the treatment they received there was the result of blundering *by Court officials In our thinking the telegram regarding the matter*, published by a Bombay contemporary, did not in the least exaggerate the facts. The arrangements for the entertainment of the Princes appear to have been entrusted to officials whose acquaintance with India, its people and customs were, to say the least, most limited They do not appear to have given *the Princes* even the consideration and respect paid *to English Peers*, but to have treated them as mere Zamindars or gentlemen farmers In the first place they were not allowed a guard of English soldiers, which clearly they were entitled to as Princes, or, rather, to be more correct, kings, of the British empire It must be remembered that *Holkar, Scindiah, and other Princes who were in England were* as much rulers, in India, as the King of Saxony or Bavaria are, in the German Empire They are in exactly the same position. Now, if, for instance, the King of Saxony visited Berlin, *would not a special guard be detailed to wait* on him? Then why should one have been denied to Holkar and Scindiah? They are tributaries it is true, of the Empress of India, but just in the same way as are the Kings of Saxony and Bavaria of the Kaiser of Germany. They rule their own territories, have their own troops, and make their own laws, subject, of course, to the supreme control of the *British Government*. It was *clearly* a mistake, therefore, to have treated them with so much neglect and indifference Another matter was also lost sight of, which, we are confident, would not have been the case if an experienced Anglo-Indian official like Sir Lepel Griffin had been charged with the arrangements *for the entertainment* of the Indian Princes. It does not appear to have been borne in mind that Indians are fond of pomp and ceremony, and it would not have lowered the dignity of the British crown to have indulged, to a reasonable extent, the little "vanity," as an Englishman would say, of the Maharajahs from distant Hindustan. We do not for a moment wish it to be *thought that we would have had the Indian* Princes treated with greater honors than they were entitled to But they should have been accorded at least the same honors as would have been paid to them were they, for instance, on a visit to the Viceroy and Governor General at Calcutta Our contemporary, the *Bangalore Spectator*, appears to consider that Holkar was unreasonable and pettish, and demanded more attention than was his due, but we are sorry we cannot agree in this view. Our contemporary observes —" Holkar was highly incensed because a great difference was made between him and the other royalties, more especially did he resent the attention paid to the Queen of Hawaii He believed he

was higher in the scale of rulers than this consort of the King, of a 'barbarous island,' he wished to have a guard of English soldiers to watch around his hotel, and to let the people of London know how great he was. It does at first sight seem strange that this Queen of the 'Cannibal Islands,' as an old song common in our youths told us about her country, should be ranked higher than Holkar, the ruler of 1,000,000 people with an income of Rs. 5,000,000 But on the other hand, it must be remembered that this lady and her husband, however small the territory may be over which they rule, are independent, and in no way tributary to England" It appears to us to be highly ridiculous and utterly degrading that the semi savage Queen of some obscure, barbarous islands, should be allowed to take precedence over a Prince of Holkar's high standing As we said in a former issue, at that rate any independent Chief of a territory in Africa, of fifty or a hundred square miles, could claim the same There can be no doubt that a most fatal mistake was made in treating the Indian Princes in London as they were It almost looks as if it was done on purpose to let foreign Princes see the subjection of the great Maharajahs to the British Crown However, we are inclined to think that it was more the bungling of ignorant Court officials whose conception of the position, dignity, and powers of Indian Maharajahs was very limited indeed It is much to be regretted that this unhappy contretemps has happened at a time when England is appealing to India for donations towards the Imperial Institute—a scheme which never was popular in this country, but which all the same received substantial support from it We are afraid that one regrettable result will arise from the neglect, of the Indian Princes, and that is, that the visits of the latter to England will be very rare occurrences indeed

THE MYSORE POLICE

It is anything but a pleasing task to be constantly harping on the same subject, but we are constrained to revert to the organisation and working of the Mysore Police, in consequence of matters which transpired during the sitting of the Nundidroog Criminal Sessions last week There were eight cases in all put up for trial, of which the accused in four cases were convicted, and in the remaining four acquitted and discharged There were two charges of murder in one of which the two accused were acquitted In the other a man and his paramour were charged with the murder of the latter's husband There was practically no evidence against the man, and the Public Prosecutor, with the consent of the court, withdrew the charge as far as he was concerned The woman was convicted on her own confession Of three charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, two resulted in acquittals and one in a conviction There were three cases of criminal breach of trust, two convictions and one acquittal In most of the cases the manner in which they were conducted by the Police in the lower court and sent up to the Sessions was very discreditable indeed, and drew from the Chief Judge (who presided at the sessions) severe animadversion In the first case of murder committed from the Kolar District, the Police completely bungled the case The two most important witnesses for the prosecution—the Patail and Police Jamadar who first enquired into the case—were not called by the Police Their evidence was most important as to the statements made by the wife of the deceased and others who deposed to seeing the two accused at the scene of the murder, and running from it His Honor wanted to know why the Jomadar and Patail were not examined Mr North, the Police officer, who conducted the prosecution, said that the Committing Magistrate did not consider it necessary His Honor said that it was for the officer conducting the prosecution to place all the evidence available before the Court The Jomadar and Patail were most important witnesses, and His Honor was surprised that an officer of Mr North's experience should have omitted to summon them. The case would have now to be adjourned to secure the attendance of the Jomadar and Patail His Honor said that he would make a note of this matter at the close of the case Mr North undertook to produce the Jomadar and Patail before the Court on Wednesday and the case was accordingly adjourned to that date

When the Patail and Jamadar were examined their evidence entirely conflicted with that of the witnesses for the prosecution, so much so, that his Honor said to Mr Sidney Smith, Advocate for accused, that he would not call upon him to reply He remarked that the whole case had broken down by the evidence of the Patail and Police Jamadar, who very improperly had been withheld from being examined in the lower Court The accused were consequently discharged Two other cases had also to be adjourned to secure the attendance of important witnesses who ought to have been cited by the Police In one case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder the two accused made statements criminating themselves more or less, but they withdrew these before the Sessions, declaring that they had been extorted from them by the Police They were acquitted and discharged All together the Police figured very badly at the last Criminal Sessions There surely must be something very faulty in the organisation and working of the Force Scarcely a sitting of the Chief Court Sessions passes but the presiding Judge is obliged to censure the careless and defective manner in which the Police have put up cases That many Police officers deliberately and unblushingly concect evidence, has been demonstrated times without number, and that, that evidence generally breaks down is due merely to the clumsy and stupid way in which they go to work, and to the caution and suspicion with which their Honors, the Judges of the Chief Court receive evidence put up by the Police Still who shall say that cases have not occurred in which perfectly innocent persons have not been convicted, owing to the carelessness or connections of Police officers? When Mr L Rickets was appointed Inspector General of Police in Mysore, it was expected that the Department was to be thoroughly overhauled and reorganised We have yet to see that much desired result which seems as far off from consummation as ever Till that is done till a better class of men are employed in the Police, on higher rates of pay, and till thoroughly efficient, trained, experienced officers are appointed to it, the Force will continue to be a reproach to the Province, and crime will be rampant

Occasional Notes

THE Maharajah Holkar of Indore, attended by a numerous suite, proceeded from Paris to Geneva, where he arrived about the 20th ultimo,

THE Afghan hill tribes in the Laghman country are reported to have successfully looted a caravan of Rs 15,000 of land revenue collected by the Ameer's officials,

THE two hundred rupees sent to the Punjab Government by the Rajah of Faridkote to cover the cost of his congratulatory telegram to the Queen Empress was recently returned to the Rajah with an intimation that his telegram had been transmitted free of cost

THE *Railway Service Gazette* understands that the members of the Allahabad Bar are very indignant at an attempt now being made by Government to alter the method of payment of fees to barristers who are professionally retained on behalf of Government The conclusion has been arrived at that fees shall not in future be paid to any barrister until the work for which his services have been retained has been finally concluded

THE Rao of Cutch gave a ball on the 19th ultimo at his residence in Queen's Gate. The Prince of Wales and Prince Edward and Prince George of Wales were present, as well a number of other Royalties. The house was brilliantly illuminated outside with thousands of coloured lamps, and the decorations in the mansion were very beautiful The Rao of Cutch and Prince Kumar Shri Kalooba, accompanied by Colonel Gosselow, were to leave London on the 22nd ultimo

THE Srinagar correspondent of the *Statesman* says that some high English officials are circulating a mischievous rumour that after a few years the Government of India will determine upon the annexation of Cashmere The reasons they assign are the unfriendly relationship that exists between His Highness the Maharajah and his two brothers and the consequent confusion This is merely a threat to bully the Maharajah and it would be worth while to expose the authors of such dangerous rumours

THE Burdwan Adoption Case has reached the final stage, but it is doubtful whether the litigation in the matter will now cease On Saturday week Rai Bahari Kapur's sons were formally adopted by the Adhiram Maharani of Burdwan The boy was made over to his adoptive mother with all the usual religious ceremonies in the presence of many Native and English spectators, and afterwards drove through the town in State Before the ceremony the young Maharajah had an interview with the Dowager Maharani, the first interview for some years, and, although the Dowager Maharani did not formally sanction the adoption it is believed a reconciliation took place"

A CORRESPONDENT writes from the Burma Ruby Mines District —" If any one wanted to study botany, I know of no place in India better than this A lover of botany would find new species of all kinds enough to distract him You would hardly believe it possible that such a variety of species could exist in one place and within so small a radius Among the oaks I have noticed more species than I can possibly remember —they grow in such a wonderfully mixed up manner—so that in so small a space as one acre it is possible to find at least from four to six distinct species, and chestnuts growing side by side with them The want of suitable book on the Flora, of which there is no printed one yet in existence, makes it difficult to find out the names of the trees growing here "

JUST twelve months ago, a young man named Sanders attempted to murder his sweetheart in the streets of Huntingdon by stabbing her with a sword cane For this offence he was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude After a painful illness the girl gradually grew better, but she always insisted that a piece of the sword blade had broken off in her body, and was still there Professor Humphrey, of Addenbrooke's Hospital Cambridge, has just succeeded in extracting from the girl's body a piece of the steel blade, more than six inches in length The most extraordinary fact connected with the operation is that, although the wound was in the girl's chest, the blade was extracted, broken end first, from her back It must have thus turned completely round Her recovery is now considered to be almost certain

Local and Provincial

THE PALACE —The Public Works Department have been authorized to spend Rs. 70 000 out of the Palace funds during the current year for any necessary works to be carried out for the Palace of His Highness at Bangalore —S

THE STATION MUNICIPALITY —We note that Mr W R James, Head Clerk of the British Resident's office, has been appointed Manager, Assessor, and Collector, of the Station Municipality Mr James is a plodding, hard working young man, and we believe will do credit to the post

AN ATTEMPT TO STAB —A private of the 1st Pioneers, named Narrainswamy, at about half-past eight o'clock last evening, (7th instant) was arrested by the police for an attempt to stab with a knife, a native with whom he was quarreling Narrainswamy was handed over to the military authorities

THE SEASON —The agricultural prospects of the season continue to cause grave alarm A little rain falls now and again, but merely in light showers, not in tank-filling quantities, nor are they sufficient to bring the crops out We are afraid that at the very least, a partial failure of the crops is inevitable

THE MAHARAJAH'S BALL —The annual Ball given by His Highness, the Maharajah to Bangalore society, on Monday last appears to have been a very pleasing and successful affair The supper was laid out in the Darbar tent to the back of the Palace and was pronounced quite *recherche* The Maharajah's Band played an excellent programme of dances

THE LATE LETTER FEE —The public will be gratified that the postal authorities have reduced the Late Letter fee Double the ordinary postage of a letter—an extra half anna, is a reasonable fee to pay for the privilege of getting a letter off after the fixed hour for closing has passed By fixing this rate public convenience—the chief thing to be considered—has been properly and fairly consulted This should have been done from the first but, "better late than never"

THE LATE NARSIN SASTRY —We regret to hear from Mysore of the death, on Friday the 5th instant, about 11 A M from fever and consumption, of Mr A R Narsina Sastri, B A and B E, Assistant Engineer, D P W The deceased gentleman had been ailing for some short time The Mysore Darbar has lost one of the best educated, most intelligent and most promising young men of the Public Works Department, one too who was possessed of the highest conscientious scruples His age was about 28, the joined the Public Works Department in February 1886, as an Apprentice Engineer, and was promoted to Assistant Engineer in April 1886.—S

NUNDIDROOG CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Sessions for the current month commenced on Monday 1st and came to a close on Wednesday Light cases were on the file. We cannot understand why the old plan of holding Sessions monthly has been discontinued, and they are now held once in two months only In the first place it is clearly unjust to the accused (in one half of the cases generally proved to be innocent persons, as in the Sessions just over) to keep them in suspense any length of time as to their fate Beside which cases are likely to accumulate greatly, and facts will not be so fresh in the minds of witnesses two months after they have occurred

MUNICIPALITIES IN MYSORE —The return of Municipal Bodies in the Province of Mysore shows that the total of those institutions numbers 93, of these one is working under the Bangalore Municipal Regulation of 1871, and the remainder are constituted under the orders of the Government of Mysore. The aggregate number of members of Municipal Committees is 384, of whom 72 are ex officio members and the remainder nominated by the State. None of the committees elect their own members The total population in their Municipal limits is 4,38,000 and the total income derived under all heads is Rs 4,22,700, the average incidence of taxation per head of the population being 8 annas 1 pies, and the average incidence per head of Municipal income from all sources being annas 11 and pies 7 The expenditure during the year was Rs 308,000 —*E M*

GOVERNMENT GRANT TO NEWSPAPERS.—A correspondent under the non de-plume of "A justinian" makes the following remarks anent the Government grant to newspapers in the *Evening Mail*—Journals, if they want to maintain the prestige natural to them must stand by themselves, on independent ground, they must never lay themselves under obligation to anybody, and far less to Government, whose conduct, whenever it deviates from the strictest paths of rectitude they will have to criticise unsparingly, and any journal that accepts such

deration will, by such acceptance have gained its vantage ground of impartial criticism and will have, to say the least, old itself for sordid lucre. So far for journalist. How do those who patronize the Journalists stand? If they are worth their salt they must not offer any temptation to journals calculated to make them to deviate from the strictest paths of impartial criticism

A DARING DACOITY.—On the 9th instant, at about seven o'clock in the evening, two successive dacoities were committed by a gang of about 10 or 12 men near Gavipur and on the Mysore road just on the outskirts of the City Municipal limits. Five men returning home from the Pettah were first attacked near the village and beaten most unmercifully, and all their clothing taken from them. The noise attracted the attention of two Constables, one of the Taluq, and the other of the City Police, who were on duty on the Mysore road not far from the scene of the occurrence. The police ran to render assistance when they were also attacked and belabourd in such a manner that the Taluq Police Constable had to be taken to the Hospital, his wounds being of a serious nature. After the dacoits had settled the Police they made for some carts and attacked and beat the drivers, and took away all they could get hold of. This is rather a serious matter as the dacoity was done partly in what was practically day light, the first within Municipal limits, and the other just outside. We hope that both the City and Taluk Inspectors will have no means untried to bring the offenders to justice. There is rumour that the constable has died.—S

NATIVES AS VOLUNTEERS.—The following is an order of Madras Government, dated 1st instant:—

In modification of the orders contained in the Proceedings of Government recorded in the preamble, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is now pleased, under instructions from the Government of India, to declare that Native Indian subjects of the Queen are eligible for enrolment as Volunteers.

2. Proceedings of Government, Military Department, No. 1876, dated 2nd August 1880 are accordingly republished for general information:—

'Separate corps of Volunteers, or even companies, consisting solely of Natives are not issued. Nevertheless if any of Her Majesty's Native Indian subjects should desire to take their places amongst the members of a Volunteer Corps, who understanding sufficiently the English language, adopting the uniform of the corps and being willing and able to share in its duties, there will be no objection to their enrolment, in any Corps willing to receive them."

3. This decision will be communicated to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and to all Commandants of Volunteer Corps serving under the Madras Government.

4. This Proceedings will be placed on the Editors' Table.

NOTES BY THE DEWAN OF MYSORE.

The following are the general observations by which the Dewan of Mysore concludes his notes on the Kolar District:—

Kolar District, *General observations, 27th July*.—This morning I returned to Bangalore after an absence of a fortnight spent chiefly in the Kolar District. I have to record a highly favourable opinion of the general condition of the district. There are more industrious men in my other part of the Province. Nowhere are tanks so numerous, and nowhere do the people prize them as they do in this District. The raising of wet crops from tanks, from tanks and wells, from streams and from wells only, is very general, and the people as elsewhere do not neglect wet crops which require so much industry and attention, and do not content merely with dry crops which require next to no care on the part of the cultivator. The water lifts used are of the usual primitive kind, and it would be desirable to familiarize them with improved ones such as some mode of Persian wheel, the round kapile, &c. The silk industry shows signs of revival and mulberry cultivation is extending. The decline of the industry was due to certain unknown causes which led to such general destruction of the worm. Now the worm is again healthy and is extensively propagated. The industry deserves every encouragement, and the Deputy Commissioners will be requested to make such proposals as they may consider suitable. The abolition of the Mohatarfa tax on the industry is the least that should be done immediately. About Sidlaghatta and Devanhally the potato is largely cultivated. The seed distributed by Mr. Ricketts is much prized as it does not deteriorate like the Poona seed after one or two crops. The more extensive distribution of the better seed is desirable, and Mr. Rickets will be requested to give the Deputy Commissioners such information and help as they may require. I have been favourably impressed with the general administration of the Kolar District. In the matter of revenue arrears, I am not satisfied with what has been done in some of the Taluks. In this matter, however, the whole District labors under a special disadvantage. Since 1876, the work of revenue collection fell into a condition of decorrelation, partly owing to the famine, and partly to other causes into the details of which it is not necessary to enter here. The jumbandi of Bidnur was responsible for much of the confusion which afterwards resulted. That jumbandi, in this as in other Districts, was based not upon the result of the Jumabandi officer's or even the Amildar's enquiry and investigation but rather upon the interested recommendations of village servants. The result was that revenue supposed to be remitted had often been received and misappropriated by the village servants, and generally the poor ryot received no consideration or help, except of course where it was impossible to recover anything from him. The utter demoralization and confusion which naturally resulted from this state of things were, in other Districts, promptly remedied in Pennagadi and Vikarabad, but in this District, little or nothing was done in this direction, except during the past two or three years, and the Government accounts were encumbered with heavy arrears set down for remission, but recoverable without hardship. Nor indeed were prompt measures taken to reduce the balances in the books by obtaining sanction for remission of such as should be remitted. A comparison of the collection figures of this and other Districts for a few pre famine and post famine years convinces me that the percentage of both deterioration the famine and recovery after the famine was much lower in this District than in similarly affected other districts. Much has been done in this District during the past three years as the demand Collection and Balance returns show, but I have had to point out to the Deputy Commissioner that the system followed by him is the reverse of expeditious, and is not calculated to foster in his Amildars a due sense of their proper responsibility in the matter, and that the amount of detail investigation and information insisted upon is often harassing and such as makes a subordinate office somewhat indifferent as to the final result. On the other hand, I must confess that the Deputy Commissioner has been rather unfortunate in the Assistants sent for his Revenue work. Either he is incapable of working them sufficiently or they are incapable of giving him their full help or feeling any real interest in the work allotted to them. Again the Amildars of the new school of educated young men do not take sufficient pains to master the practical details of their revenue work. They make very good Magistrates, but are rather indifferent Revenue officers. I have noticed this with regret in other Districts, and what I saw in this District has strictly confirmed what I observed elsewhere. Some detailed instructions are required for the disposal of revenue arrears in Kolar, and I hope to be able to draw them up on to-day.

General Summary

—o—

THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL TRAIN FROM POONAY.—The mail train from Bombay was three hours late on the 9th instant having been derailed at Cutney Station, the axle valve of the engine having broken.

JUMPING INTO A TRAIN WHILE IN MOTION.—Mr. A. Gollyer, Prosecuting Inspector of the Madras Railway, yesterday (10th instant) preferred a charge before Mr. Sultan Mohideen Sahib, at the Black Town Presidency Magistrates Court, against a Mahomedan named Syed Hussain, for entering into a third class carriage of the 6.30 a.m., train of the 7th instant, while it was in motion. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said he did so because he was late. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 3.

THE NELLORE STATE RAILWAY.—The Nellore State Railway is now almost complete. The Consulting Engineer for Railways Mr. A. Stanton, the Traffic Manager, Mr. C. Crighton, the Loco Superintendent, and Mr. Logan, Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway, who are expected to day (9th instant) from Trichinopoly, will proceed to morrow by the ordinary train of the Madras Railway Company to Nellore to inspect the newly-laid lines. It is very probable this line will be opened for traffic on the 1st proximo.

THE ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.—The Secretary of State for India, as a token of the appreciation in which the services of native officers are held by Her Majesty, and in commemoration of the Jubilee, has, on the recommendation of the Government of India, sanctioned an increase to the Order of British India of fifty appointments to the Second Class of the Order. The increased establishment will stand as follows:—Bengal, including Punjab Frontier Force, Hyderabad Contingent, and Local Corps, 1st Class 88, 2nd Class, 118; Madras, 53 and 63; and Bombay, 31 and 44.

A SINGULAR CASE.—An East Indian lady, quite young, was, says a Calcutta paper, at one of the windows of her house at about twelve days ago, to see the mail train approaching the Serampur Station, when she saw a native run over and killed by the engine. This so affected her that she had just strength enough left to go to her bed, and as she lay she swoon'd off into a senseless state. In this state she remained for a whole week, when her relations took her down to Calcutta. The doctors said she was suffering from a violent attack of paralysis, and that no human skill could bring her round. She died on Sunday 7th instant.

A REMARKABLY INTELLIGENT MAN.—This morning, after Aroonachelum Iyer was placed in the dock of the Sessions Court, and Mr. Kernan the Clerk of the Crown has read out to the prisoner a long list of charges on which he was to be tried and to which he pleaded not guilty, the Chief Justice through the interpreter enquired of the prisoner, whether he understood the nature of the charges that were read to him, when he replied that he understood the subject matter of the charges, but not the sections of the Penal Code. His Lordship remarked to the prisoner that, that was quite sufficient and he was glad to find that he was a remarkably intelligent man.

THE POST OFFICES.—An Italian writer has recently published a very interesting volume, which shows the amount of work that was done last year by the post offices of the world. The total number of persons employed by the various offices was 332,750, and in the course of the twelve month 4,921,000,000 letters, 59,000,000 post cards, 1,231,000,000 books and parcels, 1,910,000,000 newspapers, and 127,000,000 telegrams were transmitted. It is calculated that the envelopes, if placed end to end, would extend over a distance of not less than 500,000 miles, and that the newspapers received in Europe alone, would cover a space of 641 square miles—measuring that is to say more than 24 miles in each direction. The weight of letters, cards, books, and papers is estimated at 4 million tons, and the total charge for the conveyance of this immense mass of matter was a little over £35,000,000.

INDIAN LOYALTY.—In proportion as the Bear's rage is waxing better and better, the lion is cooling down and becoming softer and softer. There is no help for it, the bear will not be cowed down by mere empty vociferations. The Russians are fast pushing on towards Afghan territory. There is no doubt that this is a matter of great anxiety. If the Russians succeed in coming to Cabul, they will try to come to India also. The Russians must be kept at a distance from India. We shall on no account leave the protection of the lion, the king of beasts, and go to the Russians. We are here in India 25 crores, of people loyally attached to England, and they are ready to lay down their lives 50 lakhs of times in a single day on the side of the English. England should keep the people of India content by reason of its good Government, and England will thus be able to keep India out of the grasp of the Russians.

D. C. Chandrika

Extracts.

A REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

A new remedy for cholera is acetic acid and spirits of nitre. The recent death from an attack of cholera, at Nursingpur, of Mr. Thompson, had just been followed by another and case at Allahabad, and as the foul disease seems to be raging in almost every district of both the North-Western and Central Provinces, a medical correspondent of the Allahabad paper considers it to be his duty, in the interests of humanity, even at the risk of being denounced as a quack, to give the public the benefit of his experience in the treatment of cholera cases. He writes:—

Some years ago, when I was in Calcutta, I used to treat cholera cases according to the recipe published in one of the Calcutta daily papers by a druggist's assistant—with a tablespoonful of vinegar in as much cold-water—with pretty fair success, but when, some ten years ago, I transferred my residence to Serampore, the Civil Medical Officer of that station the late Dr. James Greenoe, suggested, as a surer remedy, 40 drops of strong acetic acid with 10 drops of sweet spirits of nitre in half a wine glass of water for a dose at any stage. I adopted this advice, and during those ten years I have not lost a single patient though I have been called upon to treat scores of them at various stages of the disease. A second dose has hardly ever been necessary. It is absolutely necessary, as a part of the treatment, that water and tobacco in any shape should be withheld from the patient until quite free from the effects of the attack. If the desire for water is great, just a mouthful of sodawater may be given. Sago, which is relaxing, should be avoided, but plain arrowroot may be given, and even chicken-broth with dry bread, after 12 hours. Spirits must not be used. Every family should be provided with an ounce of "strong acetic acid," and half an ounce of "sweet spirits of nitre" both medicines may be obtained in well-corked phials (stoppered bottles are preferable) from any respectable druggist for eight or ten annas.

"ENGLAND RETURNED" NATIVES

The *Patna Institute Gazette* complains:—

'Our England returned friends at least, if not the entire educated community of India, are aping their advanced masters to a degree that is simply ludicrous. The Indians are an immobile race, no doubt, but they would be more than immobile if the genial and fructifying influence of the west had not modified their mode of living and thinking. And, as experience actually shows, we have not only received a tinge of western civilization but are getting too much *Anglicised*. Fully alive to the wants of their country and ambitious of rendering their boyish reveries our reformers embark on laudable projects. But though invariably aiming at the alleviation of human miseries they almost invariably fail, simply because they want method. They take an English view of every thing and are no more in touch with the teeming million than the solitary civilian who holds it derogatory to mix with the swarthy natives. Hence their failure. If, on the other hand, these well meaning gentlemen consult the wishes of the people whose manners and customs their reforms vitally touch, they may well rely upon their success. If, instead of marking pompous speeches in English they just study the people among whom they are bred, they are sure to establish a strong claim upon posterity. And, if instead of soliciting official patronage they seek the favour of the panchayets who have a strong hold upon the people they are sure to hit the nail on the head. But in order to do all this they ought to study and respect their sacred books to which the uneducated masses pay unswerving allegiance and disregard of which cannot go unpunished. Instead of importing wholesale Western manners and customs our ambitious reformers ought therefore, to separate the truths that these books contain from the legendry chaff that have accumulated around them. Thus they will treat the suffering multitude, on pure homeopathic principle, regulating their remedial measures according to the circumstances of the case, working upon the rude mind by slow persuasion and fixing at once their and their nations' position in humanity.

PRINCE FERDINAND AND THE DEPUTATION

The deputation of great Sobranje sent from Turnova to inform Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg officially of his election to the throne of Bulgaria was received on July 16 at the Prince's chateau of Ebenthal, near Darnkrut. The deputation assembled in the principal reception room of the chateau, where they found Princess Clementine, Prince Ferdinand's mother, seated at an old fashioned writing table having a lady in waiting beside her. Prince Ferdinand stood near in evening dress, and wearing the star of the Coburg Family Order. The President of the Sobranje, M. Tontcheff, read the resolution electing the Prince ruler of Bulgaria. It was to the following effect —

"The people of Bulgaria, acting on the firm belief that Prince Ferdinand possesses both the will and the power to preserve intact the rights of the Bulgarian nation, have elected him with enthusiasm and unanimity as their Prince. The deputation in thanking the Prince for his gracious reception entreat him to proceed with the utmost as soon as possible to Bulgaria, where the Sobranje and the nation are awaiting him with impatience in order to place their destinies in his hands."

The Prince made the following reply: "I receive with gratitude the notification which you have brought me. I remain firm in my resolution and faithful to the promises which I caused to be conveyed to the Bulgarian people who have summoned me to their throne. If I were able to follow my natural impulse I would at once hasten among you to put myself at the head of the Bulgarian nation and take up the reins of power. But the Prince of Bulgaria is bound to respect the existing treaties, for the strength of the Bulgarian Government and the greatness and prosperity of the nation depend on the observance of treaty rights. I trust no may justify the confidence reposed in us by the Porte, and in time regain the friendship of Russia to whom Bulgaria owes her emancipation, and to whom therefore she is bound by ties of the deepest gratitude. I trust, too, that all the Powers will give us their support. You may reckon on my devotion to your country. Of this I hope I may be able to give a proof when according to my judgment, the right moment comes. Meantime, courage, prudence, and union. *May God exalt Bulgaria among the nations, and give to her a brilliant future!*"

GOVERNMENT POLICY IN UPPER BURMAH

The *Mandlay Herald*.—It will be remembered that the British Government in announcing Upper Burmah, declared that amongst other evils which it would remove from the people who had suffered so much evil at the hands of their own sovereign would be the abolition of monopolies. The British Government, in fact, gave the world to understand that henceforth there should be liberty of action and free trade for the people of the country, and it was this declaration that so pleased the people that they became reconciled to British rule in a far shorter time than would have been otherwise the case. Nevertheless when we come to look at the matter in the face, we find that the promises of the British Government are, as the homely proverb has it, like pie crusts, and that almost all the monopolies have been retained which were such an injustice to the people in Theebaw's time, and yet Sir Jhon Gorst, Under Secretary of State for India, had the hardihood to tell the House of Commons, the other day, that the general policy of the Government in dealing with trade in Burmah was to abolish monopolies. Let us see how far this engagement in trade stand in relation to the Government. There are those engaged in the liquor trade, both by wholesale and retail. This is a monopoly which the Government has retained in its hands under the name of license, wholesale and retail, and the Abkari system, the whole sale and retail vend of country liquors, it has kept to itself, only renting out the sales to farmers, who pay the Government a lump sum per annum. Then we have the Upper Burmah fisheries, which are leased out year by year, at rates which are highly profitable to the Government, and every pie of the contract money is extracted from the contractors in advance. Similarly, the jadewoods, the timber, and the minerals of the country are all in the hands of the Government, which takes particular care to charge those who are farmers of these things the highest prices possible, and to insist upon their being paid in advance, and when they have, in any way, suffered loss in keeping their contracts, as they very frequently do, not the slightest allowance or deduction is made, and the unfortunate contractor is compelled to adhere to the very letter of his under taking, although he may memorialise the Government and point out his losses in terms so plain and pathetic, that if a private person had been so addressed, he would have at once seen the justice of making some deduction. The Government has now a large and permanent source of revenue in the Ruby Mines, of which they have quietly taken possession and mean to make a good thing of, though they do not say so, and pretend, indeed, to say quite the contrary.

DURBAR AT MANDALAY

Mandalay, July 5.—The Chief Commissioner held a durbar to day in the Chief Audience Hall of the Palace, and in the presence of the Civil and Military officers invested the Kinoon Mengye with the C. S. I., and the Myowun Magistrate U Po Si with the C. S. I., besides conferring other titles and rewards for good service to our Government.

In an admirable speech chiefly addressed to the Burmese notables present, and accurately translated and distinctly read out in Burmese, Mr. Crosthwaite reviewed the improvement in the state of the country since last August, the vast decrease of dacoity, the increase of security, the development of roads, railways, and private business, attributing the success partly to the valour of the army and labours of the civil servants, and partly to the help given by the Burmans themselves. He expected spasmodic outbreaks of dacoity, but they would get weaker and rapidly put down.

"This country, he added, "has become the British Empire, and its people have become the subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. So long as the British Empire remains Burmah will remain under the rule of England. Her soldiers will never leave your shores. Her Magistrates and Judges will never cease to maintain the law." He anticipated a reign of peace and prosperity in which by the cultivation of Western arts and sciences, Burmah might shake of the old lethargy and rise. He praised the native talents in architecture, carving and primary education, and attributed the futility of the struggles of the late King and others to national apathy, indifference and corruption. Under the new order of things, progress will be assured, railways opened, trade encouraged, education fostered, till, by the higher standard attained, Burmans will be fitted to take more important places in the local administration. He hoped that the sense of duty would grow in Burmah towards—submission to discipline, perseverance and patience—qualities now so lacking in the race which alone prevent the larger use of Burmans in the Government. He did not forget that many Burmans, such as the recipients of honours to day, had done good service and took them as the first promise of a loyal and worthy career still to come.

He wished to date the pacification of Burmah from her Majesty's Jubilee year, and trusted that as Jubilee day the knowledge that Burmah at the end was becoming happy and peaceful, had given her Majesty joy and that the children of those present would 50 years hence keep the Jubilee of peace brought by the British power. "For of this be assured come what may, if God so wills, the British flag will continue to fly over Mandalay, and the Queen of England, and no other will be the Queen of Burmah."

The Chief Commissioner spoke thus decidedly, because of late a rumour has gained credit among Burmans that we are going to hand over the country to the Mingoon Prince.

Mr. Crosthwaite leaves in a few days for the Chindwin Valley, and thence goes to Rangoon.

The Durbar speech will be widely promulgated.—*Correspondent of the Bombay Gazette.*

ADDRESSES TO PUBLIC SERVANTS

The following notice appears in the *Gazette of India*:—

In reissuing the Rules contained in Home Department Resolution of the 11th May 1887, with certain necessary additions, the Governor General in Council desires to invite the renewed attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the subject with which they deal, and to impress on all concerned by them the duty of exact obedience to these regulations.

2. The Rules do not apply to the receipt of Addresses by the Head of any Government or Administration.

RULES.

1. Save as in these Rules, otherwise provided, all Servants of Government, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, are forbidden to receive complimentary or valedictory addresses in any form, or to accept testimonials of any kind, or to attend public meetings or complimentary entertainment of a formal and public character held in their honour.

2. The Government views with disfavour all similar manifestations in the case of retired officers, when following immediately upon their retirement from active service and designed as an acknowledgment of acts done by them while in the service of Government.

3. It is not intended to prohibit such an expression of regard for the private or official character of an officer retiring from service or leaving his station or district as is involved in a farewell entertainment supported by his personal friends even though some of those may be his official subordinates. But it is expected that the proceedings on such occasions will be substantially of a private and informal character.

4. Local Governments and Administrations are authorised to forward to an officer who has left a station or district the resolution of any local public body recording a vote of thanks to him for help and advice afforded during his official connection with the station or district.

5. Medical Officers are not prohibited from receiving pecuniary recognition of their services from a community or body of persons which may desire to acknowledge these, but the previous sanction of the Local Government or Administration must be obtained by Medical Officers before receiving any public complimentary address.

6. Nothing in the above Rules is meant to prohibit compliance with the request of a public body that a Government Officer should sit for his portrait bust or statue in recognition of his public services provided that the portrait, bust or statue is not intended for presentation to the officer concerned.

7. The participation of Government officers in the raising of funds for the foundation of Scholarships or for procuring a portrait, bust or statue as spontaneous recognition of the services of a Government officer, is not forbidden, but it should be clearly understood that any solicitation on the part of officers of Government for subscriptions from any person who does not voluntarily come forward to contribute, is disapproved by the Government of India.

8. The previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained to the relaxation of these Rules in any special case in which the Local Government or Administration may think this desirable.

NATIVE VOLUNTEERING

The *Hindu*.—The order of Government declaring that the Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty are eligible for enrollment as Volunteers will be hailed with joy and gratitude by the educated Native community, and will be we feel sure, appreciated as a reward which Her Majesty's Government has thought fit to bestow on Her Majesty's Indian subjects for their enthusiastic and spontaneous demonstration of loyalty on the memorable occasion of Her Jubilee. It is hoped, however that a different concession would be granted in a more appropriate reward, it was believed that a foreign power exercising benevolent and progressive rule over a subject population would more strongly test their loyalty by declaring that they would hereafter be admitted to a share in the real responsibility of Government. Although in this respect the people of India have been somewhat disappointed, they would not the less appreciate the generous tendency that has prompted the present addition to their privileges of citizenship. The order of Government permits Natives only to join an existing Volunteer Corps and further limits the liberty by declaring that separate corps of Native Volunteers are not desired, and that the admission of Natives into existing corps should depend on the corps being willing to receive Natives. Much of the value of this concession must be taken away by these limitations. Although in this Presidency European gentlemen have no prejudice against their educated Native fellow subjects, and will be glad to receive into the corps such of them as are physically and otherwise qualified, yet we are not sure in other parts of the country the enrolment of Natives as Volunteers will be equally easy. Yet with all these limitations we welcome the present order of Government as removing partially the slur that the old order had cast upon our loyalty. Our desire to be enrolled as Volunteers proceeds from various praiseworthy motives. It proceeds from a wish for political equality with our European fellow-subjects from a conviction that those that calmour for the privileges of citizenship must be prepared to bear the responsibilities and burdens of citizenship. It proceeds from a desire to wipe out the reproach of effeminacy that is often cast upon the Natives of India, and upon the educated Natives especially, and from a sense of one of the most essential duties of patriotism, which consist in readily accepting a share in the defence of the country, and, lastly, it proceeds from a true appreciation of the blessings of English rule, which makes educated Natives contemplate with dread and dismay the possibility of that rule being supplanted by a despotic power. To recognize such motives and to do everything possible to foster and strengthen them are among the obvious obligations of wise statesmanship, and we have no doubt that it is their sensibility to these obligations that has at last overcome the misgivings and apprehensions of our rulers in granting us this liberty. The question of Native volunteering was raised two years ago when the fear of a Russian invasion was felt throughout the country rather acutely. Various representations were then made to the Viceroy and local authorities but while the motives of loyalty that prompted these representations were appreciated by Government it was remarked that the question should be decided apart from the particular circumstances of the political situation then. The ordinary military resources of Government were quite sufficient to repel any invasion, and the Government feared that any concession to the Natives at that time of a privilege that had been till then refused, would be construed as a sign of weakness. Fortunately the crisis passed away, but the question of Native volunteering continued to be pressed upon Lord Dufferin. A despatch went from Simla to the Secretary of State and both Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India agreed in arriving at the conclusion that the difficulty of giving effect to the laudable and loyal prayers of the Native community was so great that, quite apart from questionable as would be the policy of discouraging the spontaneous loyal manifestations of the people, the Government were obliged to announce the conclusion to which they had come. And indeed so strong was Lord Dufferin in his conviction as to the inexpediency of permitting the enrolment of Natives as volunteers that he informed the delegates of the National Congress that at their December last in Calcutta that so long as he was Viceroy he would not alter his decision, and he assured them that all the time that was spent in the agitation of that subject was a complete waste. The decision naturally annoyed the Native community. They had made their quiet appeal under a sense of humiliation caused by the slur cast on their loyalty. The prohibition was felt keenly, and the invidious distinction that was made between the purely Native subjects on the one hand and the Europeans on the other only tended to aggravate this feeling. Their loyalty was not questioned and the desirability of the measure was admitted. But yet for reasons which could never be satisfactorily explained the old policy of suspicion of Indian loyalty. What has subsequently induced the Government of India to alter its original views we are not able to say, but that the present policy has not yielded as enormous of the Queen's Jubilee. The attitude of Government with regard to all the recent agitation will become more and more odious when it is observed that so lately as 1885 Government actually passed an order making Natives eligible for commission as Volunteers. What considerations justified this order seven years ago, and what transpired subsequently to modify that order and to which of the parties concerned it was that the opportunity presented itself must remain a mystery. But it may be assumed that these vacillations only indicate the learning of officers towards a policy of generous and sympathy with the loyal aspirations of the people. Now that the object about which two years ago there was so much talk and for which there was such apparently earnest endeavour has been realised, it is the duty of the educated Native gentlemen that their started the question to prove that all the enthusiasm of 1885 was not the outcome of a momentary impulse.

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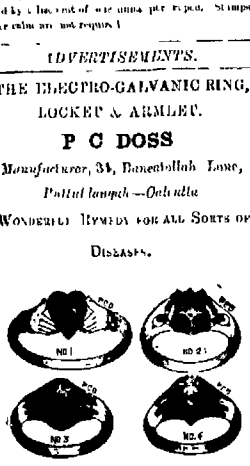

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Bangalore City Municipality.

NOTICE.

Memo of Propositions to be laid before the next Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office premises, on Friday the 26th August 1887, at 7-30 A. M.

1. Cash account current and mortuary returns for the month of July 1887.

2. Docket No. 403—1319, dated 8th August 1887, from the Executive Engineer, Palace Division, forwarding plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 1,098 for fixing stand posts at junction of Taluk Cutchcherry and Akkipete roads, where it is proposed to distribute tank water by laying line of 3" piping from the sluice of Dharmambudhi tank.

A. SINDIYASACHARIU, B. E.,
Vice-President.
City Municipal Commission.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 19th Aug.—In the House of Commons, Mr. W. H. Smith, reply to a question, said that the Government did not consider that the release of Arabi Pasha would be consistent with either the interests of England or Egypt, or with the justice of the case.

London, 20th Aug.—In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury stated that the National League had been proclaimed under the Crimes Act.

Gastein, 18th August.—The Emperor of Germany is suffering from a cold which his medical attendants declare to rheumatic

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1887.

ENROLMENT OF NATIVES IN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE order of the Madras Government, permitting natives to enrol themselves in existing Volunteer Corps, under certain conditions, but refusing sanction for the formation of separate Volunteer Corps or companies, consisting solely of natives, has naturally provoked a good deal of criticism and comment from the Anglo-Indian and Native Press. The former, as far as we have been able to gather, have generally approved of the order, and applauded the liberality of the so-called "concession." It now turns out that, natives have been eligible, since so far back as the time of Lord Canning, to enlist in European Volunteer Corps willing to receive them! This is manifest from the following remarks on this subject, by the Simla correspondent of the *Times of India* —

"There appears to be some misapprehension about the recent action of the Madras Government in connection with the question of the admission of natives into Volunteer Corps. No special authority has been given to that Government to sanction the enlistment of native volunteers. What has happened is this.—Under the existing regulations, which are applicable to all India, except Burmah, natives are permitted to join any Volunteer Corps willing to receive them into their ranks, provided they form a part of the general body of Volunteers of such corps and do not constitute separate companies. This regulation has been in force since the Viceroyalty of Lord Canning, and originally extended to Burmah, as well as India proper. A few years ago, however, Burmah, for local reasons, was excluded from its operations, and natives of that country were prohibited from recruiting as Volunteers. This step was taken owing to the then prevalence of dacoity in that province, and it was deemed advisable under the circumstances, owing to the excitable temperament of the people, not to trust them with arms further than could be helped. The order regarding this prohibition went through the Madras military authorities, in whose jurisdiction Burmah lay, but by some misunderstanding it was held by the Madras Government to apply also to the Madras Presidency, and was so applied. All, therefore, that has recently happened in connection with the subject of native volunteering in Madras is that the local Government have, on reference to the Government of India, been informed of the mistaken interpretation they had placed on the order above referred to. No new concession has been made on the subject. The existing rules remain as they are."

The Government of Madras certainly deserve to be put into Coventry for making natives believe that they were conferring a "concession," such as it is. But let us now enquire, whether the order as to natives joining European Volunteer Corps, offer any advantages to them to do so, and whether it is any concession at all. Natives are not allowed to form separate Corps, but may join any existing British Volunteer Corps willing to receive them. In the first place this betrays a want of confidence in natives which amounts really to an insult. It is as much as if the Government said:—"We cannot trust you by

yourself but are willing to indulge your loyal aspirations to serve the Government, provided you are watched over by European comrades in arms" Clearly no other construction can be put on the restriction, and no native with a sense of honor and self respect would join a European Volunteer Corps under the circumstances. But this is not all The order states that "there will be no objection to the enrolment of natives" "in any" (that is, "British) "Corps *willing to receive them*" (The italics are our own) Here a native aspiring to be a Volunteer must submit to a further indignity He must offer himself to a Corps, and be balloted for, and take the chances of being "black balled" Nothing, we know, is more humiliating to a man wishing to join an institution or society into which membership is effected by balloting, than to be "black balled," or rejected, and no respectable native would care to submit to such an ordeal Moreover, classes and race prejudices, and differences of customs, habits, religion, &c., would operate to make natives unwelcome in an English Volunteer Corps, and probably ninety nine out of every hundred who might offer themselves, would be rejected Natives themselves, for similar reasons, would not care to be associated with Englishmen in a Volunteer Corps Then, there is the condition about uniform. Native members of an English Volunteer Corps must adopt the uniform of the latter! What a striking figure a Hindu would cut with a helmet on! He would certainly be a curiosity for Barnum's Show

Under all these circumstances we heartily agree with the *Indian Mirror*, that "It is now for the educated people of all the Presidencies and Provinces of India to make a general demand for the formation of separate Corps of Native Volunteers" The time has past for the Government to hesitate about taking the Natives entirely into their confidence. There are Native Regiments in the regular British Service, then why not Native Volunteer Corps? We cannot see where the hitch lies There can be no objection to European officers being in command of Native Volunteer Corps, and to some of the other officers being Europeans as well, as in Native Regiments Surely, then, the Government cannot raise any reasonable and valid excuse for disallowing the formation of separate Native Volunteer Corps? Once more we say, let the Natives of India unite in preferring their demand for the formation of separate Corps of Native Volunteers, and continue to urge it till it is granted to them"

MAHARAJAH HOLKAR ON HIS EXPERIENCES IN LONDON

We refer to this subject once more, not because we want to harp on it, and stir up irritation, but because we wish to point out that we were perfectly justified in the view we took of it It will be remembered that most of the Anglo-Indian newspapers took a light view of the matter, on the appearance of the so called "sensational" telegram in the *Bombay Gazette*, and concluded that either the matter was exaggerated, that Holkar was foolishly huffed and wanted more attention paid to him than he was entitled to; that he was ill and, wanted to hurry back, or that he loved the pleasures of gay Paris more than those of London. Those views were strengthened by the official statement made in the House of Commons the other day, denying flatly that Holkar had not been treated with due consideration, honor and respect, and declaring on the other hand that he had expressed his entire satisfaction at his treatment, and that his sudden departure was due to indisposition and domestic reasons. We, on the other, adhered to our belief that there had been some serious bungling, and that it was due to the ignorant blundering of Court officials, who were not acquainted with the manners and customs of Indian Princes, their relative positions, and the honors due to them This view has been thoroughly confirmed by Holkar's own lips, as will be seen from the following telegram from the Bombay correspondent of the *Madras Times* —

Bombay, Aug 16—The Maharajah Holkar, who arrived by this week's mail steamer, has been interviewed by a representative of the "Times of India." He says that some of the newspapers had given an accurate representation of his experiences in London, but that the statements in others were misleading. He complains that his treatment in London was not satisfactory, but neither Her Majesty the Queen nor Lord Cross was responsible The Queen had received him most kindly. The blame rested with the subordinates entrusted with the carrying out of the arrangements. These gentlemen, not being acquainted with Indian manners and customs, were not aware of the amount of dignity attaching to the position of Indian Princes He had been allowed only two instead of four horses for his carriage, and he had not been permitted to enter the precincts of Buckingham Palace, on the occasion of the Volunteer march past, in carriage, as other visitors had done"

The incident is a most regrettable one and instead of denying it point blank it would have been far better if the Secretary of State had enquired into it, hauled the delinquents, whoever they were, over the coals, and made suitable amends to Maharajah Holkar for the neglect shown to him Englishmen are very apt to make most ludicrous and deplorable mistakes in their relations with natives of India visiting the former country They either over estimate the rank and importance of their visitors, or the contrary. Thus we are often tackled at reading reports in the English papers of the style in which a common native, who would not, perhaps, be admitted within the doors of a native Prince's durbar, is *feted* and honored Whereas, when a leading native Prince of Maharajah Holkar's ancestral House visits England on such a grand, imposing State occasion as the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, he is slighted and departs in a hurry, disgusted and huffed at the treatment accorded him It is only another *proof of the ignorant notions* Englishmen who have never resided in India, entertain regarding this country. A little careful enquiry in the proper quarters, would obviate such blunders. We may be sure, however, that the lesson under review will be laboured by, and that greater care will be taken in future in the treatment of such matters

Occasional Notes

For the past eight days continuous and heavy rain has been falling at Sonda.

Raja Bapu Nath Sahar, Chief Justice of Indore, has left England for India.

The Indian subscriptions for the Imperial Institute have we learn, already exceeded one lakh.

A train ran off the line Mundla station last Friday Several trunks were smashed, but there was no loss of life

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has delivered to the Queen a letter of congratulation from Scindia, the Maharajah of Gwalior

Mr. S B. Bhandarkar, M A., Assistant Professor of Sanskrit in the Deccan College, has been appointed to succeed Rao Sahob Gangadeo Moroba Pitale, as Assistant Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Two native soldiers from Roorkee have been lent to the Raja of Nabha, to instruct the Highness's troops in visual signalling, on the understanding that all expenses shall be borne by the Nabha State.

The Viceroy has much pleasure in announcing that, at the express desire of Her Majesty, the native officers who proceeded to England to take part in the Jubilee procession will be promoted in or admitted to, the order of British India

Cholera has been very general all over the country this year, and in many parts very severe. Delhi in particular has suffered heavily. A report from Lucknow states that 10,332 deaths from cholera alone have occurred in the Gharabanki district during the three months ending August 3rd. Cholera is also bad at Indore, the death in the city averages from 50 to 60 daily

About one sixth of the total cultivated area of British India, or 24 millions of acres, is irrigated land according to the Agricultural statistics, just published for 1885 86. Wells still take the first place, watering nine than 8½ millions of acres, while Government canals, which naturally come second, irrigate a little less than 7 millions. Nearly 4½ millions are irrigated by means of tanks, and 2 millions from other sources, exclusive of private canals which water 9 10 thousand acres only

The Thakur of Limri and Col Watson, the Political Agent of Kattywar, paid a visit on the 21st ultimo to the Oriental Institute at Woking The visitors first inspected the Institute, and then examined the museum The site for a Dharmasala for Hindoos and one for an Indian or industrial village were next visited A memorial house in honour of the late Sir Salar Jung is also in course of construction, while the foundation of a Shah Jahan Mosque, for the benefit of Mahomedan students, has been laid Her Highness the Thakur of Limri took special interests in the Sanskrit oriental journal, issued under the auspices of the Institute

The Baroda are making an attempt to introduce social reforms. Their attempt deserves encouragement being a move in the right direction. At a meeting held at Akola recently it was resolved —

(1) That no girl should be married before the ninth year.

(2) That there should be at least 6 years' difference between the ages of the bride and bridegroom

(3) That second marriages should be forbidden except when the first wife is childless or suffers from some incurable disease or dies, provided the husband's age does not exceed 40, beyond which no one should marry

These resolutions are well chosen and we hope that the Baroda will set an example in this matter We were glad to learn that at the meeting where these resolutions were passed, many Shastris were present But we have to make a remark or two with regard to the first resolution. The evil of early marriage do not result so much from the performance of the ceremony as from the early consummation of the marriage It is the latter that the doctors condemn If it was ruled that no consummation should take place until the girl had reached her 15th year, it would be some substantial reform But our friends think of this Of course, looked at from the point of view of child widows, we think it is desirable to fix a limit below which no ceremony should be performed In this connection too, the limit of 8 is too low Ten would be a reasonable age. But the Baroda leaders know best whether their people are prepared to go to this length. If not, we must rest satisfied with what we have got

NOTICE.

I beg to inform the public that an individual calling himself by various names such as Subbaya Nadu Col, Subbaya Nadu Magistrate, Krishna Swami Subba Nadu, John Caleb Subba Nadu and going by other aliases has been cheating many people of large sums of money by making them believe that he has been sent by me as my agent. The last scene of his action is Benares and is now said to have gone to Lucknow. Let my friends and others be aware of this

Bulbing Indore,
9th August 1887 } R. Raghunath Row

Local and Provincial

The Weather —We have had some good and welcome showers of rain during the past week. Several houses, both in the Pettah and Station, have suffered severely The tanks have received a fair supply of water.

City Music al School, Bangalore - The annual distribution of prizes to the Boys of this Institution will take place at the premises of the Municipal Girls' School, Talug Cubbony Road, Pettah, at 5 p m on Tuesday the 23rd instant D Fitzpatrick Esq c s i has kindly consented to preside on the occasion. The presence of those interested in Education is earnestly solicited.

School Prize Days During the past week two distributions of Prizes to schools in the City took place The first was to the pupils of the Government Girls' school, *on Thursday last*, at which Her Highness the Maharajah presided the British Resident and the Dewan being also present The other was to the London Mission High School, on the morning of Saturday last, at which the British Resident took the chair From the Reports read the attendance of pupils was good, and the progress made satisfactory

Mysore Railway —We are most decidedly of opinion that the pay of the subordinates on the Mysore Railway should be increased It is a blind policy altogether to underpay men with their responsibilities. A guard, for instance, with a large family to support and only fifteen or twenty rupees a month to draw, has many temptations to increase his income at the expense of the Railway or of the public Station Masters are no better off, nor are the Drivers, whose work is most responsible Good men keep away from the service for the simple reason that they cannot work on the salary offered —*R T*

Dacoity —A gang of dacoits paid a visit, on the night of Wednesday last, to the village of Jeevanahally, in the Station limits, and entering a house in which were a man and two women, plundered them of their clothes and jewels, to the value of Rs 84 On the night of Sunday, the 14th inst ant, some one relieved the Sergeant-Major of the 52nd O L I, of jewellery and cash to the value of Rs 700 These bands, together with the tremendous one of some fifteen thousand rupees from a shop in Commercial street, a few days previous, show that the police have their hands pretty full, in the Station, and they *must look alive*

The Fort Road —That portion of the Fort Road leading over the Sampangee Tank has, we notice been closed, in consequence of its being under repair This of course, causes great inconvenience and loss of time to the public (many of whom are not aware of the above circumstance) in having to make considerable detours in making their way from the Fort to the Station, and *vice versa* In repairing public thoroughfares, why does not the Municipality adopt the same plan as that followed in Madras and elsewhere, and that is, to repair one side of the road first, and then the other? This enables repairs to be carried out without traffic being stopped We would recommend this matter to the notice of the President and Vice-President of the Station Municipality

Station Sessions -The Criminal Sessions of the Civil and Military Station for the current month came off on Monday last. A young Kurni female, named Jana kamma, was charged with abandoning her newly born infant. She was found guilty. She begged for mercy, on the score that she was forced to the act by her paramour who told that she would lose her caste if her sin became known His Honor sentenced her, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default to undergo another month. The case in which Venkata Rao, Goods Clerk of the Madras Railway at the Cantonment Station, was charged with Criminal Breach of trust and misappropriation, in withholding for a time certain monies entrusted to him, was dismissed, and the accused *discharged*

Tramways —We remember when that enterprising gentleman, Mr. Standish Lee, now Executive Engineer of Mysore, first arrived in Bangalore in 1876, he mooted a scheme for constructing a Tramway between the Pettah and Military Station of Bangalore Some how the idea did not take and was abandoned But it occurs to us, that if properly worked such a scheme ought to pay well The Jutka traffic between the Pettah and Station is very large indeed, and the whole of that and more would be secured by a well worked tramway on reasonable terms It is well known that Tramways in Bombay, Calcutta and elsewhere in India do a roaring trade. The one started in Madras in 1874 drove the Jutka traffic to Bangalore, but it was unfortunately managed by unscrupulous men, and therefore came to a smash.—*R. T.*

The Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Bangalore, Saturday, August 20, 1887.

The 13th August 1887.—No. 87.—Mr. Mahomed Ali, B. A., Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog, is granted two months and fifteen days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. B. K. Venkatavaradhangar is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Chitaldroog during the absence of Mr. Mahomed Ali, or until further orders.

The 15th August 1887.—No. 88. Munjanathaiya, Sheristadar of the Chunagiri Taluk, will be in charge of that Taluk until further orders. He is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The 16th August 1887.—No. 89.—Daniel, Taluk Mootsi in the Mysore District, having taken the name of "Dasappa," he will be borne on the establishment by that name from this date.

The 17th August 1887.—No. 90.—Mr. N. Cheloiengar, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Kolar to the Hassan District.

2. Mr. K. Ramachandra Rao is transferred from the Hassan to the Kolar District.

The following transfers of Amildars are ordered:—

3. Nizamudin Ali Khan, Probationary Amildar, is transferred from Kolar to the Malur Taluk.

4. K. Srinivasa Rao from Bowringpet to the Kolar Taluk.

5. V. Raja Mudaliar, on special duty, to rejoin as Amildar of Bowringpet.

6. Mir Kamaludin Ali Khan, Probationary Amildar, from Hiriyur to the Hunsur Taluk.

7. R. Lakshmana Rao from Hunsur to the Hiriyur Taluk.

8. H. Raghunatha Rao from Nanjangud to the Gundlupet Taluk.

9. D. Venkatappaiya from Sorab to the Nanjangud Taluk.

10. N. Venkat Rao from Heggaddevankote to the Sorab Taluk.

11. K. Shamaiengar from Malur to the Heggaddevankote Taluk.

General Summary.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—Mr. Ramchandra Pillai, B.A., Bench Clerk, on the Appellate Side of the Madras High Court, has filed a suit in the Court of the District Munsiff of Chingleput, against the South Indian Railway Company, for damages for defamation of character. It is alleged that the plaintiff recently travelled from Madras to Chingleput by the South Indian Railway and that on alighting at the latter station he was challenged to produce his ticket, he being alleged to have travelled without a ticket. The damages are assessed at Rs. 500.

DESTITUTE INDIANS IN ENGLAND.—A melancholy story was told at the last meeting of the Board of Guardians, Hanover Square, respecting some Hindoos who are at present inmates of the Fulham Workhouse. They speak, it was stated, a somewhat peculiar *patois*, a little difficult to understand, as it is flavoured with Persian and Hindustani. They are, according to their own account, land owners from the province of Gujerat, and in a legal dispute arising out of some question relating to land they were nonsuited. They then went to the Chief Court in the Punjab, with the same result, and were afterwards persuaded to visit England, with a view of laying their case before the Privy Council. The expedition has not proved a successful one. The unfortunate Hindoos have somehow lost whatever money they possessed, and are now reduced to the condition of workhouse paupers. It was decided by the board to send them back to their native land, at a cost of £16 per head, and ask the Secretary of State for India to give notice to the Governor of Bombay of their departure from England, in order that they might be properly cared for on their arrival at their destination.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN BOKHARA.—According to native information, *viz.* Badakshan, the Russians have abandoned an intention previously formed to construct a railway from Charjui on the Oxus, *via* Karki to Sheraba, on account of the mountainous country intervening between the latter two places. Now, however, it is alleged that orders have been received to push on a railway from Bokhara to Sheraba, which would follow the existing caravan route from Bokhara to Balkh and Badakhsan. If this is correct the persistence of the Russian desire to reach Sheraba is significant; for that place is considerably to the east of the Kunja Sahar district, and will bring them nearer to those portions of the Amir's territory which have not been delimitated by the recent Commission and over which his authority is alleged by the Russians to be doubtful. The present Amir at any rate will fully comprehend the significance of a Russian outpost and railway line at Sheraba; for, when Abdul Rahman was a fugitive under Russian protection at Tashkend, he attempted to obtain the permission of the Shah of Bokhara to establish himself at Sheraba, as a strategic point whence he could easily raise up trouble in the Amir's (Shere Ali's) dominions.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE RUSSIAN ARMY lately published, contains the following particulars:—On the 1st of January, 1886, there were 824,762 men, including 8,000 volunteers, in the active Army. The reserve amounted to 1,600,816 in addition, thus making a total of 2,425,577 soldiers whom Russia could bring into the field at need. In Germany the maximum of the Regular Army and the Landwehr combined is computed at 1,800,000 men. Moreover, Russia has at its disposal 2,160,000 Militia liable to be called upon in time of war to recruit the ranks of the Regular Army. The number of young men annually liable to the conscription is 872,000, of whom about one-half are exempted by lot. If the term of service were reduced from five to three years, the State would in a short time be able to have 4,000,000 Regular troops without having recourse to the Militia reserves. The Russian journals refer with jubilation to these practically inexhaustible resources as compared with other countries. At present there is no such thing as a force of irregulars, but it is pointed out that under for troops of that description exist in ample measure among the tribes of Central Asia, the Caucasus, and of the Transcaspian provinces.

Extracts.

THE STATE OF GONDAL.

The *Indian Daily News.*—The State of Gondal has the unusual privilege of having as its ruler a prince who is also a doctor, not a sham one, but a real medical man. The Thakoor Saheb is at present in Edinburgh studying for his M. D. degree. It is satisfactory to note that his State is progressing during his absence, if we may rely on the administration report which has just been issued from that province. Sanitary measures have been enforced, and an order passed for the better prevention of epidemics. Recently it seems that measles broke out, and the authorities ordered that the rules should be enforced, copies of them being printed and circulated broadcast. This is a welcome sign of advancement, and ought well to be followed in other Native States where sanitation is all but unknown. In other directions, too good work is being done. Oppressive transit duties were repealed some years since and within the last few months sixteen taxes have been done away with. The State has, moreover, come forward with an offer of loans to enterprising merchants and traders. In 1884 a Forest Department was organised, and thirteen hundred acres of land have been brought under plantation. An attempt to manufacture indigo proved unsuccessful, but another venture will very likely be made. Gardens and experimental farms have also been tried with some success. Altogether, the State is to be congratulated on its management. It is to be hoped that the young Chief will promote the good of his subjects in the same way as his responsible Ministers are now doing. The Chief himself seems to differ widely in character from many of his confreres, and has utilised his visits to England in a way that others of them might do with advantage.

THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

WHY service on our Railways should be more unpopular than that in Government employ is a matter which demands close enquiry. An old code of regulations of the Madras Railway which the writer of the present article remembers to have seen, laid down the tradition that the merest ticket collector might rise by dint of perseverance, industry, and intelligence to the highest position in the Company's Service. As a matter of fact the Madras Railway Company had no more idea of fulfilling such intention than of breaking up their lines. What has been their policy with regard to deserving subordinate officers? Why do they insist upon bringing men from England to fill posts such as that of Assistant, Traffic Manager? In several cases that we know of, men appointed to such offices are really dependent for some time on their Station Masters for hints and instructions as to how to carry on their work. As a rule they are merely *protégés* of Directors of the Company. Now, why is it that men, for instance, of the stamp of Mr. W. H. Johnstone, Officer in charge of the Salt Cutters of Madras have been kept back from promotion? Mr. Johnstone rose from the position of a mere ticket collector to what he is now, and yet the autocratic Directors and the executive of the Company deny him the rank he is entitled to while they give him the pay. When Mr. Johnstone was Station Master of Bangalore he also was practically Assistant Traffic Manager of the Bangalore Branch line. He had the power of altering meeting-stations and generally controlling the running of trains in his division,—powers which are only conferred on an officer in the position of an Assistant Traffic Manager. And yet they denied Mr. Johnstone the title, while they gave him the pay. Mr. Johnstone, if we are not mistaken, draws the salary of an Assistant Traffic Manager of the second class, but because he happens to be an uncovenanted official and Eurasian, he is deemed to be ranked with subordinates. It is this sort of thing which brings the Railway Service into the greatest unpopularity, and till Railway Companies raise the tone of the uncovenanted department they cannot expect to draw good men to their lines.

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

THE most paying passenger traffic on all Railways is that of the lowest, or third class, and yet on some lines in India it is the most neglected. If State railways and Companies had to depend on first and second class passengers they would return very poor dividends indeed to the Government or shareholders. This is a fact conceded by all, and yet, why are the comforts and conveniences of third class passengers so outrageously neglected on many of our Indian lines? This is more the case on the Southern lines, where the poor passengers are herded together like cattle in a truck. The number, in the first place, allowed to each compartment, is most excessive. They are packed together as close, if not closer, as sardines in a tin. Passengers of the class we allude to, by mail train, are particularly incommoded, for sleep is utterly impossible. It is difficult enough to maintain a sitting posture, closely wedged in as one is, but a recumbent one is quite out of the question altogether. Then with so many breathing the same air, of course one has to inhale noxious gasses, imperiling the health. But the evils do not rest here. Railway officials as a rule, are not very courteous to third class passengers. In collecting tickets or getting them into their carriages they two often hustle them about in the roughest fashion. In the case of first and second class passengers they are never disturbed for their tickets unless they are quitting the train, while third class passengers are unceremoniously called upon at almost every station, whether alighting or not, to produce their tickets. Now, we admit that passengers of the third class, belonging generally as they do, to the lower orders, are not as much to be trusted. But surely there should be some safe medium. Why should they be packed together as they are, and why should they be denied the ordinary conveniences of nature. Locked in as they are, they are provoked answering the calls of nature and appeals to Guards and Porters at way-side stations to open the door are invariably ignored. What we contend for in this connection is, that the same closet conveniences should be provided for third class passengers as for the two higher classes. They have every right to expect them as they are the main supporters of the passenger traffic. It is altogether a bad and foolish policy to ignore the comforts and conveniences of the most paying class, and we are convinced that our Railway lines would gain much more in popularity if this fact was kept in mind and attended to. Then look at station arrangements. The arrangements for selling tickets are most defective. Third-class passengers on most lines are kept back till a certain time, and then they have to make a rush for the ticket-window. Again, for want of proper arrangements ignorant passengers constantly get imposed upon. Unprincipled men, professional sharpers, prefer their services to purchase tickets for passengers and dupe them. What do the railway employ a Police constabulary for, if they are powerless to prevent such frauds? The matter is a very serious one, and should be taken up by the Government. The Madras Railway pays a most expensive staff of police officers, subordinate, and detective, and in addition the Bangalore station force provide a staff up to *Koppum.* Why then should such crimes as we have referred to be rife?

There is one more matter we would refer to, in connection with this subject. Third class passengers on the Railways in South India have very little or no convenience at stations with regard to waiting conveniences, refreshments and the like. While 1st and 2nd class passengers have every consideration shown them in this respect, 3rd class passengers have to make shift, as best they can. They even find it difficult to obtain so much as a drink of water and as for refreshment of a substantial kind it is out of the question. Why should not caste people be employed to provide refreshment for natives travelling by any class? It is unfair that Europeans should obtain their refreshments at the Railway room, and native caste passengers have to go without. These are matters which should engage the serious attention of the various state, and private Railway Companies in India and we trust they will be taken up

THE EVILS OF THE GUARANTEED SYSTEM OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The *Hindu.*—We have in these columns often dwelt upon the evils of the guaranteed system of Railway construction. We have now to note a practical illustration of it in the South Indian Railway. This Railway was once from Nagapatam to Erode a broad gauge line. On the construction of the Madras-Tuticorin line, on the metre gauge the Nagapatam-Erode branch broad gauge was converted also into the metre gauge at the original cost less the earth-work, and the broad gauge rails and carriages disposed of as old stores at considerable loss. Our readers will have noted that to the change of railway service introduced from the 1st instant, the speed of the line has been lessened even in the mail trains. It is urged as a reason that the rails are not strong enough to bear the wear and tear, and that they should be replaced by stronger rails throughout the whole line from Madras to Tuticorin, and from Nagapatam to Erode. It is now only 10 years since the South Indian Railway was opened for traffic. The metre gauge was adopted, in spite of its inconvenient disadvantages, on the recommendation that it permits the use of wagons which combine, to the best attainable proportion, capacity for carriage with a *minimum* of dead weight; and that it offers not only the great initial advantage of being cheaply made, but *also that of being cheaply worked.* We will admit that the line has been comparatively cheaply constructed though at nearly double the cost of its construction in Canada. But where is the still greater advantage of its being cheaply worked? During the ten years of its existence it has been more out of order than any other line in India. Year after year the Government have been obliged to regret the unskilful engineering that has been employed in the construction of its bridges and earth-work. The cost of repairs and re-construction of bridges and earth-works will by this time have come up to as much as the original cost, if we take into consideration the loss of revenue that has occurred during the repair of the damaged portions. The construction of Railway in Canada costs under £2,000 to £3,000 per mile, but in India the South Indian Railway has cost from £4,000 to £5,000 per mile on account, it was said, of these very expensive bridges and earth-works which somewhere or other have been washed away as often as there have been heavy rains. The defects hitherto confined to the unskilful engineering displayed in the construction of bridges and in earth-works, are now also to be found in the selection of the materials employed in the construction. Who is now to be held responsible for the bad selection of materials, and for their importation into India? Who is it that then certified that the iron rails selected for the alignment were of the requisite quality and hardness? At whose cost are the new rails to be laid out? Is it fair to the people of India who have to make good the guaranteed interest, let alone the profits of proper construction and management, that this new heavy charge should be thrown on them? We think it would be but fair that the cost of replacing the old rails should be debited to the Company who were primarily responsible for the selection of the materials; and that it should not be carried to the ordinary working expenses of the line. The public are now kept wholly ignorant of the ins and outs of the working of the guaranteed Railway lines. They have no means of knowing whether the various items of expenditure charged to the ordinary working expenses

are properly debitable to them or whether they should be thrown on the exclusive liability of the Company and credited to their accounts It is true the public know more of the working of these guaranteed railways If the public have any idea of the cost of re rading the *whole of South Indian Railway of 600 miles* they will protest against any attempt to charge its cost to the ordinary working expenses of the time. We earnestly pray that Lord Connemara will use his influence in having justice done to the revenues of India in the matter of these guaranteed railways We are averse to attributing motives It is a Calcutta journal that is responsible for the statement that these Railway extensions are suggested not altogether disinterestedly If is, however, significant that when the Home Iron trade is complaining of heavy depression the Directors and Engineers of the South Indian Railway Company discover that the iron rails of their line are not hard enough and require replacing for efficient service. If the expenses and the losses of the bad engineering in the construction of bridges and earth works had been thrown into the accounts of the Company they would, perhaps, be more slow in discovering new defects and perhaps be more careful in the initial construction. We think the Government owe it to themselves and the people of India to put down this waste, extravagance, and unskilfulness in the construction and working of these guaranteed Railways

HOLKAR'S GRIEVANCES

The *Madras Mail*—The interview which the representative of our contemporary the *Times of India* had with the Maharajah Holkar on his arrival in Bombay justifies the belief we entertained at the time of the publication of the somewhat startling telegram which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* some weeks ago, that matters were not so bad as represented This telegram was from the *Gazette's* own London correspondent, who, if we presume aright is Mr J. M Maclennan, M P, and as coming from such a person ought to have been trustworthy Upon the face of it it certainly was startling It stated that the Maharajah had left London abruptly, resenting the treatment he had received in England and that, in consequence, he did not attend the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Imperial Institute, though his presence at this imposing function, as the head of the *native chiefs who had proceeded to England* personally to assist in the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen, would have been more graceful on his part. He was stated to be seriously indisposed, a white lie that in diplomatic parlance passes muster The same correspondent was reported to have heard that the other Indian Princes considered that they had been slighted throughout the Jubilee This rumoured wholesale disaffection of the native chiefs who were in England turns out to be very exaggerated. From a telegram received through Reuter on the 12th instant, we learn that a letter from Sir Lepel Griffin had been published in which it was stated that Holkar's early departure from England was not due to any supposed slights, but simply for domestic reasons, and in consequence of the ill health of certain of His Highness' relatives The Maharajah, added Sir Lepel Griffin, had been treated with exceptional marks of honour and distinction during his stay in England This is, certainly somewhat at variance with the telegraphic report of the interview which we publish in another *column His Highness exculpates*, we learn, the Queen and Lord Cross This is very good of His Highness but it was never for a moment suggested that His Highness was at enmity with the Queen for the treatment to which he was subjected He attributes to the ignorance of the subordinates of the India Office the want of attention that he had a right to expect Here, he has hit the right nail on the head He objects to having been allowed only two instead of four horses and to have once or twice had to walk He states that the illuminations in London on Jubilee night cannot be compared to the illuminations that took place during the Prince of Wales' visit to India Then however, it was the Chiefs of the States, or the British Government, that were the principal movers in the illuminations that were exhibited The illuminations were no doubt magnificent, but the two cases are not parallel In London it was the various private individuals and shopkeepers, etc, who illuminated, and the display was at their own cost, and was not borne by the State However, Holkar seems to have enjoyed himself, more especially in Paris, where no doubt he was made more of than in London The Thakore Saheb of Goordal was also interviewed and expressed dissatisfaction at the manner in which he had been treated.

MODERN MORALS

The Pioneer—*Always keenly alive to the* corruption of the age the *Saturday Review* is once more struck with the analogy between our great Empire and that of ancient Rome, and feels there is grave cause for anxiety lest we should share the same fate It seems, says the writer, as if we are destined, as the Romans were, on reaching the zenith of our fame and prosperity, to relapse into a state of apathy, indifference, and luxury Among the many causes which lead toward the present deterioration of society are its numerous and rapid growth and the bowing down to and worshipping of Mammon, while another is the great depression in agriculture which drives many to London, who would otherwise be spending much of their time in healthy country pursuits but who, owing to the depressed state of agriculture, are unable to live at their own country places, and being compelled to let them, are obliged to take up their headquarters in town Young men, again thrown into a London life, either with enough to live on without work or with a sufficiency, with the assistance of a certain amount of work to enjoy themselves, naturally want to amuse themselves and the tendency of a life of amusement in town is generally downwards, which is another conducive to health or morality, and society of the present day is by no means prone to show its disapproval of such a course should the actors in it be some of the fashionable favourites There is no doubt *that new society is more tolerant of youthful* peccadilloes, and that, therefore, the same peccadilloes which always have been in vogue are at the present day more openly spoken of, and the same care is not taken to hide and disguise them and relegate them to the darker corners of a man's life, as he feels that society is careless on the subject and is not likely to raise its voice against this manner of life

Another tendency of the present day is the laxity of conversation permitted by many ladies in society in their male friends This latter evil is one of very rapid growth, and has spread in many cases from the married women even to the girls This, to a great extent, is attributable to the rage for beautiful women which for some time now has been dominant in London society, for now a woman of she is extremely lovely and can get an introduction, is sure to be a star in society for a time no matter what her position may be and whether it entitles her to be feted and made much of by the great ones of the land, and wishing to make her reign as successful as possible until a brighter star arises and eclipses her, permits and encourages that loose kind of conversation that is so attractive to many men Society has lately advanced a stage further and the beauties of London society whose 'face is their fortune,' now are finding rivals in successful showmen whose merits as pets of the fashionable world are not properly appreciated in their own country The same worship of a successful showman is in close analogy to the later and more rotten days of the Roman Empire when the gladiators were the favoured ones and pets of the Roman ladies Society again, is open to all who have the golden key, and if any aspirant who does not happen to have a beautiful face or to be a successful showman with flowing locks and wild appearance can judiciously get taken up, and is willing to spend unlimited money, never he so ever is sure to succeed Another feature of the present day is the freedom that exists in taking about ladies in clubs and other public places, more especially among the younger men Ladies are publicly spoken of and canvassed now in a way that is a disgrace to men, and that would in former days of *necessity have entailed many* an exchange of shots A greater laxity also exists now in the payment of debts of honour and it is by no means unusual now for men to play for such stakes, that, if they have a run of bad luck and lose heavily, they are quite unable to pay, without seeming to consider it so great a dishonour as our forefathers did Indeed, unless they get posted and turned out of their clubs, they bear with comparative complacency the disgrace of letting in their friends Of course, though we cannot advocate duelling, this is another result of its abolition, and there can be little doubt that when it was permissible, to a large extent it did away with the lightly taking in vain of ladies' names and the remissness in settling debts of honour

As in ancient Rome, the manliness and vigour of our nation seem to be gradually giving way before the attacks of luxury and vice Vice is more openly indulged in, luxury in our young men is on the increase, and the force of circumstances and the advance of Radicalism should combine to do away with our field sports, then, indeed, the last prop and stay will be knocked away that keeps our young men what they have hitherto been—the hardiest, pluckiest and most successful people in all parts of the world And let our ladies look to the keeping up of the high standard of English society, so that they may not make their pets and heroes of those who get their introduction by being beautiful or success ful showmen or actors, for once they begin to lower the standard there will be no half-way house Society will degenerate into absolute Bohemianism, and be unable to set the example it should to the rest of the country, and by its complete rottenness and degradation assist to the disintegration of this great Empire

SECLUSION OF HINDU FEMALES

Young India August, 11 —Mr Ram Chunder Bose as quoted by the *Indian Messenger*, says—' Granted that we can secure a large amount of chastity by locking up grown up females in iron cacets, the question is, have we right thus to lock them up? Is it fair to consign them to dungeons because the freedom which is one of their inalienable rights may be abused by them ?" Mr. Ram Chunder Bose is not the only gentleman who denounces in strong terms the seclusion of our females It is the fashion with some of our educated brethren to aver that Hindu females are shut up within the four walls of the *Zenana*, and that no liberty is allowed them Let us, however, see how the females pass their lives Our readers had better conceive for a moment that they are in a town or village on the banks of the Ganges He will see there women young and old, bathing in the river and performing their morning devotions on its banks On their way they pluck flowers in a garden We see them going from one house to another according to the degree of intimacy On the occasion of *Pooja* they repair to the house of a neighbour to worship the deity On joyous occasions, they visit their neighbours and assist them in cooking or serving food to the guests During festivals females are invited by their neighbours and relatives, and this requires moving about They have freedom to go to temples to worship God and to hear *Kathas* or expositions of the *Shastras* by a Pundit, at a place where the sterner sex assemble in large numbers Even amusement is not denied them They are allowed to attend *Jattras* (country plays) which are either performed under the roofs of respectable householders or at public *Bawgars* held every year by means of subscription collected from the neighbourhood With all these facts before us, who can say that our females are confined within the four walls of the *Zenana*, or shut up in nunneries ? It cannot even be said that the Hindu females are confined in their villages For they are permitted to go to the houses of their relatives in distant places on occasions of Pujas and festivals And, above all, are they not allowed to go on pilgrimage throughout India ?

We admit that excepting near relatives and respected neighbours, our females are not allowed to speak with the members of the male *sex But, is not this desirable ? Our young* women are veiled, and they are not allowed to go out alone A matron or a male relation accompanies them Is not this necessary ? Have the males proved themselves faithful to the women ? Is our society advanced enough to allow women to mix freely with men ? In all ages and climes women have been considered as prizes to be won by men *They have* been the causes of strife and contentions from time immemorial Women are endowed with charms which attract men, and in order to avoid untoward consequences, it is necessary, to protect them and keep them under some form of moral restraint Unrestricted liberty and free intercourse with men do great injury to them When we read accounts of men like Buddha and David and the sages of ancient India, finding it hard to resist the charms of women, is it not expedient to keep the females in safe distance from the males ?

It is no doubt desirable that men should learn to respect females But respect cannot be secured by simply mixing in dancing and dinner parties There can be no objection to men joining with women in religious services and even these must be under proper control We have already said that Hindu women repair to temples to worship God and go to distant places on pilgrimage Although they seldom speak with their husbands during day-time in the presence of elders, they perform religious ceremonies and go on pilgrimages with them

It will thus be seen that Hindu women are not locked up in chests, neither is liberty to the extent necessary, denied them Now we ask—is Mr R. C Bose prepared to admit that women who have not received a proper education or are not religiously disposed should not be kept under some restraint ? Is it *meet to allow them to overstep the bounds of* decency and morality and which they are often enough prone to do ? It is doubtless very pleasant to see a person standing triumphant in the midst of vice and corruption, but all have not the strength to resist them And is it proper to allow women to fall a prey to these allurements ? Should they not be properly instructed in religion and morals before they are allowed to meet the seductions and devices of a depraved community

Mr R C Bose we believe, is the author of the "Gossip about America and Europe" We give a few extracts from his book Let the reader judge whether women should be allowed to reign in society with her so called inalienable rights of freedom of which Mr R C Bose is so staunch an advocate. "American ladies,' says Mr Bose, "are lovers of dissipation rather than of domestic felicity They have indeed ' elegant" homes for purposes of ostentatious display, but they properly speaking have their meals in hotels and live in houses of pleasure They of course get married as soon as they possibly can but they deliberately thrust aside many of the salutary restraints which married life is calculated to bring upon them And they literally curse themselves, their husbands and all associated with them, besides heaven, earth and hell, when they have children, because the mischievous little ones stand so decidedly in the way of their devotion to outward sports and amusements" *Writing of London*, the same author says—"Men and women ready to solicit, and women ready to address are to be met with in every street, on every day and at almost every hour, and strangers are particularly approached, as their wealthiness and gullibility assumed at first sight"

While we are opposed to giving undue *liberty to our women*, we cannot but admit that the existing bounds of freedom requires to be enlarged in certain directions Modesty is the best safeguard as well as the highest beauty of woman It is the first virtue which she should cultivate from her girlhood But when true modesty degenerates into false shame, when the lustfulness of the heart peeps through the veil that covers the body, it is then that the sight becomes sickening. We prefer the artless and the free to those that assume an air of modesty It must be confessed that a great deal of false modesty prevails among our women, and the customs of the land are much more to blame for this than the women themselves, for they but follow the customs blindly Thus we find the women openly bathing in the river or joining a public worship or going into the thickest crowd in the course of a pilgrimage yet at the same time feeling shame to speak with a relative or a friend and even to touch his body if necessary At times they have to put up with the utmost inconvenience for this false shame, yet withal they practice it through habit Instead of protecting the bodies of our women we had better try to protect their morals, and to give them such a sound education as will chase away all false modesty and bring in the true one We should buckle them with the armour of faith, purity and love, in order that they may easily vanquish the selfish propensities of man The morals of society and of the male sex in particular must be raised if our women are to cast aside their present necessary seclusion and be emancipated like their sisters of the west The light of education and the holier light of religion must penetrate the *Zenana* before its doors should be thrown open We are for emancipating women intellectually, morally and spiritually, and not merely to giving them outward freedom to move about in society at their own sweet will This latter will follow the former as night the day, without any sudden or untoward revolution Let us educate our women and then they will know how to emancipate themselves

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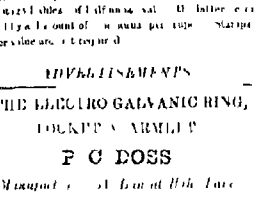

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Rome, 22nd Aug—The French diplomatic Agent here has broken off relations with the Government of Prince Ferdinand.

Berlin, 23rd Aug—Latest reports of the Emperor William's health state that he has quite recovered from his recent indisposition

London, 23rd Aug—A telegram from Merv brings a report that Ameer Abdul Rahman's life is in the greatest danger, and that it has been found necessary to amputate his foot, in consequence of gangrene having set in.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir I Pergusson, replying to a question, said it was improbable that negotiations with Turkey regarding Egypt would be resumed at an early date.

Sofia, 23d August—Prince Ferdinand has arrived here. Great enthusiasm is manifested on the occasion

London, 26th Aug—In the House of Commons last night, during the debate on the proclaiming of the National League, Mr Gladstone moved that the sanction of the House be not granted, alleging that the necessity for such a step had not been had not been adquately proved While deprecating boycotting, he said the League brought with it invaluable benefits to the people Mr. Balfour, replying, stated that at the present moment nearly 5,000 persons were boycotted, and said that the League only labours to destroy landlords, and does not aim at the protection of tenants. The debate was adjourned.

A memorandum explanatory of the Indian Budget has been issued to the members of the House of Commons.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1887

MAJOR EVANS BELL

The last mail from England brought the sad intelligence that Major Evans Bell—whose name is as a household word not only in Mysore, but in every Native State in India—is seriously ill As will be seen from an extract in another column, a meeting of Anglo Indians and natives in England, was held in London, on the 30th ult at which an address to Major Bell was adopted, recognising his invaluable services to India, and sympathising with him in his illness We do not suppose there is any Englishman living who has done so much for India, as the subject of our remarks In spite of England's boast that all she desires is peace and fair play that so long as other nations will allow her to trade with them amicably she has no wish to extend her borders and acquire fresh territory, she has, from time to time, added to her Empire, the last instance being that of Upper Burmah There is a powerful section of English statesmen who under the cloak of extending the blessings of civilization advocate annexation, and it is to them that the policy of the absorption of Oude and the Punjab, into the British Empire, is due But during the administration of Lord Canning quite a different policy was announced He said that—" the safety of our rule is increased, not diminished, by the maintenance of Native chiefs well affected to us Setting aside the well-known services rendered by Scindia, and subsequently by the Maharajah of Rewa, Chirkaree, and others, over the wide tract of Central India, where our authority is most broken in upon by Native States, I venture to say that there is no man who remembers the condition of Upper India in 1857 and 1858, and who is not thankful that in the centre of the large and compact British Province of Rohilcund there remained the solitary little state of Rampoor, still administered by its own Mahomedan Prince, and that on the borders of the Punjaub and of the districts above, Delhi, the chief of Puttiala and his kinsmen still retained their hereditary authority unimpaired In the time of which I speak, these patches of Native Government served as breakwaters to the storm which would otherwise have swept over us in one great wave" But in spite of this liberal announcement the annexation party continued from time to time, to thrust forward their view, and strive to have them enforced, till it seemed as if, in course of years, the Native States of India would be completely effaced, and British rule substituted instead In her time of need, India found a staunch bold, fearless champion in Major Evans Bell With a disinterestedness and zeal which even his enemies and detractors must admire, Major Bell came forward and fought for the rights of the Native Princes and their states In such works as "The Empire in India," and "The English in India," he advanced the claims and rights of the Native States, and pressed upon the attention of the British Government their duties and moral obligations with a force and spirit that were irresistibly convincing But it was on behalf of our own Province of Mysore he made the biggest, grandest fight of all, and it is not too much to say that the present benign rule of this, the second state in India, owes his seat on the *gadda* as much to Major Evans Bell as to British justice and generosity While Lord Canning announced the liberal policy with regard to Native States he at the same time, with a jesuitism not uncommon with great statesmen, made a reservation with regard to Mysore Mysore, he said, was " an exceptional case " Into the details of the exception we need not enter, suffice it to say that he tried to *twist out of the original treaty entered into* by the British with the late Maharajah that the State should revert to the British in the event of the Maharajah having no heir He also tried to strengthen his case by palpable exaggeration of the foibles and weaknesses of the then Maharajah Lord Canning succeeded so far that at one time it seemed a foregone conclusion that the Province would be absorbed into British territory Any one, in those days, who would have had the boldness to predict that in the year 1881, a Native Prince would preside over the destinies of Mysore, would have been laughed at as a maniac When the Maharajah, feeling his days drawing to a close, prayed to be allowed to adopt an heir, he was met with what appeared insurmountable obstacles. But when matters were at their most desperate turn, a champion appeared in the person of Major Evans Bell, one who had no individual interest in Mysore, and no connection whatever with the Province It was his powerful advocacy, his irresistible marshalling of facts, in his famous work—" The Mysore Reversion, ' An Exceptional Case,' " that roused the British Government and Nation to a sense of their honor and obligation, and compelled them by moral coercion to recognise the rights of the late Maharajah and his people, and secure the adoption of the present ruler And ever since Major Bell has continued to watch over the fortunes of Mysore, and advocate its cause whenever occasion offered And now comes the distressing intelligence that the good man is ill Will Mysore remain quiet while the few Anglo Indians and Natives in England have met together to condole with Major Bell and thank him for his services in India? No! let the leading men in the Province call a public meeting promptly to do honor to their benefactor and friend, draw up an address of sympathy with him, thanking him at the same time for his yeoman service to the Province It is due to the honor of the State that this be done without delay We have no doubt that the movement will meet with the cordial sympathy and support of His Highness the Maharajah

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

We have already had occasion, more than once, to draw attention to the unsatisfactory manner in which the work of the Public Service Commission is being conducted The way in which subordinate officials are invited to give testimony is most significant Great care seems to be taken to select only such men who stand in awe of superior authority, men who have long learnt to consider it high treason to speak against those above them, however well founded the charges may be, or to inveigh against prevailing systems, rules and arrangements, however defective and unsatisfactory The result, of course, was that though these men had genuine grievances to represent if they chose, and were labouring under great disabilities and disadvantages, in their testimony before the Commission had nothing to complain of, were, in short, in love with their positions and surroundings Some men, who did have a little spirit, lost heart when face to face with the Commission They feared to incur the displeasure of Government and of their superiors, and " knuckled down" at the last moment And it is very evident that those who spoke " the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," who called a spade " a spade," and not " an implement of agriculture," would be likely to be marked men In a few cases, independent, outspoken men, who had the courage of their convictions and wished to benefit their class as well as themselves, volunteered to give testimony When their testimony was recorded, a note was made to the effect that it was " *volunteered*." Where was the occasion for this remark unless it was that they might be spotted hereafter, as men who dared to come forward unasked, and unburden their minds in a manner not very pleasing or creditable to the powers *that be?* As might be expected the recording of the significant word " *volunteered*," immediately after their names, caused some of those " volunteer" witnesses to lose courage at the last moment, and give most unimportant evidence, the real grievances they came to ventilate, being at the last moment withheld The writer of this article was talking to one such witness a day or two before he gave his evidence before the Commission He mentioned to the former several most serious grievances in his department which he said he was determined to set forth in no uncertain terms, and had he done so a great many people would have been surprised to hear that such a state of affairs should be allowed to exist But when he went before the commission, that note—' *volunteered*" evidently unnerved him The evidence he gave was of a most trivial nature, the ammunition he had taken with him was returned to store, and he might just as well have stayed away

It is very amusing, indeed, to note the self complacent style in which European officials of the superior grades bore testimony as to the relative merits of Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Eurasians, and Natives However widely the members of the covenanted and uncovenanted services might differ on any other point, here they were quite agreed For all the superior appointments in the service they insisted that it would not be safe to appoint any but pure Europeans Natives were out of the question However much they might have advanced of late years, they were still wanting in the mental, moral, and physical qualities requisite in persons holding places of great trust They had not enough stamina enough self reliance to carry them through difficult and trying occasions and emergencies They should therefore only be employed in subordinate appointments where they would have the piercing eye of the all mighty European to watch them, and his powerful intellect to guide them As to Eurasians, while possessing some of the good traits and qualities they inherited from their European progenitors, they unfortunately also had many of the undesirable ones of the natives So they, too, were out of the reckoning Coming then, to Anglo Indians,—sons of Europeans but born and brought up in this country from childhood, well,—a long residence in this accursed climate greatly impaired their mental and physical constitutions, and frequent association with the natives somewhat corrupted them They would do very well for the lower appointments of the superior grades of the service while Eurasians might fill the higher appointments of the subordinate branches, and natives the lower But the " mess of pottage," the " plums ' of the service growing at the top of the tree,—they must be reserved for none but pure Europeans, or the whole administrative machinery would break down, and every thing would go to rack and ruin These, in effect, are the deductions one draws on a perusal of the evidence given at the sittings of the public service Commission by European officials Can there be any wonder that the claims of natives have invariably to give way before those of Europeans, however strong and well grounded the former may be? When a native is appointed to any high office does it not cause quite a stir? Is he not congratulated on all sides by his countrymen and pointed to as a lucky man? Do not European officials and the Anglo Indian Press talk patronisingly of the liberality of Government? We say that if anything has manifested more clearly and certainly the policy of Government in wishing to keep natives out of the higher appointments in the service, it has been the Public Service Commission, which was expected to do them much good, but unfortunately, conducted as it has been, is calculated to keep them still further back from advancement

Occasional Notes

News from Afghanistan states that the rebels defeated Ghulam Haider Orakzai at Nani on the 3rd instant Nani is about 18 miles south of Ghazni

Thirteen thousand rupees have been already collected in India for Lady Roberts's Fund for Nursing Sisters Large contributions are also expected from England

Heavy floods have occurred in the Bolan, which have destroyed the railway for a distance of four miles. The damage, it is estimated, will take half a lakh of rupees and a month's time to repair

Some more tragedies are reported from the Umritsar districts. In Bundala a Brahmin murdered his mother with an axe, at Bind a remindar killed his uncle, and at Dadla a son cut his father into pieces

The question of raising united Burmah to the status of a Lieutenant Governorship has been shelved for the moment, the English Government apparently not being inclined to sanction the legislation necessary under the statute

A Regulation is published in the *Gazette of India*, conferring on the Local Government in Burma and certain of its officers authority to prevent persons from passing out of certain parts of Upper Burma into foreign territory on the Shan States, and from entering or residing or travelling in disturbed parts of Upper Burma

Immense quantities of vegetables are daily imported into England from Jersey principally potatoes This trade has greatly increased during the last few years. Last season nearly 400,000 tons of potatoes passed through Southampton, and 150 special trains were despatched from the dock station at that port, laden solely with vegetables from the Channel Island, each train carrying about 200 tons

The reports that the Ameer's troops have been massacring women and children in the Ghilzai country has been contradicted Some heads which were sent into Kandahar after the late action were said to be those of women They prove, however, to be the heads of young Nasiri men who wear hair their very long The Ameer's rule may be severe, but wholesale massacres are not carried out by his Generals.

The millionaires of England, the Rothschilds, have, the *Indian Mirror* is credibly informed, purchased from Greenwood the whole of the plant and stock appertaining to the Eastern Bengal State Railway for a sum of sixty million sterling, and the services of Mr Prestage have been secured as Manager It is also in contemplation to re engage as many of the old hands as can be found desirous of rejoining It is almost necessary to say, not even on credible authority, that this is a very pretty fiction

The following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency reports for the past week —Rain throughout the Presidency, more wanted in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country Khariff sowing and transplantation completed in some districts, in progress in others Standing crops generally good, but withering for want of rain in parts of Poona and Dharwar Cholera in parts of seventeen, cattle disease in parts of fifteen, fever in parts of six, and small pox in parts of four districts

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Goodal arrived at Jetpoor by mail train under a salute of fog signals on the 22nd instant He was received on the platform by his Dewan, Mr Bezanjee and the Municipal Chairman, the medical officer and gentry of Dhorajee The platform was nicely decorated The address, enclosed in a beautiful casket, was read and duly presented. His Highness replied through his Secretary, Mr Dave His Highness was very cheerful After a few minutes conversation with the officials and gentry, he left for his capital

The suggested railway from Europe to India, *via* Herat and Kandahar, has been ridiculed in some quarters and approved in others A supporter has come forward in the person of Sir Richard Temple, who thinks that the only possible solution of the Afghan question is for us to carry our rail-

way *through to Kandahar and Herat*, and form a junction with the Russian line coming from the opposite direction. Sir Richard is further more of opinion that the Canadian route will have to be used for China, and that the P. and O. contract should have been granted for six instead of ten years

THE total expenditure on State Railway stores purchased in England during the past year amounted to £760,660. Of this sum £251,121 was spent on locomotive and rolling stock, and £179,779 on iron bridge work, the number of bridges erected last year being larger than usual In India the expenditure amounted to nearly 29 lakhs of rupees, Karachee taking nearly half on account of coal purchase. The cost of the several stores establishments was only Rs. 65,000 The value of stores lost during the voyage out amounted to nearly £3,000. This was occasioned by the foundering of the *Avoca* in the Red Sea.

ALTHOUGH the number of jails in the Punjab was not increased during the year 1886, there was an increase of 2,190 in the number of prisoners, and this is attributed to more convictions for minor offences owing to the high price of food. One cause of the increase appears to have been that a number of prisoners who were sentenced to transportation to the Andamans were not sent off, because the Calcutta authorities stated that they could not take any *Punjab convicts in the steamer which* left in December last. The health of the prisoners is very little below that of the general population, the death-rate in the jails being 27 1 b, and that of the free population 17 per 1,000.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says —' The *Pioneer* says that Cooch-Behar obtained greater notice in England than other Indian Princes and the main reason of this is his possession of " a charming wife" But how would a Hindu feel if it were told him that his wife or his sister was so charming that crowds were attracted to his house? He would immediately feel a tendency to commit murder It is some consolation that Cooch Behar is only a half-Hindu, and belongs to a low caste. But that consolation is more than counterbalanced by the fact that " the charming wife" is no other than the daughter of one, belonging to the highest family in Bengal and one of the most distinguished men of our country.

According to the latest news from Teheran, telegraphs the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, the Shah of Persia will make his tour in Europe next spring. In response to an invitation of the English Court he will first proceed to London, *via* St. Petersburg and Berlin. He will next go through Germany with a view to inspect the various industries of the country. This portion of his *journey* is said to be made with the object of directing German enterprise towards Persia. In reality the *resources of that country have never been* fully developed, and large profits may be expected when attention is thoroughly awakened to the importance of the matter. The journey of the Shah to that country shows that he attaches great importance to encouraging trade between Persia and Germany. He is also anxious to visit the Emperor, for whom he has conceived an ardent veneration Particular care will be taken in selecting the travelling suite so as to avoid the elements of intrigue which were so rife during the last journey of the Shah. Quiet now prevails at Teheran.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—' It is calculated that the Ameer has some 20,000 of regulars and 30,000 irregulars in his army at the present time; 50,000 men thus representing the armed strength at his disposal to hold the various fortresses and cantonments in Afghanistan and to deal with his rebellious Ghilzai subjects. The forces operating under Gholam Hyder Orakzai and Sikander Khan cannot number more than 7,000 all told, though the reports as to the irregular levies are very vague. The garrisons of Ghazni and Kandahar may be reckoned at 5,000, so there are in and about the area of disturbance some 12,000 men. So far none of these seem to have *shown signs of disloyalty*, and after the last defeat of the Andari mutineers and local insurgents the Ameer's prestige is sure to rise. Abdul Rahman is reported to be again full of confidence in spite of a toothache for the relief of which he has summoned Mr. O'Meara to Cabul; and now that the difficulty on the Oxus has passed away, he may reasonably hope to be soon again in a position of the most absolute ruler Afghanistan has known since the days of Dost Mahomed.'

Local and Provincial.

TRISES.—A woman in the Pettah, of the *Shira Nagarthara* caste, gave birth to two girls and a boy. The infants lived *only a couple of days.*

THE RAILWAY CASE.—The case against Chinnathumbee Pillay, the Luggage Clerk of the Madras Railway Cantonment Station in which he was charged with Criminal Breach of Trust, unexpectedly collapsed, on Saturday, in the District Magistrate's Court. The witnesses called by the court upset the evidence for the prosecution, and the accused was discharged.

THE RESIDENT AND MISS FITZPATRICK.—Accompanied by Mr. A. J. Molloy, Locomotive Superintendent, Mysore State Railway, visited the Mysore Railway Locomotive Workshops on the 25th instant, yesterday morning, and remained there some hours watching the machinery working The Resident appeared to take great interest in what was being done, and expressed himself much pleased with all he saw —S. P.

ARMED POLICE.—We notice that in consequence of the recent daring dacoities on the Mysore road, the Suburban Police have all been armed with muskets This is only right, as Police men with batons and bamboos are no match for the fire-arms which dacoits invariably carry. We trust, however, that the Police men will be duly instructed in the use of their muskets, or they might be shooting themselves by mistake!

THE STATION SHOP ROBBERY.—We are glad to State that the extensive robbery of jewellery to the value of about Rs. 20,000 from the shop of Haji Abdul Satar Sait, in Commercial Street, C. and M. Station, has been detected. Two men were arrested by the Madras Police, with a small portion of the stolen property, amounting to Rs. 150, in their possession, and were sent back to Bangalore. One of these men "let the cat out of the bag" on Saturday morning. He took the Police to the Cubbon Park, where, in a clump of cypress trees, he showed the property buried underground. All the property has been recovered with the exception of articles to the value of about Rs. 6,300.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY —On the night of Monday last, a private of the 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry in Bangalore, at *about 9 o'clock, took his rifle and five* rounds of cartridges, ran to a house in Cantonment Lane, St. John's Hill, where three young ladies of the name of Xavier reside, and shot himself at the doorway to the yard, which was closed. According to evidence adduced he wanted to marry one of the ladies, and she refused him, owing to his short service. The deceased was a very sober, well conducted man. It transpired that his father committed suicide also by throwing himself into the Thames in London. A Coroner's inquest was held over Potts, and a verdict was returned that he shot himself while in a state of temporary insanity. The body was buried with Military honors.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—After the prizes having been duly given away to the pupils of the City Municipal School on the morning of the 20th instant, the British Resident spoke to the following effect —"I dare say some of you, gentlemen, who sit on this platform here, have read the discussion that is carried on regarding the theory whether the influence of the civilization of the east or of the west is the best? You will remember that it has been put forward as one of the greatest claims of oriental civilization, that in the east children are more respectful and deferential to their parents, pupils to their masters, and the young to the old. (*Applause*) European civilization it has been said, tends to undermine this feeling of respect and deference, and it has been said in some quarters that the system of education pursued in British India and in the Mysore Province has a tendency to promote among the young, arrogance, self-sufficiency and impertinence But I believe that this statement is somewhat exaggerated. But if this is true of any one thing more than another, it is equally true to the fact that boys *will* go up for examinations in direct opposition to the wishes of their masters. In this respect I hope that an improvement will be effected soon. The boys should be taught that there is something besides mere knowledge to be derived from books to be learnt. They ought to learn *submission, respectfulness*, &c., and if they will not remedy the evils indicted by the Head Master, they are sure to suffer."

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.—The notice issued by the Company that the railway fare of 3rd class passengers will be reduced from three pies per mile to two and-a-half pies with effect from the 1st September next will be good news to native passengers, and we trust that the company, whose working of their lines is always economical, will be the gainers in the long run. The published reports of the Madras Railway Company show that since they reduced the fares of 3rd class passengers, the income has steadily increased. We are glad to see that the reduction takes effect in the Mysore line, also, but may we suggest that *it is high time that night-trains* were resumed? We know that a trial was given to night trains once, but as it did not pay, the Mysore Government discontinued them. It will be very convenient to passengers to whom time is money to have a service of night trains, at least two days in the week. We hope the matter will attract the attention of the Agent and Manager.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

Will you or any of your readers or any body employed in the Director of Agriculture and Statistics department, be good enough to explain the difference between a horse and a pony. In the Government statistical statement I find two heads viz Horse: Pony. If under what size will the *animal* be considered as a horse or a pony? Are all the Tattoos that are found in many villages to be considered as horses or ponies.

AN ENQUIRER

HONALI, 20*th* 1887.

General Summary.

REGISTRATION OFFICES —Government have expressed their willingness to consider any estimate within a limit of Rs. 30,000 for the construction of a block of buildings for the location of the offices of the Inspector General of Registration the District Registrar and the Registrar of the division.

REMOVING INK SPOTS —A newly patented composition for the removal and erasure of writing inks from paper, cloth, and all other substances without injury to the substances is made as follows:—Put two quarts of water, which has been previously boiled and cooled, and 4 oz. of citric acid, and after the acid has been dissolved add 6 oz of a saturated solution of borax and 12 oz of chloroxylated lime Place the whole in a stoppered quart bottle, shake occasionally in the course of several hours, then allow to settle, and decant the clear liquid.

THE ALLOWANCES OF POST OFFICE OFFICIALS —It is stated that the question of the Presidency and Hill allowances has been settled, so far as the Post office is concerned, as follows:—Presidency allowance of Rs 300 per month which is now attached to such appointments as postmaster Generalship, Calcutta and Bombay, and the Assistant Director-General and the Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller at Calcutta, will be reduced on the next vacancy in each to Rs 125, while the next Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, will draw Rs 50 instead of Rs. 100 After this year no postal officers will draw house-rent allowance at Simla or any other hill station, except the Deputy Postmasters General of Calcutta and Bombay The allowances of other officers will remain as at present.—*Times of India*

Extracts.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS ON THE STUDY OF SANSKRIT.

H. E the Governor of Madras paid a visit to the Gooty Sanskrit School, where in reply to the words of welcome spoken by Mr. Kesava Pillai on behalf of the Managing Committee, he said:—"I am very glad to learn that Sanskrit is being taught in a small place like Gooty. A small place may be also a learned place. I hope the pupils of this school will derive those benefits which can be obtained from a study of the Shastras in Sanskrit. I have not the advantage of knowing that language myself, but I have read a good deal of the English translations of the Vedas and Shastras, and know what pure morality they teach. Whatever one's religion may be—whether Christian, Mahomedan or Hindu,—there is much which is common to all that can be found in these learned and sacred texts; and in this country, as long as the British rule lasts,—which I hope may be, as you say, as long as the sun and moon endure,—Christian, Hindu and Mahomedan may practise their respective religions, and study their sacred books without fear of interference by Government I hope one day some of the boys who study here may have an opportunity of meeting and comparing notes which some of the many Englishmen and Germans who are learning Sanskrit in their own Universities. There is one remark that was made in one of the poems just repeated, which reminds me of a saying of one of our wisest men, to the effect that a person who knows one language is like a man with one eye; a person who knows two, like a man with two eyes; and that every man has as many eyes as he knows languages. I have no doubt that as Sanskrit is more known in the West, so will there be found more common grounds for intimacy and association between people of the East and the West (applause). I hope that all the good precepts we heard read by the boys to day will be largely practised, and as you have reminded me what a good Governor ought to be, I shall endeavour *at any rate, to try and practise some of them* myself (Applause).

MAJOR EVANS BELL.

The *Standard* —A meeting was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Saturday, July 30, 1887, to adopt an address to Major Evans Bell, thanking him for his numerous published works on Indian questions, as well as for his other eminent services to the prince and people of India, and also expressing sympathy with him in his illness The Hon Dadabhoy Naoroji who occupied the chair said, *that before he called* upon Mr. Martin Wood to read the address, he hoped they would allow him to make a few remarks (Hear, hear) He was very glad to have that opportunity of taking part in honouring Major Evans Bell. (Cheers) Of his official career he did not know much, but he knew this much, that through his staunch love of justice, Major Bell had got himself into trouble with his superiors several times. (Cheers) With regard to his public career and usefulness it extended as far back as 1852, and during that time he had been a strenuous worker on behalf of the princes and people of India. (Hear, hear.) Major Bell's first efforts were made against the policy of annexation on behalf of justice for the princes of India. He would only instance one or two *cases in which the services* of Major Bell were of the most valuable character, and he might say that no one man had contributed more to the restoration of Mysore than had Major Evans Bell (Cheers) Then there was the case of Maharajah Holkar, who was very mortified on account of the suspicions thrown upon his loyalty—a fact which embittered his life. He had an opportunity of knowing that case thoroughly as far back as 1872, and therefore he could thoroughly appreciate the value of the services rendered by Major Evans Bell to the late Maharajah Holkar. Major Bell cleared the Maharajah completely from the cloud of suspicion and he had no doubt that if the Maharajah were living he would have been equally glad to have testified his gratitude and his obligations to Major Evans Bell (Cheers) He would not go more into detail; but it was not only on behalf of the princes of India that Major Bell had troubled himself. He had also taken a deep and strong interest in the welfare of the people generally. (Cheers.) In that respect he knew the Major from the time of the establishment of the East Indian Association, as far back as 1866. From then up to the present day Major Bell had taken an earnest interest in his work. (cheers) He took an active part in the British Indian reform association, which was formed in the troublous times of the Ilbert Bill. In many and various ways Major Bell by his disinterestedness had obliged the native community immensely, and he (the chairman) was glad that their friends of

the London-Indian Society, a few days ago, passed the following resolutions —" The Committee have heard with regret of Major Evans Bell's illness, and desire to record their high appreciation of his earnest sympathy with the people and princes of India and his long and strenuous exertions for their behalf " "Having learnt from the President that it is intended by several English and Indian gentlemen to present an address of sympathy and appreciation to Major Evans Bell the Committee resolves to take part in that movement, and to invite the members of the Society to attend the meeting to be called for the purpose" "That these resolutions signed by the President, be sent to Major Bell by the Secretary" Although the people of India were indebted to Major Bell, he thought the obligations of Englishmen to Major Bell were none the less, because whatever might have been the merits of the soldier or the statesman in acquiring the Indian Empire, the genuine sympathy, disinterested help, and intense love of justice which man like Major Bell had exhibited had acquired for England the attachment and loyalty of that Indian Empire, and it was by men of Major Bell's stamp only that you have retained and would retain that Indian Empire for a long time to come (cheers) Major Bell had never spared himself, in his good work on behalf of the natives of India or on behalf of other races In all such work his conduct had always been of the most unostentatious kind (Cheers) Mr William Tayler who had worked with Major Bell wrote to express his great regret that, owing to illness, he was unable to attend that meeting and at the same time expressing his sincere admiration for Major Bell s independence and public spirit, especially in the cause of the native princes and people, and hoping that in public expression of regard and gratitude his name might be added (Cheers) The thoroughness of Major Bell s work and disinterested love of justice was testified to by no less a man than the Duke of Argyll, who described Major Bell as having with ample knowledge and abundant research come to a different conclusion from that of Lord Dalhousie (Hear hear) With these few remarks he would called upon Mr Martin Wood to read the address (Cheers)

THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

The *Hindu*—This is a special department maintained entirely out of the proceeds of a special tax in the shape of Registration fees It yields, however a profit to the State annually and the amount at the credit of this department on the 31st March 1886 (the latest date for which figures are available to the public amounted to Rs 16 61 711 In 1885 86 alone the Receipts amounted to Rs 8 38 456, and the expenditure was Rs 6,59 800, leaving a balance of 1,78 655 Rupees

This department is now entirely officered by Natives as the pay of the officers except that of the head of the department is so small as not to attract Europeans The first head was a European military officer, the 2nd was a Brahmin and the 3rd (the present) head an Eurasian This office should always be reserved for a Native

Of the total number of 338 Registration officers, 22 are of Registrars, who are divided into 7 grades, 17 are *ex officio* offices (that is, cases where revenue officers are entrusted with Registration work), and the rest (299) are in charge of special Sub Registrars divided into 7 grades The Registering officers are paid partly by commission (the highest amount which could be earned being limited to 50 Rupees) and partly by salary The salary is personal while the commission depends upon the amount of work at each place and the income from fees Of the twenty two Registrars there is one in the first grade drawing 500 Rupees at Madras, and one in the last grade drawing 100 Rupees at Neilgherries The rest of the officers are paid as follows —

	Pay Rs
1 2nd grade Registrar	300
3 3rd do.	250
4 4th do	200
5 5th do	175
6 6th do	150
10 1st grade Sub Registrars	75
10 2nd do	60
20 3rd do	50
20 4th do	45
30 5th do	40
30 6th do	35
179 7th do	30

This Department gives employment to a number of graduates and so far as the qualification and abilities of the officers are concerned it is, perhaps, the best in the whole Government Service Among Registrars there were on the 31st March 1885, 13 Bachelor of Arts and among Sub-Registrars out of a total number, 251 special officers there were 2 Masters of Arts in the last grade, 105 Bachelor of Arts and 103 First in Arts men, while 2 Bachelor of Arts alone were in each of the first and 2nd grades

The great defect in the department is that the officers are so ill paid that there is not only discontent but some actually leave the department In 1885 86, 11 Sub Registrars resigned to join other departments while in 1881 85, 10 Sub Registrars resigned to seek employment elsewhere

All that is necessary is to make the service more attractive and remove the block in promotion and frame rules for the first appointment of officers, that there may not be much room for jobbery, as there is a surplus in the Department and the Government of India have over and over said that they do not expect any saving from this department the best course is to increase the pay of the Sub-Registrars and increase also the number of appointments in each of the grades A scheme like the following might give satisfaction

		Rs
20 1st Grade Sub Registrars		90
20 2nd do		80
40 3rd do		70
40 4th do		60
50 5th do		50
60 6th do		40
The rest 7th Grade	do	30

The proposal would cost, on the whole an additional sum of 4 700 Rupees a month or 56,400 a year a sum which could be easily spared from the surplus of the department As regards first appointments none should be appointed Sub Registrars who is not a probationer and for each District or group of Districts possessing one vernacular probationer should be selected on the results of an examination, some places being reserved if necessary for Mahomedans Appointments should not be left to be made as a matter of favour or by influence

A few other points worthy of consideration may here be noted The Registrars ought to be relieved of the work of original registration and their duties confined to supervision and appeal work, they being allowed to register in special cases on payment of higher fees as they are now allowed to do when property is situate beyond their Sub-District The commission that they now get should be added to their pay, special officer being employed to do the original registration in their Sub District This addition to their pay is essential to enable them to keep up their position as District Officers The number *ex officio* officers should be reduced till all offices are under special officers The policy of multiplying the number of ex officio offices is open to much objection as it leads to inconvenience and people have to go to a new place for purposes of Registration, while for other business they have to go to other places If the work of a Sub office is very heavy relief must be given to the officer in charge by giving greater responsibility to the Head Clerk and limiting the presiding officer s work to receiving and registering document only The multiplication of Sub offices is for obvious reasons inconvenient and we believe has not been approved by the Government of India

A statement showing the educational qualifications of the officers of the Department with their several grades and their national ities brought up to date, would be a useful help to the public service Commission It will show what block there is in the department and how it creates discontent and disgust in the officers of the Department.

HOW INDIAN PRINCES ARE TREATED IN ENGLAND

FROM AN ANGLO INDIAN CORRESPONDENT

The *Pall Mall Gazette* —I was talking the other day to a distinguished Anglo Indian official respecting the unfortunate way in which the Asiatic chiefs who came to England to participate in the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee have been treated, and he expressed surprise that a matter which has excited so much attention in our Eastern Empire has excited little or no comment in home journals The reason why the London papers have remained silent so long is, I fancy, mainly attributable to the fact that while everybody has been talking about the affair, few appear to know exactly what it is that the princes have to complain of If you will permit me I will briefly refer to one or two circumstances which will throw some light on the subject I begin with Maharajah Holkar as he is the most considerable of all the princes who have visited England in this memorable year The Maharajah of Indore, as your readers are aware, stayed away from the Imperial Institute function and abruptly left London for the Continent the next day without, I believe, taking formal leave of her Majesty I am not concerned to defend his Highness Possibly he is brusque and self-willed Admitting that he is all that his detractors say, I contend that no justification exists for allowing him to depart with the impression that he was not being treated with respect and consideration due to a ruler who in India is entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns I am told on what I consider to be good authority that the Maharajah was brought to this country by Sir Lepel Griffin strongly against his will, and that the Agent to the Governor General for Central India has been called upon by Viscount Cross for an explanation I also learn that the Queen is taking considerable interest in the inquiries that are going on It has been stated or rather insinuated, in the Anglo Indian press that not only Maharajah Holkar but all the princes had pressure put upon them to come to England for the Jubilee That is not the case, so far at least as the Kattywar chiefs are concerned I asked one of the Princes with whom I have the honour to be acquainted if he and the other two potentates associated with him as a deputation from Her Majesty's feudatories in Kattywar had been in any way pressed to visit England His reply was, No, not in the least We came entirely of our own accord" That these chiefs should spontaneously have decided at great expense and inconvenience, to make a journey of six thousand miles for the purpose of doing homage to the Queen Empress speaks highly for their devotion to the British Raj and should I have ensured them treatment at least equal to that accorded to petty European Sovereigns, who, as one of the Indian Princes said to me, are your friends to day but may be your enemies to morrow if you are in trouble'

To return to Maharajah Holkar I am told that he was annoyed at something which occurred at Buckingham Palace soon after his arrival here I am not at liberty to particularize the incident that caused him annoyance, but it is clear from the circumstances as they have been explained to me that the illustrious person who, to use a figurative expression turned his back upon the chief of Indore, had no intention to be disrespectful to her Majesty s guest The offence although unpardonable in the eyes of an Asiatic potentate was one that even a Prince of the blood unacquainted with the etiquette of Oriental courts might easily commit and if apologized for ought to have been excused But want no doubt chiefly annoyed Holkar, as I know for a fact it annoyed the other chiefs was the contumely with which they were treated at the Volunteer Review in front of Buckingham Palace To compel them to leave their carriages outside the precincts of the Royal palace and to walk across the courtyard while others were allowed to drive up to the pavilion, was a blunder for which there can be no excuse Whoever was responsible for the slight cannot free himself from blame by saying that he was unacquainted with Eastern etiquette After this indignity came the laying of the foundation stone of the ill starred Imperial Institute Holkar pleaded indisposition his reason for absenting himself from the ceremony The other princes went, but instead of being, as they ought to have been provided with seats on the dais reserved for Royalties and their attendants they were mixed up with a miscellaneous throng of more or less distinguished persons in the arena They were not even given front seats and after the ceremony was over they had to struggle through the crowd like other visitors Considering who the Princes were and what the occasion was, the omission to accommodate them in the foremost places of honour was perfectly inexplicable Here was an event which was supposed to typify the British Empire and yet the representatives of some of the most important portions of that Empire were treated with almost as much disrespect as the representatives of the press Verily there was truth in the remark which Prince Abu n Nasr, Mirza nephew of the Shah of Persia, made to one of the Hyderabad notabilities a few days afterwards—' the English do not know the way to win our hearts.'

If Mr Fitzgerald cannot ensure proper respect being paid to distinguished Indian visitors the sooner Mr Godley's proposal to abolish the expensive office of Mehmandar is carried out the better It may not have been Mr Fitzgerald's fault that the Princes were required to pay their railway fare to Portsmouth and back on the occasion of the naval review, and he of course is not to be blamed for their not being in the proper place on board one of the Royal yachts, but surely he or one of his assistants could at least have arranged that a seat in a first-class carriage should be reserved for the Maharajah of Kutch Behar, and saved his Highness the necessity of travelling in the same compartment as his servant For a different class of blunders the Political Agents in charge of the Princes and not the Mehmandar must be held responsible I will mention only a few A highly respectable Parsee doctor on the staff of the Rao of Cutch, who accompanied that Chief to Windsor Castle, shortly afterwards received an invitation to the Queen's garden party, but was not " allowed by the political agent to attend that function Whoever before heard of a Royal command being treated in such a manner? Another equally respectable man, also doctor and a Parsee, on the staff of one of the Kattywar Thakores, having visited Windsor Castle and attended the Queen s garden party, thought it was his duty to pay his respects to her Majesty by going to the Levee Through a friend he made known his desire to Mr Fitzgerald The latter raised no objection, but said it was usual in such cases for the application to be formally made by the Political Agent He promised to write to the Political Agent, and did so When the latter received Mr Fitzgerald s letter he took it to the Thakore and said—I do not profess to quote the exact words, but I give the purport—' Look here, so and so wants to go to the Levee This will never do, the Levee must not be degraded in this way Considering the kind of persons who now find their way to Court this was an extraordinary thing to say of a gentleman whose personal character and professional status entitled him to attend the Levee if he wished to do so. But it was not only extraordinary, it was, to speak mildly an impertinence to tell the Thakore—for it amounted to this—that a member of his staff was not fit to be presented to the Prince of Wales What the Thakore said to the Political Agent I do not know, but the doctor carried his point, and had the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness at the last Levee I will mention one other incident to show what Indian Princes have to put up with from some Political Agents The manager of a well known place of public amusement where a special and ingenious use is made of the electric light, hearing that a certain Prince takes a great interest in scientific and mechanical contrivances placed at his disposal a box or boxes containing a dozen seats The invitation was not sent direct to his Highness but addressed to the political agent The latter said nothing about it to the Prince until just before the performance —I am told not until the very same day The Prince in spite of the short notice, expressed great pleasure that such a compliment should have been paid to him, and intimated that he should take with him three or four friends whose names he mentioned

Oh, you cannot do that" remarked the Political Agent, " for I have asked my friends Mr ——, Mrs, —— &c and have only kept one place for you ' In that case,' replied his Highness ' as I am not feeling very well, and have a party to attend to day, I will stay away And stay away he did, in spite of the endeavours of the Political Agent to persuade him to change his mind The facts I have mentioned are known to several members of Parliament and also to some of her Majesty's Ministers, but Mr P s fight shy of calling the attention of the House of Commons to matters in which Indian Princes are concerned, for fear, as one of them admitted to me that they should be suspected of having been paid for their services Shade of Edmund Burke!

It may be desirable, and in some cases even necessary, that Indian Princes, when they leave their homes to visit strange countries should be accompanied by political officers I would however, respectfully suggest that while the Princes are in England they should be relieved of their burden of these bear leaders, and placed under the care of some Court official who would take a pleasure, not a duty, in carrying their reasonable wishes but in doing every thing in his power to make their visit pleasant and profitable to them Such a person, if he erred at all, would probably err on the side of excessive courtesy

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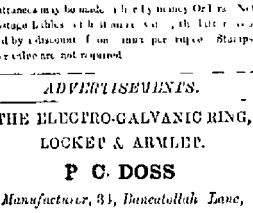

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One do, containing about 70 gold rings set with diamonds, blue stones called Feroza & other kinds of common stones Rs 1,000

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

It is reported from Teheran that Ayub Khan's party was recognised while travelling on the Sabzawar—Meshed Road, where the fugitives divided, some going towards the south, and others on to Meshed.

Constantinople, 28th Aug.—A fresh Circular Note has been addressed to the powers by the Porte, explaining that Russia has made proposals that General Ernroth should go to Bulgaria as sole Regent and summon a new Sobranje, which should proceed to elect a Prince.

Constantinople, 30th Aug.—In reply to the Porte's Circular Note, England, Austria, and Italy have intimated their disapproval of the proposal made by Russia to send a General to Bulgaria.

London, 31st Aug.—A New Anglo-American Commission has been appointed to negotiate the dispute between America and England regarding the fisheries question. Mr. Chamberlain proceeds to Canada immediately in the capacity of principal Commissioner.

Paris, 30th Aug.—Orders have been issued by the Minister of War to mobilise the Seventeenth Army Corps at Toulouse as an experiment.

Tirnova, 30th Aug.—The present Bulgarian Cabinet remains in office until after the elections, which take place in Sept.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1887.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF MYSORE.

If the history of the search for Gold in Mysore, and the *mania* which followed it, came to be written, whole volumes could be filled. It is not our intention to weary our readers with an elaborate review of this subject, but to trace briefly the fortunes and reverses of the Gold industry in this Province and its present state and prospects.

That Gold has been found in quartz, alluvial soil, &c., in the Kolar, Shimoga and other Districts of Mysore, from a very remote period, there can be no doubt from the old workings which are to be met with in some of the auriferous tracts. Whether it was ever found in large quantities, such as yielded by the Gold-fields of Australia, America, and South Africa, is a question admitting of much doubt, though some very sanguine or shrewd prospectors and promoters declare that there is abundant proof that Gold was found in abundant quantities. Among other grounds they advance in support of this statement is that history tells of immense spoils of gold captured in years gone by, by invaders of the Province, and that tradition tells of council chambers whose pillars were of gold, and whose floors were covered with gold. They also point to the fact that there are towns in Mysore bearing such names as Honnhatti Honnagutta, Honnahalli &c. To our own minds these facts are not conclusive that Mysore was once a great gold bearing country, for in those days when Rajahs and Chiefs were continually invading each other's territories and looting them, it is just as likely that the gold which was abundant here was spoil captured at various times by past rulers of Mysore from neighbouring chiefs. As to the Temple with pillars of gold, that tradition must be taken with a good pinch of salt. But allowing that the gold-mines of Mysore were real mines of wealth in the dim past, the question

really at issue, as affecting the present condition of the Province and its people, is, are these mines so numerous still, or have they been cleaned out of all the precious metals contained, leaving more remnants which would not pay working on any large scale? Though upwards of ten years have past since the working (or no working) of the Kolar mines was seriously undertaken, it appears as much a matter of doubt as ever that the working will pay in any appreciable quantities. The first gentleman who started the gold industry in Kolar was Mr M Lavillo, a shrewd, persevering speculating man. He had heard of women washing the sands of the streams in Kolar for gold dust and visited the district, made *careful enquiries and secured bits of* quartz with specks of gold in them. He had these submitted to test, and as the result appeared promising, he went into the thing. Having secured certain concessions of land in the Kolar district, and the exclusive right of prospecting in the latter, he induced certain gentlemen in high position to join him, and mining operations were commenced on a small scale. Subsequently a leading mercantile firm joined *the venture*, and professional Mining Engineers were got out from Australia. We will not go into the details of the fluctuating results of these early operations. Some of the Mining Engineers were very hopeful, and pronounced favourably on the quartz, others declared that the gold to be extracted from it was not in sufficient quantities to pay the expenses of *working*. So things went on, till 1880, when extensive shafts were sunk, engines and stamps *set up and quartz was crushed* and assayed. Flaring reports of wonderful returns of this experimental crushing were sent to England where companies had been formed and had taken up concessions. The shares went up and a bound, and a *mania* raged for Kolar scrip which might be compared to the great "South Sea Bubble." If all that was said about the Kolar mines was true they would prove another veritable El Dorado. Concessions in mines made large fortunes in a twinkling. But a reaction at last set in. Newspaper correspondents and others visited the spot and found things had been grossly exaggerated and misrepresented. On one mine which was reported to the *share-holders in England to be a full* working, and yielding such fabulous results, it was found that the shafts were filled with water, the engines and stamps at a dead stop, and the miners, who were doing nothing, declared that there was no gold to be found. During the time the *mania* lasted, speculative prospectors ran over the Province, obtained concessions and disposed of them to great profit to themselves. Latterly another spurt has been made and one mine at Kolar, especially, the "Mysore," has been reported to have got large returns of gold, and to have insured the success of the gold industry. It is true that it sent to England a pretty large quantity of gold, but not sufficient, after paying all working expenses to give anything like an appreciable dividend to the shareholders. It is true that the reason advanced for greater quantities of gold not being shifted this is, that the stamps *at work are not sufficient to crush more* tons of quartz, and that more shafts must be dug to bring more quartz to the surface. But why not employ more labour and sink more shafts, and why not get out more stamps for crushing? It appears to us that there is a wonderful delay in settling once and for ever at least the question why their gold is to be found in paying quantities in Kolar.

Considering the uncertain prospect of the gold-enterprise in the Province, the Government did well in limiting the extent of concessions granted by them, and insisting that it first be satisfactorily shown that gold exists in and applied for. Another wise step they lately took was in appointing Messrs Marsh and Lavello to travel through the reputed auriferous tracts of the Province, make tests of quartz, and report as to parts where gold is found to exist. These gentlemen sent in their reports and (at the suggestion of the British Resident, we believe) the services of Mr Bruce Foote, F G S, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, were secured to check them. Mr Bruce Foote went over the ground traversed by Messrs Marsh and Lavello, and submitted his report, which together with those of the other two gentlemen have been published by the Mysore Government in book form with a map.

We cannot spare the space to go into any details of the report. Suffice it to say that Mr Lavello and Mr Foote are almost at complete variance and even Mr Marsh in some instances discredits Mr Lavello. We will give one instance:—

(Mr Lavello says "Next morning I proceeded south about 1½ m along the road leading to Chinnaroy pattam, and at a hundred yards to the right of the road came upon a well gold working about 10 *ft long, 30 ft wide, and 20 ft deep. Four* feet I proceeded still south, leaving the road and crossing to the east under the Jumbur tank, and found another old working on the side of a rising ground to the south east of the tank, about 120 ft long, 60 ft broad and 15ft deep * * I found gold at the old workings and also in the water course adjacent to them."

Mr Bruce says the old gold workings but I found no such traces at all. There was the slightest trace of a reef in or beside the pit, and there are various signs of old quarry work from which I infer that it was simply a quarry where crushed rock was *in the process of being prepared*. The result of washing only confirmed my opinion as to the pit being no more than an old quarry.

Considering Mr Bruce Foote's superior scientific training, attainments and experience, and that he is quite a disinterested judge, we certainly prefer to take his opinion and that does not appear to be very favourable to the future of the gold industry in Mysore. *We would be glad for the* prosperity of the Province if it proved otherwise, but in the interim the Mysore *Government should be careful in the* future in making grants of land for gold mining, so as to obviate any more disastrous mines such as that of 1881-82.

A CHOLERA OUTBREAK WANTED

We are sorry to state that cholera has made its appearance in Bangalore City and Station. It seems to be of a mild type. If prompt effective and stringent measures be adopted its spread might be prevented. Hospital cases have been brought into Bangalore by sick people returning from the recent Dasara feast. They either caught the cholera there or at Arcoma, where it is said it *raged* to Bangalore. Those of the sick who were affected with the epidemic, were found to Bangalore. Some of them went to the Bowring Civil Hospital for treatment, on Thursday, where one died on that day. Others who alighted at the City Station repaired to Saint Martha's Hospital where also one died the same day. Half a dozen cases were received on Friday, of which, as we have said, two proved fatal that day, but we have not heard whether any more deaths have occurred since. We are most decidedly of opinion that it is very undesirable *indeed to treat* cases of cholera and other epidemics in Hospitals, where the risk of contagion to the other patients, and of the epidemic spreading in the Town is great. Immediately information is received of cholera having broken out in any locality on a Railway line in Southern India, cholera sheds should be erected in some suitable spot outside the Town, and arrangements made to receive and treat patients or, better still to so improve or why permanent sheds should not be erected, available in the event of an outbreak and if patients present themselves at the Hospital, they should at once be conveyed to the sheds. The present outbreak leads us to draw attention again to the pressing want of a Health officer in Bangalore. It stands to common sense and reason that Municipal Inspectors and Overseers and even Presidents and Vice Presidents, however assiduous, hardworking and intelligent they may be, cannot possibly understand as a Medical man does what is best, to be done to adopt precautions, when an epidemic breaks out, to isolate it in the locality it has made its appearance, and prevent its spread, to disinfect houses, &c. We once before recommended that Honorary Surgeon Arokoam Pillay be appointed Health officer of the City. It would not do to appoint an European Surgeon, because he would not have free access to Native houses. Mr Arokoam, by long practice in this City, and being brought in his professional capacity in constant contact with all classes of the Native population, moreover, by his general position, has made himself popular here, and acceptable to all. No better officer could *be appointed to the post, the creation of* which we advocate. If the Government cannot afford the extra expense of the appointment, Mr *Arokoam might on a more* be placed in charge of the maternity and discharge the duties of Health officer as well, with a suitable addition to his salary. We strongly recommend the matter to the serious attention and consideration of Dr McCann, and of the Mysore Durbar.

Occasional Notes

H E Sir Frederick Roberts will make a trip through the hills to Dehra before beginning his pilgrimage. He will accompany the Viceroy over the frontier, spending Christmas at Lahore.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Charles Ilbert, K C S I, as Member of Council of the Viceroy of India on the expiration of the term of office of Sir The. Iqbal Hyder Khan.

The whole Public Service Commission under the presidency of Sir Charles Aitchison, will re-assemble at Allahabad in November to receive the report of the Sub Committee on local appointments.

Russian wealth of losses surpasses it is said, that of all the rest of Europe united. It amounts to 10,500,000, while *Austria possesses 1,600,000, Hungary* 2,870,000 and Germany 1,250,000.

There is a vacancy in the Council of Regency at Gwalior. The name of Mr Vamman Rao Subha of Gwalior and of Mr Ramji Vithal Secretary to the Council are mentioned as those of likely candidates. Both are excellent gentlemen and either would make a valuable member.

The Viceroy hitherto has carried all the whole of their further journeys and practically the most of his journey by rail, riding to such parts of impossible off the line as he cannot reach by rail. He opens the Benares bridge on the second week in December and arriving at Calcutta probably on December 17th.

An order has been recently issued by the Government of India directing that all officers of the Army in civil employ, for whom no political or special uniform is prescribed, should wear the uniform of the corps to which they belong when attending levees, *drawing rooms*, and state occasions. On all other occasions they are to wear plain clothes.

An interesting find has been made in Jhansi, Bundelkhand, of three inscribed stones of the Chandel period, 800—1580 A D, one of which contains the only known record of one of the earlier kings of that dynasty. This ruler's name was Sallakshana Varmma Deva and he flourished in 1100 A D. Another is dated of Vira Varmma Deva, 1261, A D. The third is still undeciphered. The stones have been presented to the provincial museum, Lucknow, by Mr A M Markham, the discoverer.

Abdul Karim Akhundzada has despatched twenty Mullahs to go among the tribes and preach against village that the Ameer has been announced as an infidel and that whoever wages religious war against him will be rewarded hereafter, and Syed Mom in Shah who has great influence with the Waziris and the Jadran tribes is assisting Abdul Karim. The Ameer's troops in those parts are short of provisions, but Abdul Karim's men have abundance, and even their families are supplied with sufficient rations.

A Regulation is published authorising the Resident at Aden to fix prescribed places for the accommodation of pilgrims landing there. Pilgrims leaving such places without sanction will be liable to a fine extending to one hundred rupees. The Resident is also authorised from time to time, by public notice, to forbid landing at Aden of indigent persons being natives of Asia or Africa. Masters of vessels contravening such order to be liable to six months' imprisonment or a fine of five thousand rupees, or both.

The system of lending to Guaranteed Railway Companies the services of Engineers belonging to the State is beginning to be felt by the Railway authorities, as besides the liberal salaries and travelling allowances paid to the officers, these Companies have to contribute rather heavily on account of their pensionary and leave allowances. At present the South Indian Railway has two such officers on its Engineering Staff, who draw salaries of Rs 700 and 800, respectively, plus fixed travelling allowance Rs 75 a month.

The *Lotus*, a Theosophic journal, mentions the following *recipe* for long life: (1) Have a strong will, because a man dies when his will ceases to be strong enough. (2) Acquire power of permanent and unshaking concentration. (3) Master mental desires—even hunger and thirst, for the fewer the gross and fleshy molecules in one's person the better able he will be to withstand death.

The recipe is an excellent one. Our *ancient Rishis followed it and lived to a good* old age. But in the world of civilization very few will be able to obey the last two directions while the first is not the heritage of all. Still one may try, and though he may not obtain the age of *Mrkandeya*, may yet live long enough to be looked upon with wonder by his fellows.

A telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* from Hyderabad, Deccan, states that "the appointment of two Chief Secretaries has, with the consent of the Resident, been postponed for three months by His Highness the Nizam, to meet the wishes of the Minister the Nawab Asman Jah, and his present colleagues, who fear loss of their power *from any change. It is an open secret that* the Nawab Asman Jah objects to one of the nominees, and a decided set has been made against this gentleman by a small party here. It was a mistake to suppose that a Cabinet was contemplated. The Minister's powers would be in no way impaired. It was a reform of the Secretariat which was intended. The idea of this reform, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, emanated from the Nizam himself. It was cordially approved by the Resident. When the matter is rightly understood it will be seen that what is intended would be a great *improvement and would not in any* way weaken the hands of the Minister for good.

Local and Provincial

Dasara Holidays.—All Civil Courts in the Province will be closed on account of the Dasara Holidays from the 23rd September to 2nd October 1887, both days inclusive.

~~Southern Mahratta Railway.—The~~ *Spectator* understands that it has been settled that Mr Peter Scott, one of the Engineers of this Railway, is to succeed Mr W Lind Byers as Superintending Engineer of the Mysore section of the line. Mr Scott was formerly a Resident Engineer on the Madras Railway, where he was a popular man.

The Weather.—Heavy rain has fallen during the past week, which was most needed. We notice that there is now a little water in the bed of the Sampangi Tank, but this is purely from the rainfall, no supply having been received from the feeders. The supply of this tank was completely cut off by the diversion of its feeders to the Upparhalli water supply project, which has long since been abandoned. If the *Government do not intend resuming the* Upparhalli project, why do they not restore the feeders of the Sampangi Tank?

S I R. A. MEETING —the annual meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association commenced on Thursday last, the 1st instant, at Hubbal It had been raining heavily the night before and it was feared that it would continue wet on Thursday and spoil the shooting The morning, however, turned out fine, and it continued so throughout the day, saving a very slight drizzle occasionally Mr D Fitzpatrick, the British Resident, and Miss Fitzpatrick, were present at the opening A very large number of competitors (so on the ground), and the meeting, promises to be a most successful one At the close of the meeting, the Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, Sir Charles Arbuthnot, will deliver the prizes to the successful competitors

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE —The distribution of Prizes to the successful students of the Central College took place on Friday last, at 5 P M, in the Lecture Hall of the Institution which was closely decorated for the occasion Mr D Fitzpatrick, British Resident, took the chair, and there were with him on the platform, Mr Chief Justice Turner, and Mr Lewis Rice, Director of Public Instruction, besides the College staff The lady of the Hall was crowded, and several people had to stand Miss Fitzpatrick was among the visitors, and several leading Europeans and native gentlemen were present, and a few European ladies Mr Cook, Principal of the College read the Report of the school, which showed that great progress had been made and the number of pupils had increased, during the past year The success of the College at the University Examinations was very marked One of the students who graduated,—Mr Venkatesh Iyengar took the University Arts Gold Medal and the special Science Prize of Rs 100 given by the Mysore Government Another Student, Mr R Arunachala Rao, passed second in the University in the Matriculation, and first in the Province Mr Fitzpatrick gave away the prizes, to the B A and F A students particularly Mr Venkatesh Iyengar (whom the Resident warmly congratulated) being loudly applauded Some Sanskrit recitations in honor of the Resident were given by some of the students Mr Fitzpatrick made a very happy speech in which he congratulated the college on the success attained and hoped that it would continue to progress in future years Speaking of athletic sports he hoped that the college would be able to send a cricket team to Madras to compete for the Hutchin's prize and that if the team went it would show Madras that Bangalore was able to hold its own in cricket He also spoke of a Social room and Lecture Hall He Resident was loudly applauded on resuming his seat and hearty cheers were given for him after Mr Cook had thanked him for presiding

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS IN THE GAZETTE OF THE MYSORE STATE

Bangalore Saturday September 3, 1887

The 24th August 1887 —Camp No 1046 —The two months privilege leave granted to Shamanna, Amildar of Periapatna in Nuddi in No 1 dated 11th May 1887, is extended for one month

The 26th August 1887 —Camp No 1045 —Venkat Rao, Amildar of the Sorab Taluk, is granted one month's leave with out pay from the 1st September 1887 or from such date as he may avail himself of the same

During Venkat Rao's absence on leave or until further orders, the Sheristadar of Sorab will be in charge of the Taluk He is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The 29th August 1887 —Camp No 1042 —Mr Puttanna Chetti, Police Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga, is under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class

EXAMINATION.

PLEADERS EXAMINATION, 1887

List of Passed Candidates in order of Merit

S Srinivasa Rao, Revenue Head Accountant, Deputy Commissioner's office, Bangalore

T M Narsingaya, Translator, Chief Court
S Leighton, Head Clerk, Coorg Chief Commissioner's office, Bangalore
Baily Krishna Rao, Accountant and Assistant Translator, Mysore, Government Press
Mr V D Ponnaranga Mudaliar, Police Assistant Commissioner, Hassan
C Nanjundaraya, Deputy Translator Legislative Department, Dewan's office, Bangalore
K Seshaiyaya, Amildar, Chikanayakanhalli Taluk
P Subba Rao Naidu, Head Clerk, Consulting Engineer's office, Bangalore
Venkata Rao, Sheristadar, Channagiri Taluk
R Raghavendra Rao, Deputy Amildar, Seringapatam
Mr S Vaidyanatha Iyer, Private Secretary to the Dewan
S Krishna Iyer, Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's office Kolar
G Sriramagiri Chetti, Deputy Chief, Coorg Superintending Engineer's office, Bangalore
Ahmed Ali, Amildar, Holalkere Taluk
Vedi Somaiya, Head Clerk, Survey Superintendent's office
R Madhava Rao, Head Munshi, General Assistant Commissioner's office, Hassan
B Vasudeva Rao, Police Inspector, Nagamangala Taluk
R Lakshmana Rao, Amildar, Hunsur Taluk
C Srinivasa Rao, Deputy Clerk, Consulting Engineer's office, Bangalore
J Srinivasa Rao, Head Clerk, Military Secretary's office, Bangalore
M Gundappa, Registration Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's office Chitaldrug
M C Subba Rao, Assistant Record keeper, District Court, Mysore
W Venkatashamaya, Sheristadar, Hassan Taluk
Syed Ali Hasan, Amildar Anekal Taluk
N Narayana Rao, Sunder Dirga, Hassan

List of Candidates who, having passed the first portion of the Pleaders Examination in 1886, have now passed the second portion (the examination in the prescribed subjects) and have thus completed the Pleaders Test,

V Krishna Rao Talcod Head Munshi, Tumkur
M Sankara Narainappa Head Clerk, Munsiff's Court, Holenarsipur
V Kanthaiya Chetty, Amildar, Madgeri Taluk

General Summary

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS —Mr Heathcote Smith Turner will have Mr Hassan Sahib's duty

A FIRE ACCIDENT —Some of the Lunch Rooms in the public buildings have lately been the prey to fire The reason to the Public Works Department the conduct of such operations should be entrusted to a Fire Brigade —*P A*

NEW BUILDINGS —The Public Offices at Bangalore are to be enlarged by the erection of a new wing Upon the plan of the main building from Public Offices to Vellapuram will come to be erected in which will be the South Indian Railway Company's offices —*H*

BUILDING IN MADRAS —Government have which [illegible] communicated by the Public Works Department to the Public Works Department Madras with the Commissioner's Office This, it will be remembered was in the Sugar Works [illegible] —*H*

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES —It appears the United States 3,500 printing and publishing establishments employing 9 10 hands and annually [illegible] to [illegible] 000 000 dollars the capital at 91 000,000 dollars and the annual value of the work 91,000,000 dollars —*P A*

COURTS —Courts should be having been in point of the Government and State to the Indian [illegible] Court Chamber Troops till further [illegible] —Vasantapura Street—High Court Street Shah Mahal Pachaiyappa Street near the [illegible] Street—Sultan Street—Kacker Street—Kalari Bang Street, Triplicane Peters Road Wells House in Kyasapuram—Dasamahal Street—Sultanpet Street Street, Black Town

A GRAND DISCOVERY AT BEZWADA —We learn that last week while the Railway people were levelling a knoll spot a few miles from Bezwada, a village on the Bezwada line, a stone temple was discovered A few yards further while levelling another mound a stone trapped or was met with which if dug up disclosed a gigantic whose finger nails were some 9 inches long, his hair being also 9 feet long He opened his eyes and asked what or Prabhu or was When the opener replied which *Prabhu* he said that he meant whether *Yama Dharma Raja* (which in the Hindus say is an incarnation of Vishnu that is come to destroy the world) is come and when the person there said he did not, the giant calculating on his fingers said that in seven years he will be [illegible] and asked them to start the trap door [illegible] that he may remain inside till the *Prabhu* comes —*D T*

Extracts.

"WHAT SHALL I DO WITH MY SAVINGS?

Cassell's Family Magazine —Above all things, take care of them Experience shows that of the women who do save, a large number lose the little store This is chiefly by investing them in concerns which promise large interest It cannot be too often repeated that large interest means risk No company would go about offering high interest if it could get the money it needed for less, and there are so many people with money to invest that any safe concern can get as much as it wants at a low rate Even if the grand promises of bubble companies could be realised, your interest would probably be gained by oppressing or defrauding others But they seldom or never are realised, and it is a well known fact that a very large proportion of their victims are women, who, ignorant of business, and wary of the lengthy process of adding little by little to their savings, hope to become rich all at once and so grasp at the shadow to find that they have lost the substance Again do not be too kind to your relations I do not say that you should be churlish or mean, but only prudent Before lending money to be used in their business, see that the business is a safe one, you may have the fullest confidence in the honest intentions of the borrower but make sure that his capability is also to be depended on Many teachers give the savings to help in the education of their brothers Here, too, charity should be guided by prudence It is no true kindness to help a stupid boy to a University education, you can much better help him in some other way It is also half a crime to be allowed to take your savings without any recompense In instances you had better lend than give, the knowledge that he must repay what he now spends, out of his future earnings, will help to keep him from extravagance And let all such transactions be conducted on a business footing, take receipts for your money, and formal bonds for repayment An affection that would think itself insulted by being asked to observe such forms is a very poor sort of thing For most women, the Post Office Savings Bank is the most convenient repository for their savings They can be got at with but little difficulty and yet there is just sufficient delay to prevent them being withdrawn to gratify any passing whim When the little store has accumulated it can be invested in Government stock or in annuities The Post Office undertakes to make the transfer for you at a small commission, and you can obtain full particulars as to these ways of disposing of your savings on applying at any local post office Of course this is the very best security for safety, and, therefore, the interest is low In any individual case there may be the opportunity for more profitable investments But remember that high interest and risk go hand in hand, remember, or that you yourself have not sufficient knowledge of business to decide on the safety of an investment Do not trust to hearsay but consult some responsible person Do not think it is not worth while making a fuss about such small sums, compared with the wealth of a millionaire, no doubt they are hardly worth notice, but to you they are all important

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

It is proposed that the Representative Assembly which is held at Mysore every year in the Dussera should meet this year on or about the 10th instant and the following days We publish below certain rules lately issued by the Dewan for the selection of the members and for the conduct of business at the meeting

Rules for the Conduct of Business at the Meeting of the Assembly

I Any member may, upon application to the Deputy Commissioner or to one of the Secretaries to the Government, obtain such information as he may desire, on any matter of public importance

II The members for each District should, as early as possible, communicate with each other as to the subjects to be brought forward for discussion at the meeting of the Assembly. They should also hold a formal meeting at Mysore, and decide what subjects of general interest shall be brought forward for discussion at the Assembly, and nominate the particular members who should speak on each subject

III A list of such subjects with the names of the members who would speak on them should be given to the Chief Secretary at least 3 days before the first meeting of the Assembly

IV The order in which the various subjects would be discussed will thereupon be decided by the Dewan and duly published

V Endeavours will be made to publish the Proceedings of the Assembly in Kanarese from day to day

Rules for the Selection of Members for the Assembly

I The maximum number of members representing land-holders shall ordinarily be five for each Taluk, subject to the provisions of Rule VIII They shall be selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the land-holders in the Taluk paying not less than a certain amount of annual land revenue to Government Such amount shall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner according to the agricultural condition of each Taluk

II The interests of alienated villages throughout the District shall be fairly represented

III There shall also be a fair number of merchants and traders, representing the interest of trade in the District

IV Each Local Fund Board may depute two of their members to represent the interests of the District generally

V Each Municipality may depute a member of their body to the Assembly In the case of Municipalities at District Head-Quarters, two members may be deputed

VI Associations representing public interests and consisting of more than 100 members, as well as European Planters' Associations, may depute one of their members to represent their interests at the Assembly.

VII Separate members need not be selected under each of the above Rules in cases where members selected under any one Rule sufficiently represent the interests referred to in one or more of the other Rules.

VIII The total number of Representatives of all the foregoing classes for each District is for the present limited as follows —

For Kadur and Shimoga Districts —At 5 members for each Taluk

For Mysore and Bangalore Districts —At 4 members for each Taluk and 4 for each of the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore

For other Districts —At 4 members for each Taluk

This gives a maximum of 250 members for the Assembly

IX The selection of members in the manner aforesaid shall be made fully a month before the meeting of the Assembly, and a list of the names of the gentlemen selected shall be posted in conspicuous parts of the District and Taluk Cutcherries for general information The fact of the selection shall be notified to the members as soon as the selection is made

THE NEW LIBEL BILL

The following is the text of the Bill as introduced into Parliament by Sir Algernon Borthwick —

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Law of Libel

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled by the authority of the same as follows —

1 In the construction of this Act the word "Newspaper" shall have the same meaning as

the Newspaper Libel and Registration Act 1881

2 Section 2 of the Newspaper Libel and Registration Act 1881 is hereby repealed

3 A fair and accurate Report published in any Newspaper of proceedings of and in any Court exercising judicial authority shall be absolutely privileged

4 A fair and accurate Report published in any Newspaper of the proceedings of a Public Meeting or of any Meeting of a Vestry, Town Council, School Board, Board of Guardians, Board or Local Authority formed or constituted under the provisions of the Public Health Act 1875 or of any Act amending the same or of any Committee appointed by any of the above mentioned bodies or of any Meeting of any Commissioners authorised to act by Letters Patent, Act of Parliament, Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual or other lawful Warrant or Authority Select Committees of either House of Parliament, Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled for administrative or deliberative purposes or of any other duly and legally constituted body or persons acting in a public capacity and for public purposes and the publication by any Newspaper of any notice or report issued for the information of the public by or by order of any Government Office or Department Officer of State Commissioner of Police or Chief Constable or by any of the bodies or authorities hereinbefore mentioned or of any other matter of public interest which is a fair subject of Newspaper report shall be privileged unless it shall be proved by the Plaintiff or Prosecutor as the case may be that such report or publication was published or made with actual malice provided always that the protection intended to be afforded by this Section shall not be available as a defence in any proceedings if the Plaintiff or Prosecutor can show that the Defendant has been requested by such Plaintiff or Prosecutor or by some other person acting on his behalf or by his authority to insert in the Newspaper in which the report or other publication complained of appeared a reasonable letter or statement by way of contradiction or explanation of such report or other publication and has refused or neglected to insert the same provided further that nothing in this Section contained shall be deemed or construed to limit or abridge any privilege now by law existing

5 In an Action for a Libel contained in any Newspaper where the Defendant has by his defence raised a plea under the second Section of the Act of the Session of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of Her present Majesty chapter 96 intitled "An Act to Amend the Law respecting Defamatory Words and Libels" either with or without paying into Court it shall appear at the trial that such Libel was published without malice and without gross negligence and that the Defendant has inserted an apology as by the said Act provided the Plaintiff shall not be entitled to recover any damages except such special damages as he can prove that he has sustained by the publication of such Libel

6 At the trial of an Action for a Libel contained in any Newspaper the Defendant shall be entitled to give in evidence in mitigation of damages that the Plaintiff has already recovered (or has brought action for) damages or has received or agreed to receive compensation in respect of a Libel or Libels to the same purport or effect as the Libel for which such Action has been brought

7 In any Action for Libel if the Defendant can show by Affidavit or other evidence to the satisfaction of a Judge of the Division of the High Court of Justice in which such Action is brought that the Plaintiff has been adjudicated bankrupt or has no visible means of paying the Costs of the Defendant should a verdict be found for the Plaintiff the Judge unless just cause to the contrary be shown shall make an Order that the Plaintiff shall within a time therein mentioned give full security for the Defendant's Costs to the satisfaction of one of the Masters of such Court and that until such security be given all proceedings in the Action shall be stayed

8 No person shall be found guilty upon the trial of any indictment or information for the publication of a Libel unless it be proved by affirmative evidence on behalf of the Prosecution that such person was party or privy to the publication of the Libel charged in such indictment or information

9 Every person charged with the offence of Libel before any Court of Criminal Jurisdiction and the husband and wife of the person so charged shall be competent but not compellable witnesses in every hearing at every stage of such charge

10 This Act shall not apply to Scotland

11 This Act may be cited as the Law of Libel Amendment Act 188—

PRIESTS AND PUNDITS

A Native Thinker writes to the *Times*—These variously do into themselves to, and acquire proficiency in the following subjects (1) The Vedas (2) Ceremonial Manuals (3) Vyakarana (Grammar) (4) Kavya (Poetry) (5) Tarka (Logic) (6) Vendanta (Religious Philosophy) (7) Dharmasastra (Hindu Law) (8) Puranas (9) Jotish (Astronomy and Astrology) (10) Vaidyam (Medicine) A few running remarks on each of the foregoing subjects may not be out of place here

The Vedas are by a few committed to memory This is a work of great labour and length of time It is true the memory is wonderfully developed but other faculties of the mind thereby suffer in proportion The Vedas being correctly printed in modern times the work of committing the whole to memory appears to be a waste of time and energy I would deprecate such waste and recommend that a few select people should study the Vedas with a full comprehension and appreciation of its meaning, and not simply learn to repeat it like parrots They may well become experts in this branch

2 *Ceremonial Manuals* must be known to a few people, as they have to assist lay people in the performance of various recurring ceremonies

3 *Vyakarana* (Grammar) is so unwieldy a subject that its full study requires a life time A few Pundits may well be ambitious of becoming experts in it, but they need not exclusively devote themselves to it It would be enough if the Pundits know it sufficiently to enable them to know the Sanskrit language with tolerable accuracy It should be remembered that grammar is only the means to an end, and it is not a source of any substantial knowledge

4 *Kavya* (Poetry) is general poetry, and includes Ramayana and Mahabharata Except in a few respects, Indian poetry is probably the grandest poetry produced in human history It includes every sort of poetry, and powerfully appeals to the emotions The Sanskrit language is probably the best adapted for poetical compositions Indian poetry, therefore, affords great pleasure to its votaries A man who has studied Kavyam is generally a man of good taste, refined sentiments and sensibilities All Sanskrit scholars therefore might well be conversant with Kavyam more or less according to their inclinations but it should be remembered that it is far more a source of *pleasure* than it is to any of *literary enjoyment* than of *substantial knowledge*

5 *Tarka* (Logic) is certainly one of the most useful of the subjects on in cultivated It sharpens the intellect it cultivates the reasoning faculty generally Those that study this subject are generally found quick in comprehension, keen in reasoning, and sound in judgment I should therefore generally say that the more this subject is studied the better for our Priests and Pundits Unfortunately however the Sanskrit works on logic, which are usually taken up are very old ones, and consequently very poor in their illustrations The Sanskrit logicians are very poor in their materials to which they could apply their logic The treatment of the important subject of creation appears very important A Pundit versed in Logic very often repeats the maxim, Where there is smoke there must be fire' Ask him to give other illustrations and he is at a stand still It seems to me it would be a capital thing if these logicians could get access to modern English works on Logic Is it impossible that some great logician should arise make himself acquainted with modern logic, and compose a new work in Sanskrit more complete than the ancient ones? Or a few English works might be translated into the vernaculars by some of our graduates?

It may be stated in this connection that our logicians are generally the least superstitious and the least bigoted of the Brahmin class They are often enlightened and even liberal minded They are altogether a very hopeful class, and probably the most susceptible of improvement

6 *Vedanta* (Religious Philosophy) is a favorite subject with many Its practical influence on the student is to promote his good disposition, and to abate his bad tendencies Most of the good qualities which so much differentiates the Hindu, from the savage and from those races which still retain the attributes of savagery, are probably traceable to the long operating influence of the Vedantists

Dharmasastra (Hindu Law) constitute a practically useful subject, because it defines many valuable civil rights Accordingly, our Pundits might pay more attention to this subject than hitherto,

Puranas cannot be regarded as a source of useful substantial knowledge Many old myths and fables are embodied in this subject The Pundits themselves have little belief in them They certainly do not act upon what knowledge they derive from the Puranas They may have a certain antiquarian value, but that is all

Jotish (Astronomy and Astrology) Hindu astronomy attained a wonderful development in ancient times So far, the knowledge is well worth being preserved The methods of calculation adopted are truly marvellous As for judicial astrology, it is all false, and the sooner it is consigned to oblivion the better for the Pundits and for the community in general

Vaidyam (Medicine)—Hindu Medicine also attained great development in ancient times The knowledge certainly deserves to be preserved The study of this branch therefore is not to be deprecated If only the student of Hindu Medicine would add modern knowledge to the ancient, he might prove exceedingly useful

I hope that the attention of our Priests and Pundits will be drawn to these rough and ready observations in view to their more careful selection of the subjects of their study

I have already said how the priests and pundits are unable to take up any useful discussion when they meet in large numbers on any occasion I may suggest the comparative merits of the foregoing subjects as a subject for discussion on such occasions

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE POVERTY OF INDIA

The Mahratta—"I must say that it is my belief that if a country be found possessing a most fertile soil capable of bearing every variety of production and that notwithstanding the people are in a state of extreme destitution and suffering, the chances are that there is some fundamental error in the Government of that country"

These were the words Mr Bright used in the year 1853 and how true they appear when we apply them to the present condition of India? Mr Dadabhai Nowroji used them with telling effect in the presence of retired Anglo-Indian officials and Englishmen of position who take a great interest in Indian affairs For the truth of the statement contained in the latter part of the quoted remark two things are essential The land must be rich and the people must be poor Could anything better illustrate India's case? The land of India has been granted on all hands to be rich enough to make it a country happy and contented Who can have examined this problem has granted that there could be no question about the fertility of the soil How much corn does India send out every year? Could she have done this if the labour of the cultivator had not met with an adequate return? No it would have been impossible The poor Ryot has no capital to spend upon improvements of the soil he has no superior implements of husbandry, he lacks knowledge of science and of agricultural chemistry Yet the simple old ways which have been transmitted from generation to generation for the last few centuries are found to be sufficient potency to make the land yield a fair crop There can be no question, therefore, of the fertility of the soil, nature has been bountiful to the poor Hindoo in this respect

We must now examine the correctness of the second fact—the poverty of the ryot There is no one who has devoted greater thought and labour to this question than the veteran Dadabhai Nowroji In reviewing Rev Mr Mac Leod's pamphlet on this subject sometime back, we repeated the remark made by an eminent statistician to the effect that a fifth of the population of British India has to go to bed with one meal only An Anglo Indian contemporary held up to ridicule for repeating this remark But we saw it accepted by another Anglo Indian contemporary without a protest We are not wrong therefore in still holding that almost all those who have studied the problem, have arrived at this conclusion There is a whole list of names—eminent for their knowledge of facts and straightforward statesmanship—the testimony of whom cannot in any way be set aside or explained away 'Talking about this destitution,' said Mr Dadabhai Nowroji, "it is a circumstance which has been dwelt upon in the beginning of this century by Sir John Shore Lord Lawrence in his time said that the mass of the people were living on scanty subsistance To the latest day in the last Finance Minister, Sir Evelyn Baring testified to the extreme poverty of the people and so does the present Finance Minister" In fact if there is any subject on which there cannot be difference of opinion, it is this subject of the destitution of the Indian people Whoever visits our villages and looks minutely into the condition of the labouring population they will be struck with the insufficiency of the food they have to live upon during the greater part of the year Everywhere else the agricultural population is generally well to do That is the criterion by which a country's prosperity is judged, and, judged by this standard, India must occupy a very low place indeed in a list of the prosperous countries of the world

What is the cause of this destitution? is a question which has received great attention from statesmen The answers given have been various There is a class of thinkers which holds that the cultivator's improvidence is at the root of all his misery This class is now in a minority, but what it lacks in numbers it makes up by its impetuosity The same platitudes are over and over again assorted just as if their ingenious theories had not been exploded But we shall not stop to argue with this class The general opinion of all sensible men is verging towards the inevitable conclusion that the capital of the ryot has been exhausted and that therefore he is not able to pay the land tax light as it is compared with what we see in countries like England He has to lead a hand-to-mouth life from day to day and is perfectly unable to meet contingencies of drought or famine Unless the Government reduces the pressure upon him no amelioration can be expected The ruin of indigenous arts and industries adds to their misery It throws upon the labour market that portion of the industrial population which finds its occupation gone In the absence of old arts and industries, some relief would have been afforded if the higher posts under Government had been in the hands of natives Capital would have been accumulated—capital which now goes out of the country would have remained here, and new industries would have been started or the capital invested in land improvement. But very few natives there are who can save fortunes large enough to apply to such a purpose On all sides, therefore, the prospect is hopeless and the contemplation of it is in no way pleasant

Who is responsible for this deplorable state of things? We unhesitatingly answer those short sighted individuals who have out of selfish motives—howsoever cloaked under the pretext of imperial policy—always opposed the policy of confidence—the liberal policy of giving to native talents and native worth their due reward in the public service of the country Even now they have no desire to recede from their position though the signs of the times toll against them The evidence before the Public Service Commission has brought out very clearly how the hard conditions of the Civil Service Examination on the one hand, and a spirit of class prejudice and nepotism on the other, have been efficient barriers against the entrance of natives into the higher grades of the service The individual officials under the Government have formed an exclusive party and they jealously strive to preserve all the loaves and fishes to their own kith and kin This amiable weakness is at the bottom of all the opposition to native aspirations This is the key which explains all the wholesale charges of incompetency, want of courage and tact and others of a similar kind that have been levelled against native aspirants after high office. It is those men who harbour such feelings that are discrediting the Government We cheerfully acknowledge that British rule in the abstract is liberal, but as represented by the bureaucratic official it is extremely narrow selfish and perverted The Government would be foolish in not directing its attention to this phase of the matter The Government shows its anxiety to ameliorate the condition of the ryot by such measures as the Agriculturist's Relief Act But those cannot produce the desired results because they do not go to the root of the matter Let the Government take such steps as will make it possible for capital to be accumulated in the country and there will be an end to all complaints of extreme poverty

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THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

St. Petersburg, 3rd Sept.—A meeting will shortly take place between the Czar and the Emperor William at Stettin. Prince Bismark and Count Kalnoky will also be present.

London, 6th Sept.—The Theatre at Exeter was destroyed by fire last night during the performance. A panic set in on the first alarm and a frightful loss of life ensued. Up to the present 130 bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the building. Numbers were crushed to death in the exits from the house The victims were mostly among those of the audience occupying the gallery.

Bombay, 6th Sept.—The local papers publish the Secretary of State's despatch on the Wilson-Cambay case. The Secretary of State has blamed the Bombay Government for anticipating his decision, and especially for sending a letter to the Dewan of Cambay, Shamrao Laud, exonerating him. The Secretary of State disagrees entirely with the verdict of the Bombay Government, but gives no reasons. He acquits Mr. Wilson of the charge but does not entirely free him from blame. He permits him to resign the service on proportionate pension reckoned up to the date of his suspension, after which time he is to be treated as having been on furlough. The Lord Chancellor has seen and approved of the Secretary of State's decision. The decision of the Commissioners will probably now be made public.

London, 7th Sept.—Authentic news has been received from Teheran stating that Ayub Khan reached Afghanistan some days ago, but that he was immediately repulsed by the Amir's followers. Ayub Khan is now in Persian territory, and his early capture is confidently expected.

St. Petersburg, 6th Sept.—The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg*, in an article published to-day, declares that Russia was in no way privy to the escape of Ayub Khan from Teheran, and says she has no desire to mix herself up in the complications in Afghanistan that will arise therefrom.

Constantinople, 7th Sept.—The Porte has notified to Bulgaria that in view of the collapse of the Eroroth scheme she has enquired what are the views held by Russia, and has despatched a fresh Circular to the Powers.

London, 8th Sept.—Sir John Gorst, replying to a question in the House of Commons, stated that Lord Cross considered the evidence adduced in the Cambay Case altogether inadequate to support the finding of the Commission, but that, desiring to have legal opinion on the question before coming to a decision, Lord Cross had referred the matter to Lord Salisbury, who had pronounced Mr. Wilson entitled to an acquittal of the charges brought against him. It was, however, undesirable for Mr. Wilson to return to India and he would therefore receive pension in proportion to his length of service under Government.

London 10th Sep.—Mr. W. O'Brien having failed to appear in Mitchelstown, in obedience to a summons, a warrant of arrest was issued yesterday. A number of people followed the officers entrusted with this duty, and the police protecting the official reporter were repulsed, many being severely injured upon which the Constabulary fired upon the mob, killing two persons and wounding many. The police were then withdrawn, and order was restored.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1887.

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

We published in our last issue the Rules drawn up by the Dewan for the conduct of business at the meetings of the Mysore Representative Assembly. That assembly, it appears to us, stands in place of the "deliberative assembly" which Sir (then Mr.) James Gordon proposed, in a Minute dated 10th February, 1879. Sir James framed his proposal in the following words:—

"This executive council might with advantage be supplemented by a deliberative assembly, composed of eminent retired officials, representatives of great local families, and representatives of various sections and interests of the people, before whom proposed legislation, important measures of administrative reform, and budget appropriations of public money, might be placed for discussion and opinion. The formation of such a council may be attended at first with some little difficulty, but it would not be impracticable. It would be valuable as giving to the executive Government an expression, by practical and intelligent men, of native public opinion on proposed measures, whilst it would not fetter the action of the executive. Moreover, it would involve the further advantage of providing a field of useful occupation and distinction to the leading non-official members of the community. This council might well consist of, say, ten members, one for each of the seven Districts, and three additional."

As might be expected, this proposal did not meet with the approval of the Government of India, who, in their reply to the above mentioned minute, remark —

"I am to request that you will hereafter specify, for the information of the Government of India, more definitely than has been done in your minute, what would, upon your plan, be the functions and position of the deliberative assembly you propose, what questions would come before it for discussion, and what duties other than the mere expression of opinion for the benefit of the executive council should come within its scope. It has usually been found that a deliberative assembly, with no specific legislative, financial, or executive authority, possessing only the power of recording opinions which need not be accepted, tends either to fall out of repute or to develop into greater activity and influence than may have been originally contemplated." But the late Dewan, Mr. Ranga Charlu, wished to make an experiment in this direction though on a somewhat different plan and accordingly, at the close of the Dasarah festivities of 1881, he convened the first sitting of the "Mysore Representative Assembly." Now what, really, is this so-called "Representative Assembly"? It professes to be a sort of yearly Parliament, at which the leading ryots, merchants, traders, and others, meet the Dewan, who addresses them somewhat in the form of the Queen's speech on the opening of the British Parliament, reviews the operations and results of the past year, and makes a Budget statement of the forth-coming year. The members of the Assembly are invited to ventilate their views and give their opinions on important matters, but they are without any authority whatever, and the Dewan may turn a deaf ear to every one of their suggestions and proposals. Moreover we find that the very members are not "representative," for they are chosen by the Government and not by the suffrages of the people they are supposed to represent. The new rules for the selection of members for the assembly are very explicit on this point. Rule I states —"They shall be selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the land-holders in the Taluk," &c. Now, it would be absurd to argue that Deputy Commissioners in making their selections would be guided by thorough official disinterestedness, that is to say, tha
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at the meeting of the Assembly, which we reproduce —

"II The members for each District should, as early as possible, communicate with each other as to the subjects to be brought forward for discussion at the meeting of the assembly. They should also hold a formal meeting at Mysore, and decide what subjects of general interest shall be brought forward for discussion at the assembly and *nominate the particular members who should speak on each subject*

III. A list of such subjects with the names of the members who would speak on them should be given to the Chief Secretary at least 3 days before the first meeting of the assembly."

The italics are ours. Now, we all know that at all assemblies where discussion takes place on mooted subjects, members who attend them are induced by something which some of the speakers let fall, to speak themselves, whereas perhaps they originally had no intention whatever of doing so. How many members enter the British Parliament Houses without any notion of opening their lips, but are prompted by discussions which take place to make lengthy and eloquent speeches, fraught perhaps with the greatest importance to the Empire. To have everything cut and dried, to tell off the speakers and the subjects on which they are to speak, is therefore to further whittle down the pretensions of this "Representative" Assembly.

We think we have said enough to enable our readers to know what the public may expect from the Representative Assembly and how far it is capable of representing and upholding public interests.

THE FAVORITE IN THE PALACE.

For many years, ever since the benign rule of Maharajah Rama Varmah, who died in 1880, the State of Travancore, on the Western Coast, has been pointed to as the "model" state of India. Its administration was assimilated as nearly as possible to that of the British, and under the auspices of Dewans like the great Sir T. Madhava Rao, Travancore flourished, and a period of tranquility prevailed, which continued during the rule of the aforementioned Maharajah's highly enlightened successor. On the demise of the latter, a Prince came to the throne, of tender years, and who unfortunately has the reputation of being weak-minded and irresolute. It invariably follows in such cases that the reins of actual government get into the hands of some designing favorite who handles them to his own best and purposes. So, it would appear to be, from the disquieting rumours which come from there, with Travancore. If the bold and astounding revelations made in several successive issues, by the *Madras Standard*, are true, then, indeed, Travancore at the present day, so far from being a "model" State, is a veritable hot bed of corruption, intrigue and misrule. According to our contemporary the Maharajah of Travancore is led by the nose by a favorite named Saravani, who really is the *de facto* ruler of the State, and the *Standard* does not hesitate, in language which cannot be misinterpreted, to lay most serious charges of bribery, corruption, &c., against that man. The whole administration is upset, the official machinery is out of order, crea-
bly have been the ruin of one now India, among Native States, the
and misrule traceable to the influence and work of favorites is particularly noticeable. We have not got far to go to seek for instances. A reference to those of Sir Thomas Munro's published despatches recalls the fact that mal-administration of Native States was due to the ill-advice and influence of the Maharajahs' favorites. The future prosperity and tranquility of all Native States, will depend materially upon "Saravanis" being allowed no place in the palace, and it will behove all European political officers guarding British interests, in those States, when they discover the presence of such creatures within palace precincts, to give timely warning that they must be banished before it is too late. The responsibilities of a political officer are great, and if they only use their influence promptly and in a firm, proper manner, they may do immense good and avert much evil and misrule. It should be borne in mind, too, that in native states where corruption exists and the influence of favorites is paramount, the native organs of public opinion are terrorised over, and dare not venture to speak the naked truth. So it appears to be in Travancore, and the fact that the native paper there made no complaint about the existing state of affairs evidently led the British Resident to think that everything was going on all right. A British Resident should be a man of iron nerve, great penetration and discernment, if he wants to get at the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Occasional Notes.

We hear Mr D. Fitzpatrick, acting Resident in Mysore, will succeed Sir Charles Elliott as Chief Commissioner of Assam.

It is said that Mr Alladis, a son-in-law of Sir Thomas Pycroft, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Madras Railway, is coming out as the Agent and Manager of Madras Railway.

The Governor-General in Council has received, with much satisfaction, information that the Chief of Junkhandi in the Southern Mahratta Country, has abolished imposts upon trade in his territory.

His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Limri, K. C. I. E., sailed from Queens Town for the United States and Canada, in the White Star Line steamship *Britanic*, accompanied by Mr. T. R. Bridgewater.

There was an affray between the weavers at Belgaum in the beginning of last week, and prompt measures were taken by the police in suppressing the riot, which originated in the selling of goods to merchants.

The Indian salt revenue for the first four months of the current financial year has amounted to Rs. 2,21,12,000 on 11,458,000 maunds, as compared with Rs. 2,42,52,000 on 11,064,000 maunds in the corresponding period of last year.

A parliamentary return shows that the total English National Debt at the end of the financial year 1886 87 was £736,278,683 which was £6,093,722 less than the previous year, and £100,865,909, less than in 1856 57.

In the *London Gazette*, dated the 29th July, we see that Honorary-Major His Highness Maharajah Nripendro Narain, Bahadoor, of Cooch Behar, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

A new invention called the telautograph has been exhibited in Paris, by means of which any kind of document can be reproduced by telegraph in the handwriting of the sender. The first experiments gave most satisfactory results.

It is believed that Mr Watts is trying hard to become Chief Secretary to the Travancore Government, on a salary of 1,000 Rs., the Secretariat post being specially created for him. There is no folly of which the present Maharajah is not capable, so that it is possible we may be treated to the degrading spectacle of this individual being exalted to a newly created position.

His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, K. C. I. E., and the Thakore Sahib of Limri, K. C. I. E., accompanied by Colonel Wodehouse, C. B., arrived at Gabroute on the 11th ultimo. Dr Banerji was in attendance upon the Thakore Sahib of Morvi. Mr Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, C. S. I., (Political Aide-de-Camp) was present. The Thakores were received by the Queen, and remained to luncheon.

The *Madras Spectator* is glad to learn that Lord Connemara, the Governor of Madras, has decided to visit Trivandrum in the first week of October, just about the time that Mr Hannyngton should return to his office as British Resident. His Excellency's visit will be none too soon. Our contemporary understands that the Travancore Sircar intend to give Lord Connemara "a grand and gay reception, regardless of expense." His Excellency, however, is not the Governor to be befooled by any exhibition of pomp or lavish expense over his entertainment.

The prolonged drought in England broke on the 17th ultimo when a storm of exceptional severity raged over a large part of the country for a considerable time. The lightning struck several churches and other buildings and did much damage, and several persons were killed. The rain fell in torrents, and in some parts of London the roads and streets were flooded. A sewer on the Metropolitan Railway burst and inundated the line, deluged the platforms, and for a time stopped the traffic in the Inner Circle. Trains were also delayed by the flood on the branch of the Midland Railway which passes under the Metropolitan at Farringdon Street.

We confess we do not understand Professor Max-Muller's scheme regarding the establishment of an asylum for child-widows. Pandita Ramabai too entertains a similar idea, and is now working in America to collect funds for the purpose. What is this asylum to be like? Is it to be a Government institution to which child-widows will be invited? Again, up to what age will widows be classed as child-widows? Will minors be induced to leave the protection of their natural guardians, and will the assistance of law be called upon to bring this about? We are perfectly bewildered, and we really do not make head or tail of this new idea which has been hatched in the West.

Five hundred men and women make their living in New York by folding newspapers and putting them into covers for the post. They are paid from twelve to twenty dollars a week. The papers are given to them so far folded that they require to be folded only twice more to be ready for the cover. A person has to practise for six months before he has a chance of employment in an establishment of any size. There are four men among the five hundred persons whose dexterity has given them local fame in their trade. One of the four has been known to fold and wrap sixteen hundred papers in an hour. The usual rate is seven hundred an hour.

THE Maharajah Sir Takutsingji of Bhowngger has again come forward with another act of generosity, and has opened a boarding house for blind, lame and other cripples people without distinction of caste or creed "The institution has been placed under the supervision of a committee, consisting of three members and a president, representing different religions The people look at the acts of their ruler with feelings of extreme satisfaction, as they all and towards the welfare of those placed under his charge A free distribution of food which began on the 1st instant at Bhowngger was proclaimed throughout the town by beat of drums It is said that the Maharajah contemplates the establishment of an asylum for lepers"

Amongst the 21st ultimo the Shawanis were defeated by the Jollibabad force of the Amoot's troops at fort Doh Bolan, and an attack is now contemplated on the Nizam fort There has been fighting at Kurrisan between the Bagdi and Jamjun tribes, in which both parties lost 15 men Killed Aka Sukal, who has considerable influence in Bokhara and Badakshan and who, before the reign of the present ruler of Bokhara, used to bear the title of Miran, which is yet claimed by his family was lately under the protection of the Amir of Kabul and went to Golab in the land tract of Ghan Khan, in region of the Shi hot Bokhara Whilst there he was provoked upon by the Russians to join them and has not been sent on some special mission to Samarkand

The ex King of Oudh is reported to be not only as well at Calcutta and probably, so long as the present treatment continues, his recovery will not be very speedy A Hakeem who came to Calcutta from Lucknow, by invitation, to treat His Majesty, announced his treatment but the courtiers of thinking, in the interest of the young and inexperienced Hakeems in ordinary, are said to have intrigued the physician out of His Majesty's countenance The former Hakeems accordingly resumed their treatment with the result that His Majesty got worse A well wisher of the King with great difficulty, impressed upon His Majesty the real state of things, and the sick well did it was then upon sent for a second time and recommenced treatment a short time ago

Mr Fitzpatrick as we have stated will be permanently posted to the Chief Commissionership of Assam, vice to by Sir Charles Elliott's appointment to Council in future date Dr Ward, says a contemporary, who has been officiating in the post until the world generally has forgotten he was not permanent, will be transfered to Rangoon as one of the Judges of the Chief Court which is shortly to be created there He will take leave before joining Mr Fitzpatrick's appointment will cause a vacancy in the Secretary ship of the Legislative Department which presumably will fall to Mr B James as a reward for the excellent work he is known to have done while officiating Sir Charles Bernard, as at present arranged, will return to India as Resident of Mysore next spring, but there will be an officiating vacancy there for some months between the departure of Mr Fitzpatrick and his arrival

The *Vibhav Spectator* Mr Rama Rao contemplates appointing his son his Private Secretary Mr Rama Rao sorely needs a Private Secretary for it must be impossible to attend to all his correspondence during his short intervals of liberty from sonnets and other forms of somnolence We trust that instead of appointing his own Young Hopeful he will choose some able man We believe the salary is 200 Rs and a fairly able graduate may be procured for this sum We fear however, that an able man would hesitate before accepting employment under Mr Rama Rao, at a time when his downfall seems inevitable More over, it is possible that an able man would not care about associating himself with the darkest administration Travancore has known for many a long year Mr Rama Rao must also know that there is already an outcry against his system of appointing relatives to administrative posts This is seemingly a family trait, for strange to say his great kinsman, Sir Madhava Rao, was given to the same practice A gentleman now residing in Travancore repeatedly exposed this in the newspapers, and Lord Napier's Government eventually took action As Mr Rama Rao tenure of office, however, will be so short, it matters little whether he appoints his own son or somebody" else son Tweedledeedum or Tweedledeedee

A correspondent from Allahabad thus reports an accident on railway recently occurred, to the *Times of India*, Bombay, on the 1st inst — "Information has just been received of a serious railway accident which occurred about 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening between Jajmau and Ajnara, with Rajghat Mahadeva Reports that about 23 miles west of Jajmau where the accident happened the line crosses the Ganges by five spans of fifty feet girders Just as the cross compound was reached some obstruction on the line caused the train to leave the metals, and the engine with a number of the cars were precipitated into the river At this point the river is extremely deep and the most serious accident to life is expected to be but to say he serious the loss of life might have been If we ever matters is not fatal enough as they are fatal both to have and the more need to be missed The exact cause of the accident had not yet been ascertained, but it is generally believed that the obstruction inferred to as having occurred at was the result of a cattle having strayed on the line Directly after the disaster messengers were sent to the nearest stations to inform the authorities of the station and the line was at once closed to passenger and other traffic which is the sequence, was some what delayed When the bridge was examined it was found that two of the girders had gone of the girders had gone of the girders had gone It may be remembered that the Jajmau Allahabad Station railway is held by the B B & C I Railway Company

BALAKRISHNA DOSS A correspondent from Madras writes —Last night in the premises of the Literary Society and Reading Room at Triveniseswaram, Bala Krishna Doss (*see below*) of Bangalore performed the history of *Kuchelah*, before an elected religious assembly consisting of upwards of 200 persons At the outset it struck every one to see how the young Doss would do justice to the arduous task before him But, to his great delight, he so well pleased the impatiently anxious audience by his extraordinary memory which he so admirably displayed in giving authorities in Sanskrit and Telugu, — a circumstance quite in accordance with the sentiments of the Dossur that not a single sentence nevertheless the inconvenience of accommodation felt himself inclined to leave the Hall till the close of the meeting, which lasted for five hours In short, though comparison is odious yet I feel bound in justice to say that the Dossur, young as he is, is no inferior much to the several that visited Madras from time to time, and will in course of time, prove second to none in the task of making Harikathakalu popular Modesty, sincerity and piety, are qualities essential in a preacher, and it is no exaggeration to say that the Dossur possesses the same in due proportion his age with the immediate result of creating these qualities, at least in minds in which they are wanting The advent of this promising youthful Dossur in Madras, at a time when the rising generation of our country are taken to street processions is really gratifying and there can be no two opinions that with the proceedings of such men as Balakrishnaji Dossur, many a sheep that has gone astray from the fold of Hindusim can be recovered

Local and Provincial

STATION GARDENS —We learn that garland prize will shortly be awarded by the S M Ry for the best kept Station gardens on the M S Ry

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY —Messrs C Appaya Chetty and Sons of Mysore, have sent two third Class Carriages, which they built for the Bellary Krishna State Railway The carriages are strong and well built and are provided with closet conveniences

CRUTCH TRESPASS —The Acting Prosecuting Inspector, Mysore State Railway, prosecuted on behalf of the Railway, four persons before the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Closapet, on the 2nd Instant for allowing cattle to trespass on line The Case has been adjourned to the 16th Instant, as the witnesses for the prosecution were not present.

THE WEATHER AND HEALTH —Heavy rain has fallen almost every night last week We are to say that cholera has abated It was, as we stated in our last issue confined to the returning pilgrims from Tirupatti, and we believe that last week there were one or two cases from Hyderabad Thanks to the timely precautions taken to isolate the cases, there has been no spread of the epidemic

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF —His Excellency, Sir George Arbuthnot, Commander-in Chief of the Madras Army, will arrive at Bangalore by mail train tomorrow morning and will be the guest of the British Resident A salute of fifteen guns will be fired on the South Parade ground Sir George Arbuthnot will distribute the prizes to the successful competitors at the South India Rifle Association meeting, at Camp Hobbs, on Friday afternoon

COLONEL W HILL —We are sorry to learn that a letter has been received in Bangalore, from Colonel W Hill, Civil and Sessions Judge of Bangalore Station, now on sick leave in England, to the effect that he has had a relapse of his complaint, and, acting on the advice of his medical advisers, does not contemplate returning to this country Colonel Hill was a very genial officer, and was much liked in Mysore We presume the acting appointments made in the station consequent on Colonel Hill's departure, will now be confirmed

S I R A MEETING —The Camp at Hobbs has been lively during the past week, and some important events have been fired off The European non Commissioned Officers plate was won by the Twelfth Royal Lancers which is most creditable to them, because Cavalry Regiments are armed with the carbine (an inferior gun to the Martini Henry rifle) and are not, as a rule, such good marksmen as the Infantry, the Lance being their particular weapon The Eleventh Madras Infantry carried off the Olde Wallah stakes which carries pound with the European non Commissioned Officers' Plate On Saturday last there was great excitement at the ranges in the morning, and a large number of people from Bangalore were attracted to the place, owing to the British Army and Volunteer Challenge Plate being contested for The Army won, their score being 1017, against the Volunteers 979 Last year the Volunteer team won by 15 points

MR D FITZPATRICK —We learn on the authority of the *Pioneer*, which has since been corroborated locally, that the officiating British Resident of Mysore, Mr D Fitzpatrick has been offered and accepted the appointment of Chief Commissioner of Assam We do not, however, agree with the *Bangalore Spectator* that this change will take place at once The salary of the Chief Commissioner of Assam is considerably less than that of the British Resident of Mysore, so that we think that Mr Fitzpatrick will remain here till the arrival of Sir Charles Bernard, which will be in March The contemplated changes will probably be made at the beginning of the official year However, whenever Mr Fitzpatrick does go, he will be greatly missed by many who have the welfare of this Province at heart He is most undoubtedly the most able, impartial, upright kindly disposed Resident Mysore has had since the rendition, and we were in hopes, in common with many others, to see him confirmed here Mysore wants such a man at the present time of its probation We sincerely hope that Mr Fitzpatrick will be allowed to remain at least till the all important question, fraught with the destinies of the Province, of the appointment of the next Dewan, is settled It requires a man like Mr Fitzpatrick, shrewd, discerning, of sound judgment, impartial, and free from local bias and influences, to advise the Maharajah, and above all, the Viceroy, in disposing of this matter.

General Summary

RAILWAY ACCIDENT —A correspondent writes —"A train loaded with stone left Madura at half past 3 o'clock on Friday, the 25th ultimo. About two miles out of Madura a siding has been laid to allow trains of stone to be run to the new Vaigai Bridge which is under construction The man in charge of the points of the siding thinking the train to be the stone train, which generally runs about that time turned the train into the siding (the length of the siding is nearly 1 600 feet, and at the end there is a ditch into which the engine fell causing considerable damage to itself and breaking up a van and many waggons

THE BIHAR SANSKRIT SANJIBANI —At the suggestion of Mr J V S Pope, Inspector of Schools in Behar a number of Sanskrit Pundits have decided to form a sabha to be called the "Behar Sanskrit Sanjibani" for the promotion of Sanskrit learning in Behar Sir Stewart Taylor, Sir Alfred Croft, and the Bihar Maharajas have become patrons of the institution, and it is proposed to hold the Sanskrit title examination in Bankipur as a centre for Bihar The Government is also to be asked to sanction a first or primary examination and a second or middle examination, for Behar, to be held under the guidance of the sabha at Bankipur and at Darbhanga The Government is also to be asked to assign for Bihar an annual grant to be expended in rewards and scholarships for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning, and the general public has also been appealed to for donations and subscriptions —E

THE GOVERNORS SALOON RAILWAY CARRIAGE. —The saloon railway carriage, built in 1882 by the B B and C I Railway Company, for his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, has recently been entirely redecorated and repaired at the Carriage works of the aforenamed company under the supervision of Mr Carroll, the superintendent of the Locomotive and carriage works. The carriage, which is about forty five feet in length, contains two saloon compartments, two bath rooms a kitchen, and accommodation for servants The compartments are fitted up in a very elegant manner, the couches and settees the saloon being covered with deep maroon moreen and the floor being covered with Brussels carpet of a deep green ground picked out with bright coloured flowers The ceiling is painted of a pale cream colour, which sets off to advantage the deeper tones of the other decorations The appearance of the interior is considerably enhanced by rich gilded mouldings The saloon are provided with the usual convertible beds, and in addition are furnished with electric communication with the servants' quarters and the driver of the train The exterior appearance of the carriage is very attractive, the colour used for the ground work being a rich purple lake, picked out with gold mouldings and a narrow line of light crimson On each of the doors a monogram, formed of the letters V I R, has been painted, and the Royal Arms have been emblazoned on either side of the carriage in the centre panels The decorations have been executed under the direction of Mr J W Hall, who painted the monogram, arms, &c Yesterday the carriage went for a trial trip to Colaba and back, and will shortly be handed over for his excellency use —T I

CASE OF BRANDING A WIFE —Yesterday, Inspector Raymond charged, on remand, Janoo Sugo a fisherman, before Mr Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court with having caused grievous hurt to his wife, named Waloo, a girl about 17 years of age, by branding the soles of her feet with a heated iron shovel The facts of the case have already been reported Mr Gallagher, the house surgeon of the J J Hospital said that on the 20th inst Waloo was admitted into the hospital The soles of both of her feet were so tender and inflamed that the woman could only walk when supported by another person She was a patient in the hospital for one month The magistrate, in disposing of the charge, remarked he always took careful notice of cases of wife torture In the present case the poor girl had been so cruelly branded as to prevent her walking about for more than six weeks, and he should, therefore inflict upon the accused such a punishment as would be an example to him and a warning to others The magistrate sentenced the prisoner to six months hard labour —T I

Extracts.

THE CAMBAY CASE

The *Bombay Gazette*—The Local Government have received the Secretary of State's despatch announcing his reversal of their decision in the case of Mr Wilson, Collector of Kaira and Political Agent of Cambay. It has not, we believe, been communicated to the Dewan of Cambay, and it is inferred from this that there is nothing in Lord Cross's decision which affects that gentleman, or disturb the judgment of the Bombay Government, offically communicated to him after the inquiry, that there was no justification for the insult he had received. Nevertheless it will be highly unsatisfactory, from a public point of view, if the Secretary of State's despatch, as well as the report of the Commissioners upon which the decision of the Bombay Government was based is withheld It is not for the satisfaction of an idle curiosity that the papers should be made public If from the first the Government had taken measures to ensure secrecy there would have been certain consistency in keeping the matter secret to the end But the inquiry was held *coram populo*, and equal publicity was given to the resolution of the local Government They have themselves given one very strong reason why the Commissioners' report should be published in putting it on record that the Commissioners had therein analyzed the evidence with great impartiality The publication of so impartial a summing up should prejudice no interest, and it ought not to be refused without good reason The presumption, no doubt, must be that justice has been done, but the public are not obliged to believe this in the absence of the documents which show how the local Government were led to a particular conclusion, and how the Secretary of State, apparently with no new evidence before him, was led to the precisely opposite The public are not at all desirous to have this very painful story re told, but important interests are involved, and the Government will scarcely be warranted in withholding the information

PROPOSED CREMATORIUM FOR HINDUS.

The *Indu Prakash*—We agree that the religious feelings of the community should not be injured But as far as we understand the proposal, it is not intended to be imposed on the whole community For the purpose for which the proposal is at present intended it cannot, in our opinion be in the least objectionable Supposing that a cremation apparatus is to be kept only for the use of those classes of Hindus who at present bury their dead, we do not see how in their case any religious feeling will be violated by the use of the apparatus With the exception of *Sanyasis*, there is no class that we are aware of, who see any religious ceremony in burying the dead In the case of those latter, burning in a crematorium will be just as allowable as burying in the ground There is a form of cremation in use called *bhadagni*, i e, burning without ceremonies In the case of the poor, even *bhadagni* if available would probably be preferred to burial, and burning in a crematorium is not to our mind very different from *bhadagni* except that it is an unfamiliar mode The use of a crematorium must indeed not be made compulsory, and must be so guarded as not to offend religious feelings The touch of persons to a corpse of a caste other than that of the person touching must be avoided The burning in the same apparatus of persons of different castes, would also be objectionable But they are matters of detail and not very difficult of arrangement If a separate apparatus for each caste, and one not requiring any specially skilled handling so as to be capable of being worked by the men who accompany the dead much of the objection on these grounds would vanish As we have said, there ought to be no compulsion, at least until people get used to the innovation, though for our part we do not see any hardship in making the use compulsory in the case of those classes who otherwise have to resort to burial When the novelty of the thing ceases, burning in crematoriums will, we feel certain, get into popular use as readily as travelling by railway Even in the case of the classes, who have the means of burning their dead on the orthodox pyre, with the use of the funeral ceremonies, the presence of a crematorium, is not, we think, without its value Its usefulness and conveniences will gradually come to be appreciated It may serve as a model of attainable improvement, and may imperceptibly supersede the primitive practice of burning that is at present in vogue

The *Kannada Suvarta*—The present Municipal Commissioner of Bombay has a new scheme to introduce for disposing of the Hindu dead. He has been soliciting opinions of heads of the different Hindu Communities on the question of "Crematorium" or the burning of the dead in Kilns erected for the purpose after the European system The arguments adduced in favor of this are that it is very expeditious, is free from all offensive smell and is at the same time considerably inexpensive These are advantages indeed, but even for their sake the Hindu will not be induced to adopt the system The process will answer very well with any class expect the Hindus It is all the same with Christians other non Hindu sects if a deadbody be burnt or buried, for with them no religious importance is attached to the process itself But the case is different with the Hindus The ground, the pits, and even the fire to be prepared after certain prescribed rules and it is believed, that unless these rules are strictly and religiously observed, the soul of the dead does not rise to heaven It is for this reason the Hindus averse to have any changes in the present system of cremation, and if he be forced to adopt the system now under contemplation his religious feelings will grossly be outraged Rules of chemistry or of hygine, even principles of economy will not prevail with the Hindu in such matters The life of a Hindu is full of religious ceremonies and observances, and it will be fruitless under the circumstances to improve upon him the advantages of this new system The more we think on this subject the more are we convinced that the system will never find favor with the Hindus But we dare not decisively say that the proposal will fail, for might is right, and Mr Charles may in the end succeed in forcing the system upon the Hindus, and we will not be surprised if he finds any supporters among the Hindus themselves

H H THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

The Board are very strongly of opinion that the time has now come when it is desirable that gradation lists and scales of pay and periodical increments thereto for all establishments be prepared Mr Farnivall has therefore been instructed to prepare lists similar to those in force on the G I P and Madras Railways so far as they are applicable under the circumstances of this Railway As observed, the increments should be annual and not six monthly If these lists be adopted, the Board are of opinion that it will save many questions arising either on capital or revenue account with the Government, and at the same time *employes* would know exactly what they have to expect, and there would be no room for dissatisfaction, or personal appeals to the Agent and Chief Engineer The Board we further hear, have promised to give the fullest consideration to any recommendation the Agent and the Government may see fit to make by way of special acknowledgment of special services Mr Farnivall has therefore thought it advisable to organise a Committee formed of the officers of the company to consider the scales of pay and extent of increments applicable to the various branches of the establishments The Agent wishes it to be distinctly understood by the members of the Committee that their duties consist in suggesting scales of pay and extent of increments. These suggestions will be submitted to H H the Nizam's Government and the Board of Directors in England Any enquiries from other Companies that may seem necessary to the Committee have, it is arranged, to be made through the Agent and Chief Engineer and not direct by the Committee A Committee has been formed consisting of Mr Pendlebury as President, Mr R Roberts, the Store-keeper, as Secretary, and Messrs Dunlop, Robinson, Berkely, Gaye, and Dr Hunter as members The Agent leaves to the Committee the right to co-opt one member of the subordinate establishment We are informed that communications have been addressed to the Agent of the G I P and Madras Railways asking for a statement of scales of pay and increments adopted on their Railways—*D T*

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The following questions were circulated by the President of the Public Service Commission, to a number of officers throughout the Presidency, with a request that written answers would be submitted —

1 What opportunities have you had of becoming acquainted with the work of different classes of police officers?

2 Meaning by Natives Europeans domiciled in India and Eurasians, as well as pure Asiatics, have you had any experience of their work as District or Assistant Superintendent?

3 Were they or were they not efficient, and, if inefficient, in what respect do you consider them to have been so?

4 *Do you think that the present mode of recruitment for Assistant Superintendentships secures as good men as could be procured for* the service? If not, what change would you *suggest in the mode of appointment?*

5 Are the Assistant Superintendents obtained by the appointment of young men educated in England efficient, and if not, in what respect do they show inefficiency?

6 How long in your experience does it take young men educated in England to become fairly efficient after their appointment?

7 *Do young men educated in this country possess any advantage in this respect, or* and, if so, is that advantage counterbalanced by inferiority in any other respect?

8 Would you advocate the appointment of Natives to the offices of Assistant District Superintendent and District Superintendent —(*a*) ordinarily, or (*b*) in exceptional cases?

9 Do you see any difficulty likely to attend such a course owing (*a*) to the military or quasi military duties a District Superintendent has to discharge, (*b*) to the necessity for keeping the peace between turbulent religious sects, (*c*) to the presence in certain districts of non official Europeans?

10 *If such appointments be made* them selves to you, would you appoint from the *grade of Inspectors or bring in new men as* Assistant Superintendents?

11 *If the latter, what qualifications* should, in your opinion, be insisted on, and *how would you ascertain that candidates* possessed them or which candidates possessed *them in the higher degree?*

12 Would you promote Inspectors to Assistant Superintendentships and District Superintendentships?

13 Are you acquainted with the existing rules relating to the recruitment of Inspectors? *Would you make any change in them?*

THE TRAVANCORE STATE

The *Standard*—Enough has almost by appeared in our columns to show that there is some thing radically wrong with the present Travancore Government Of all states there is hardly one in Europe, and the Maharajah, his favorite the Dewan, and the Permanent Secretary Conduct is imputed to the Maharajah which in many European countries, would endanger his position Again the nature of his relations with his favourite as well as with certain others is a matter of much comment Moreover, the Dewan seems to cause much dissatisfaction, and the Permanent Secretary has succeeded in raising a storm of indignation, owing among other things, to certain allegations made about his money matters The Government of Madras is held responsible for the general good Government of Travancore, at any rate, our Government is expected to prevent any gross abuses Still the present miscule with its numerous acts of oppression is being carried on under the protection (so far for the very eyes of the British Government Moreover, there is a widespread impression throughout Travancore that the Maharajah has the support of Lord Connemara and that he will always continue to have it It urgently behoves Lord Connemara to enquire into the condition of the country but in so doing, he should afford State protection to those giving evidence and should have by his side trusted officers who could interpret in Malayalam, so as to enable His Lordship to learn exactly what the people say, but the only officer of the Madras Staff corps who has passed the high test in Malayalam and who is throughly conversant with the country, has been removed and sent to Burmah under observation

Without in the slightest wishing to defend that officer, we may mention that one of his offences was, that he represented the state of the country and consequently incurred the displeasure of both the British Resident and the Maharajah We trust that his Lordship will labour under no mistaken impression about offending native susceptibilities, if he deals severely with the Rajah and his Government The Native community, as a whole disapprove of the conduct of the Maharajah, and are pained to hear of the misgovernment of his country, and so long as his Lordship protects the interests of the people of Travancore, and respects the succession to the local Throne, he can calculate on the approval of the Native community There is one point, however, which we should like to see explained. The Madras Government maintains a Resident in Travancore and Cochin on Rs. 2,800 and allowances *How happens it that with their* Resident's reports, the country should have *been allowed to drift into the present state?* Either that official has been remiss in his *work, or the Government has failed in its* duties.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA

A telegram from the scene of the terrible accident on the Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railway says that the disaster surpasses in its appalling extent any railway accident recorded in the history of the country Two engines were attached to the train, which consisted of six day and six sleeping carriages, together *with three cars for luggage* There were 96? passengers, all excursionists, bound for the Niagara Falls *They came from various places* in Central Illinois; but the majority were *residents of Peoria The train left Bloomington* early on Wednesday night The bridge through which the train fell was an ordinary wooden trestle structure, erected over a ditch 10 ft deep and 15 ft wide On nearing the bridge the engine driver discovered that it was on fire, but he was unable to stop the train The first engine crossed over safely, and then the bridge fell The second engine and several of the carriages were wrecked, some telescoping the others The sleeping carriages remained on the track, but were in great danger owing to the wrecked portion of the train having caught fire from the burning bridge. Fifty men fought with the flames and, no water being available, tried to extinguish them with earth, in many instances digging up the soil with their hands Ultimately they succeeded in this manner in smothering the flames, and no one was burned Early in the morning the country was roused, and numbers of people, on hearing of the accident, hurried to the scene A large staff of medical men, assisted by other persons, laid out 118 dead bodies and attended to the wounded. No complete list of the killed and injured can be obtained yet, but according to present estimates over one hundred persons were killed outright irrespective of those who afterwards died, and four times that number were injured

Later—The village of Chatsworth and Piper City which lie near the scene of the disaster are crowded to inordinate in those who have visited the spot The railway stations, engine houses, and public halls are filled with the dead, and the private houses all contains wounded persons When the victims were removed from the wreck they were first laid in the adjacent cornfields Many of the bodies were fearfully mangled, and in some cases quite unrecognizable. *The streets* are filled with persons seeking for their friends. Many pathetic incidents in connection with the accident are recorded It is narrated that *one poor man whose legs were broken insisted* that his wife and child should be removed *from the debris before any help was rendered* to himself It proved that his child was *dead, and his wife expired after being placed* in the conveyed The unfortunate husband was shortly afterwards found beside her body, and then drawing a revolver he committed suicide It is now considered probable that the bridge was set on fire by a spark from a passing engine early in the night, the dryness of the season having made the wood work more tinder

A Central News telegram says—The work of rescue has been proceeding all night, and there has been no lack of volunteers. An ample force of physicians and surgeons has also arrived at Piper City and Chatsworth, whither most of the injured people have been taken The excavations of the ruins of the wrecked trains and bridge has been almost completed, and it has been ascertained with something like certainty that more than 100 persons were killed outright, but at least 200 were injured, of whom twenty five are at the point of death, and some twenty or thirty others are so fearfully wounded that they cannot long survive There can be little doubt therefore, that the number of victims will not fall short of 150

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Cairo, 14th Sep—The Nile has reached an extraordinary height this year, causing serious floods throughout Egypt

Paris, 14th Sep—The Comte de Paris has issued a manifesto, in which he says that he foresees that a violent crisis will shortly occur in France, the outcome of which must be the re-establishment of Monarchy The Comte then proceeds to sketch an elaborate scheme of a Government combining universal suffrage with the exercise of kingly power

London, 14th Sept—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Dillon demanded of Government that lenient treatment should be accorded to Irish political prisoners. Mr. A J Balfour, in reply, declined to recognise any distinction between those who incite others to commit crimes and the actual criminals Mr Parnell then rose and bitterly denounced the barbarity of this decision and said that Government would alone be answerable if the Irish retaliated

Parliament will be prorogued on Friday, the 16th instant

Constantinople, 15th Sep—In consequence of a Rustchuk journal having published an article insulting the German Vice Consul, Germany has applied to the Porte for permission for three ironclads to pass through the Dardanelles, in order to go to Bulgaria and demand of her reparation for the insult The Porte, however, hesitates about giving the required permission The Bulgarian Government has meanwhile suppressed the Rustchuk journal, hoping by so doing to appease the wrath of Germany.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1887

THE PLUM ON THE SOUTHERN WALL

By a very pretty conceit, a contemporary, some time ago, dubbed the Residentship of Mysore "the Plum on the Southern Wall," as being one of the few coveted appointments under the British Government in the south of the Peninsula. Seeing that Mysore ranks second among the Native States of India, and that the British Resident is a first class Political officer, drawing a salary of Rs. 5000 per mensem, besides a "sumptuary" allowance of Rs 500 it is not surprising if the appointment is sought after But as the local *Spectator* very properly says —"Mysore is a post reserved for Bengal politicals of the first class, but at its best, it is but little better than a place of banishment from active life, or a warming pan in which a Government favorite can keep himself warm until a fitting vacancy occurs in more profitable regions" This has ever been the case here Since the rendition of the province in 1881, we have had a change of no less than six permanent and acting Residents. First there was Sir James Gordon, when he went on leave on one or two occasions, Mr Sandford, Chief Judge of Mysore and Jubert Commissioner of Coorg, acted for him, as also Mr J R Lyall, and on Sir James' retirement from the service Mr Lyall was confirmed in the appointment Then we had Mr Lyall going twice on leave, on the first occasion Col Fredway Clarke, Commissioner of Coorg, and on the latter, Mr C E R. Girdlestone, Resident of Nepaul, acted Mr Lyall is promoted to the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab, Sir Charles Bernard is appointed in his room to Mysore, but going on a year's leave to England, Mr D Fitzpatrick Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is sent to act for him But this is not all. Intelligence comes—not at all surprising—that Sir Charles Bernard, who was removed from the Chief Commissionership of Burmah, and considers him self badly treated accordingly, has resigned the service. On the other hand, Mr Fitzpatrick, who is a Political officer of the fourth class, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Assam, and intimated at the last sitting of his Court in Bangalore, on Thursday last, that he would not sit again, and would leave on being relieved by his successor on the 8th October It is believed that a member of the Madras Civil Service, at present on leave in England, will succeed Mr Fitzpatrick permanently, and that till his arrival Colonel Fredway Clarke will again act Now we ask whether Mysore can be treated more scandalously than by these repeated changes of its Residents? Ranking, as we have said, as the second state in India, having only been restored to the actual rule of its native Raj some six years ago and being therefore virtually on its probation, is it not most important that there should be as few changes as possible in the appointment of the Political officer appointed to watch its destinies, protect British rights and interests, and counsel and assist the native ruler? Moreover, it should be remembered that when the province was handed over to the native Raj, it was suffering under great financial depression its coffers were almost empty and the State was, and is, largely indebted to the Imperial Government This state of things must, more or less continue for some time to come, and it will depend a great deal on the interest taken by the British Resident in watching the administration of the State, making himself familiar with the conditions of the country and people, and advising the Maharajah's Government whether the Native rule proves a success, and the Province be restored to prosperity But to remove a British Resident just as he begins to get familiar with the Province and its administration, and bring in a stranger who has to acquaint himself with the same is acting shabbily and unfairly by Mysore, making it a convenience, and not giving it a fair chance

But it is not the Native State of Mysore alone, which suffers by these repeated changes The assignment, I mean, as the British Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, also suffers The Resident is the ruling official over it,—its Lieutenant Governor as it were, and it is essential that he should be thoroughly acquainted with its condition, wants and requirements How else would he comprehend the extent to which its rate-payers are fairly capable of taxation, the proper sort of taxes to impose the institutions it stands in need of, and those which are deserving of aid, and a thousand other things? Moreover, the Resident is also chief Appellate Judge of the Station, and this is shifted suddenly elsewhere he probably leaves partly heard cases on his bench which his successor has to go through *de novo* causing delay and expense to parties to them A notable case of this kind occurred in Mr Lyall leaving for the Punjab He left on his file the famous case of Studdish Lee *versus* the Station Municipality, in which he had not pronounced judgment Mr Fitzpatrick was of course not acquainted with the facts of the case, and had, therefore, to have it argued all over again The lawyers on either side had of course to be paid additional fees, which unnecessarily swelled the costs which the defendants, who lost had to pay In Mr Fitzpatrick, as Resident of Mysore, we had the right man in the right hole He has proved himself in every way fit for the highly responsible office, and was already becoming very popular However, if it is decided that he should go, and while wishing Mr Fitzpatrick all success in his future career, we can only hope we shall get an officer in his successor, possessing at least some of his high abilities and good qualities, and that that successor will be allowed to stick for sometime to come to "the Plum on the Southern wall"

Since writing the above, intelligence has been received from Simla to the effect that Major General, Sir Harry Prendergast, of Upper Burmah renown, has been appointed to officiate as British Resident of Mysore till the arrival of the permanent incumbent, who is said to be a Madras Civil Servant, now on leave in England Sir Harry is no doubt a brave and gallant General (though his campaign in Upper Burmah was little better than what in racing parlance would be termed a "walk over"), but what training has he had as a political officer? None whatever, we opine We have had Military men at the head of the Mysore administration, General Sir Mark Cubbon, and Colonel Sir Richard Meade, for instance, but they had for years left the army, and exchanged the sword for the political portfolio, while Sir Harry Prendergast has been a soldier throughout his career, and can have as much ken of administrative and political affairs as a babe unborn He has the reputation of being a genial, straight forward well-disposed officer, and is well versed in Military science and tactics, but we have yet to learn that those acquirements qualify a man for an essentially Civil administrative and political office But as we have already said, it has been ever thus Mysore is made a convenience of Sir Harry is held in high esteem at Simla, and as there is no suitable Military vacancy for him just now, the Government of India have provided for him temporarily—it is said for six months—by *sending him to* Mysore After this nothing will surprise us Who knows? We may yet be honored with a Commission for our Resident? Personally, we have the highest regard and esteem for Sir Harry Prendergast as a distinguished officer and a gentleman, but as a Political Officer, and as the Chief Appellate Judge of the Station,—well we fear he will be another illustration of the round man in the square hole

THE LATE MAJOR EVANS BELL

The sad intelligence, which was duly expected, has come, that Major Evans Bell, the Friend and Benefactor of Mysore, is no more It is a reproach to the people of Mysore that when they heard of his illness, which threatened to be his last, they did not hasten to convey to him their sorrow at his affliction, and their heartfelt gratefulness for the inestimable and disinterested services he rendered the State No one, indeed, has done more for Mysore than the subject of our notice Space will not permit of our entering into the details of all he did to secure the restoration of the administration of Mysore to the Native Raj, but we will sum them up briefly The late Maharajah Krishnaraj Woodiar, almost from the time of his being relieved of the administration of the State, pressed on the Governor General and the Court of Directors his claim to be restored But they were inexorable, and when his Highness found old age creeping on, he prayed that he was not to be allowed to rule over his own State again himself, he might at least be allowed to adopt a successor, and have the satisfaction of knowing that when he (the late Maharajah) was gathered to his fathers, his line would be perpetuated and the administration be restored to his adopted son But Lord Dalhousie, whose *penchant* for annexation is well known, not only utterly disregarded the Maharajah's appeals to be restored to power, but left behind him a Minute, dated 16th January, 1856, in which the following passage occurred, with reference to the Mysore succession, which seemed likely to blast His Highness' hope to be allowed even to adopt a successor —

I trust, therefore, that when the decease of the present Rajah shall come to pass, without son or grandson, or legitimate children of any description the territory of Mysore, which will then have lapsed to the British Government, will be resumed, and that the good work, which has been so well begun, will be completed"

Accordingly, when the Maharajah, in 1861, made an appeal to Lord Canning, to be restored to power, so that he might appoint a successor to rule after him, he was snubbed, and flatly told that his claims "of ancestral and hereditary rights" had no existence. But when matters appeared to be at the worst, a champion stepped in, in the person of Major Evans Bell Major Bell had studiously and consistently, and with a single heartedness, and disinterestedness which even his detractors must admit, stood up for the cause of the Native Princes, and opposed with his powerful pen the policy of annexation which Lord Dalhousie initiated He was Political Agent at the Bhonsla Rajah's Court during Lord Dalhousie's *regime*, and retired from the Service because that State was annexed in spite of his indignant protests. For Mysore, he fought a grand battle, and his famous work, "*The Mysore Reversion*," aroused the British Parliament and nation to the injustice which was being done to the former State. Our readers know the result of his powerful advocacy, and the people of Mysore owe it to him more than anyone else, that at length the late Maharajah was allowed to adopt an heir, on the 18th June, 1865, that that adoption was authoritatively recognised by the Home Government in 1867, and that they are now governed by their own Maharajah

And now, the noble man who brought about this happy result has gone, and it is to be devoutly hoped, for the credit and honor of the State and its people, that his memory at least will be perpetuated in some way worthy of him

Occasional Notes

Refugees from Meshed say that Ayub Khan has disappeared, and that nothing is known of his whereabouts

The Hon Sir John Edge, Chief Justice of the North West Provinces has been offered and has accepted the Vice-Chancellorship of the Allahabad University

The *Indian Agriculturist* states that locusts and cutterpillars have invaded Joypore, and famine is apprehended there in consequence of the destruction the latter have caused

The *Madras Mail* says that when Mr Fitzpatrick leaves Mysore for Assam and pending the arrival of Sir Charles Bernard, Sir Harry Prendergast will officiate as Resident in Mysore

Sir Salar Jung occupied a place in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons during the debate on the proclamation of the National League. Sir Roivers Buller was also present

Sir Charles Elliott leaves England by the steamer of the 3rd December, arriving at Calcutta towards the end of the month, when he takes over the Public Works Department from Sir Theodore Hope

The Queen has appointed Mr David Mille Barbour, c s i, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, in the room and place of Sir Auckland Colvin, K C M G, C I E,

The *Railway Service Gazette* says — Sir Charles Bernard has we hear, resigned the Civil Service Promotion accordingly, which we make with some reserve, is quite a surprise, as it was understood that Sir Charles would come out in October next to take up the post of Resident at Mysore"

Mr Sidney P Hall has, by the Queen's command, painted portraits in oil of the Rao of Cutch and his brother Prince Kalubha, of Sir Pattab Singh, of the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, and of the Maharajah and Wahaninee of Cooch Behar The Rao of Cutch has also commissioned Mr Hall to paint his portrait, life size, for India.

The Nizam has increased his Jubilee donation to Lady Dufferin's Fund from Rs 12,000 to Rs 50 000 His Highness's intention was made known by telegraph on the 11th instant to Major Cooper, the Honorary Secretary of the Fund The special Jubilee list of collections closed on the 15th instant, but it was hoped that before then other donors would have followed in their several degrees the good example set by the Nizam

The results of the survey and last census of India are that the area of the Peninsula of Hindostan is 1,382,624 square miles, and the population 253,891,821 Although immense tracts of country are annually cultivated, according to the most recent survey 10,000,000 acres of land, suitable for cultivation, have not as yet been ploughed At the same time, 120,000,000 of acres are returned as waste lands

A Pandeer with coinage has been arrested by the police at Karrachee. For some time it had been noticed that worthless rupees were circulated, and the Banks often *rejected hundred cent* In appearance and sound there is nothing to prove the coins false, but when assayed they were found to be two annas less in value The police for a long time were baffled, but at length arrested a Punjabi, named Shabsing, not coining but sweating rupees that is, chemically removing a certain amount of silver.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, has, says *Home News*, established himself with his suite, fifty-three people in all, at one of the best hotels in the Engadine They are at St. Moritz, the most popular and crowded resort of that now favourite Swiss locality where they are in the thick of the swarm of English tourist life Dukes and duchesses, lords and ladies, celebrities of all kinds are at present in the Engadine The Rao of Cutch, means to take the Continent on his return journey to India and in passing through Italy to Brindisi to pick up the P & O steamer, will halt at some of the best known holiday resorts *en route*.

The repairs to the Bandi Bridge on the Rajpuntana Malwa Railway, the scene of the late accident and the planing of the new girder in position have been satisfactorily carried out by the Company's Engineers The bridge was officially inspected and passed by the Government Consulting Engineer on the 16th instant from which date the restrictions in through booking have been removed But trains are now being manœuvred slowly in consequence of a shortage of water, but a supply of two thousand gallons of water is now expected, and trains now engaged in shunting will be able to resume Work the bridge based, the traffic Department is successfully coping with the transhipment of passengers and mails

The Queen recently on the 13th ult at Osborne the Nizam Salar Jung was presented to her Majesty Mr Gerald Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, Political Aide de Camp to the Secretary of State for India The Queen after having held an investiture of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India Lord Lytton Knight Commander—viz Nizam Salar Jung and Mr Gerald Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald—were sworn in and introduced into the presence of the sovereign, who conferred upon them the honour of Knighthood and invested them respectively with the ribbon and badge of a Knight Commander Captain Ali Bilgrami Captain Mir Lakat Ali, Aides de Camp to Sir Salar Jung, had the honour of being presented to the Queen

With regard to a sudden so called *entente cordiale* between Russia and Germany, the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* writes —"I am in receipt of information from a source of the highest authority that Germany has agreed to support every step taken by Russia in the affairs of Bulgaria on the understanding that Russia undertakes to enter into an alliance with France, and to give aid to France if at any time she should attack Germany, but quietly to look on while Germany and France fight out their battle by themselves If the Russo German *entente* be real it is hardly felt to have the effect of [illegible] a Franco German war for an indefinite period, perhaps to the Greek Kalends The *Colonie Gazette*, however, points out that public opinion in Russia continues to be highly suspicious of Germans and Germany, and it is to this popular antipathy that the frequently strained relations between Germany and Russia are due"

The route of the Viceroy's forthcoming autumn tour has now been settled, but many details have yet to be arranged Leaving Simla on the 27th October, His Excellency goes direct to Sibi and thence by the Harnai line to Pesham, returning to India by Quetta and the Bolan Railway At Quetta there will probably be a Durbar His Excellency then goes to Kandahar, whence he turns northwards to Girishk and then crosses the new Sistan Sector Railway to Nushki near Khouri, returning to Girishk Fire Viceroy then goes to Pishin, where a Durbar will be held, and after a flying visit will be made to Ali Masjid On his way south the Viceroy halts two days at Rawul Pindi for a visit to the Camp of Exercise to be held there His Excellency then travels down by the usual railway route to Calcutta, halting *en route* at Lahore, Agra, Benares, and visiting Calcutta probably on the 17th December At Benares His Excellency comes to new ground over the Ganges

H R H the Duke of Connaught on the 14th instant invested Lord Roy with Pribaul, badge and star of a Knight of Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in the presence of a large assembly of Europeans and Native Princes The Secretary to Government, Political Department, read the reply of the Queen sent to the address presented by the inhabitants of Poona The following is the full text —"I am grateful for the kindly expression of loyalty and affection to my throne and person contained in the address of the inhabitants of Poona, European and native The Presidency of Bombay has been blessed almost with unbroken peace throughout my reign, and its general progress and the contentment of its people are a source of great satisfaction to me I have read with special pleasure the portion of the address which relates to the visits of my sons to India, and the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Commander in Chief of the force of the Bombay Presidency" The Raja of Limawadi, the Nawab of Jaipur, the Thakore of Wadhwan, the Raja of Modhol, the Chiefs of Bhor and Jhat were then presented to the Governor

Local and Provincial

MUNICIPAL MEETINGS—Owing to the Dussera holidays the City and Station Municipal meeting will be held on the 26th month instant, the former on Wednesday, and the latter on Thursday next

The Mysore Gold Mining Company (Limited) have sold through Messrs Johnson Matthey and Co the gold obtained in the month of July 822 oz from 732 tons, which realised £ 3,201 Rs 21

DASSERA—The public offices and Courts under the Mysore Government will be closed from Friday next, the 23rd instant to Saturday 1st October on account of the Dasera festivities We believe that there are to be no dancing in Mysore

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED—A Private of the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry was accidentally drowned on Tuesday last, while swimming across the Ulsar tank He appears to have been dragged down by the weed by weeds Hushed during the day in the valley facing Cantonment and Hubbal ranges, which was won by his team

THE MYSORE RAILWAY —In consequence of the bridge over the Tungabhadra being out of order the Inter mediate Passenger Goods Luggage room at the Railway to be swamped, which circumstance causes a great deal of inconvenience to the passengers, especially to their conveyances It is therefore hoped that the Public Works Department will promptly attend to this state of affairs

THE LITERARY INSTITUTE —We are glad to learn that at last there is some probability of this Institution having a local habitation given to it We believe a new building is to be erected on a piece of ground near "Prospect House on the Residency territory We expect there will be a bowl about this in some quarters But what is to be done? The committee can only like a piece of ground where they can get it —B M

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF—Sir Charles Arbuthnot, Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, arrived in Bangalore by Mail train on Tuesday morning to distribute the prizes at the Southern India Rifle Association Meeting He left for Head Quarters, Ootacamund, by Sunday evening's train during his stay in the Station Sir Charles was the guest of the officiating British Resident

EIGHT YEARS FOR ONE ANNA—At the Station Criminal Sessions on Thursday last, one Abdul Rahman, who had three previous convictions against him, was convicted of the theft of one anna, and sentenced to undergo eight years' rigorous imprisonment This sentence is right under the Penal Code, and should the man commit more thefts he will have another conviction, to be transported for life

THE STATION COMMERCIAL SHIFT ROBBERY—The police are informed Goodhan and Shukra Mahomed who are charged with having stolen jewellery to the extent of Rs 20 00 from the shop of Haji Abdul Sattar Sait, in Commercial Street in the Station were tried, on Monday last, before Mr L Hewson District Magistrate After hearing the evidence for the prosecution His worship committed them, on Tuesday, to the Criminal Sessions

A BOXING MATCH—Four natives in Dobbs' Pit had a boxing match and a sweepstake in the Coffee Room near the Mysore Railway, on the evening of the 15th instant But as they seriously commenced operations, they were soon stopped by the High Ground Police, and lodged safely in the Kanara Market lock up The boxers were placed before the Deputy Commissioner, Major Mainstone when three of them were sentenced to 10, and five to 30 rupees respectively and the fourth was fined five rupees —B M

THE S L R A MEETING —The Governor's Cup was won, during the week, by the Madras Railway Volunteers, for the third time successively, the Cubbon Cup by the 12th Madras Infantry, the European Championship by Troop-Serjeant Major Cobb, 12th Royal Lancers, the Native Champion Plate by Lance-Naique Jussy, Queen's own Sappers and Miners, and the Lloyd-Lindsay by M B Royal Horse Artillery On Friday afternoon the commander in Chief Distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the meeting congratulating all on the good shooting and attendance.

THE HINDU FAMILY PENSION FUND—A special meeting was convened on Sunday morning by the members of this Fund at their office on Cubbon Road Mr N Narasimha Iyengar, late Civil and Sessions Judge, Mysore, was voted to the chair, and there were about forty to fifty members present The objects of the meeting were —

To obtain the sanction of the members to prosecute a Tamil journal, printed and issued at Madras, and called the *India Thathan*, for having published a series of defamatory letters, during the months of April May, June and July last, reflecting on the conduct of the Society's Office bearers, with reference to its monetary transactions The question was put to the members by the chairman, but the majority were for not proceeding just yet, it was resolved that a Sub Committee be appointed to examine the accounts of the Society, with reference to the irregularities complained of, on whose report will depend whether a suit for libel may be filed or not A long report was read by Mr Nagarathinam Mudliar, one of the members, who had duly scanned the books of the Society, in which report he shows a great many irregularities at present in practice, and which is his opinion ought to be put a stop to as for instance allowing sums of money extending to a thousand rupees to remain in the Secretary's hands, while the security furnished by him was only Rs 200 He an satisfactory way in which money is lent out on mortgages, and the manner in which the capital of the Society ought to be laid out and utilized It was decided to empower the Sub Committee to go into the question of the Report also, and to lay their opinion before a meeting that will be called when they are ready Finally a resolution to change the President and Directors was brought forward, but it was decided to allow the election to stand over till the Sub Committee's report was received This brought the meeting to a close

General Summary

CHOLERA —No new cases of cholera having been reported in Tripatur the whole of the locality is placed out of bounds for troops till further orders

NELLORE TIRUPATI STATE RAILWAY —The run of the first train on the above railway took place 15th Instant The portion of the line has now been closed from Nellore-End Ispak of the Nellore-Gudur State railway

HIGH COURT, APPELLATE SIDE —The Chief Justice has, subject to the usual sanction of Government appointed M Walter Morgan, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, to act as registrar in the absence of Mr H T Cross who is now on three months Privilege leave M Pennington the Master of the High Court, Ordinary Side, has been nominated to act for Mr Morgan

THE ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN 1885 86 —Extracts from the reports on the finances and administration of Cochin for the Malabar year 1060 (1885 86 A D) with which we shall deal again in another day, Government says that the financial position of the State must be regarded as satisfactory, but the Government will have to impress on the Rajah and his Dewan that they may be pushed for funds that with large investments a cash balance of only seven lakhs, and a yearly income exceeding the charges by about a lakh of rupees it would be prudent to consider carefully should a case be liberal or they would not be doing for the people It is plain from a perusal of the report for the past year that although much has been done, much remains to be done in this backward state and appears to be quietly, the authorities the Sykiamji Cutcherry have not seem to show that the Tamil Government of some kind, and there are proposals for a separate department in the Public Works and Postal Departments In making these suggestions Government do not intend to impose the Cochin State for charge, but wishes to indicate to His Highness Government directions in which increased outlay which the State can well afford would seem to be beneficial"

Extracts.

THE TRAVANCORE AFFAIRS.

The *Maratta* —Are matters in Travancore so scandalously mismanaged as a Calcutta paper represents? We have already noticed that the ascendency which the I C B or Illustrious Cook Boy, a favourite of the Raja, has gained over him, is causing great indignation Dewan Mr Rama Row is said to be given to somnolence and has rare intervals of lucidity He is also reported to be filling up the offices in the State with his own men. He is at present contemplating the appointment of his own son as his Private Secretary on Rs 200 a month. The Maharaja again is considered to be at the bottom of the oppressive measures that are now being adopted in regard to the persons who are suspected of communicating the facts to the news papers. All this sounds like the old, old ways of despotic rulers Have things come to such a pass and especially under the very nose of the Political Resident? His Excellency the Governor of Madras is about to visit the Province We hope Lord Connemara will inquire into the matter and express with a strong arm all the high handedness of that native administration

THE AREA AND POPULATION OF EUROPE

General Sterlibitski, who was selected by the International Statistical Congress held at the Hague to prepare a report upon the area and number of inhabitants in the different countries of Europe, has completed his labours the gist of them being that the total area of Europe is 6,231,066 square miles, of which 3,123 185 belong to Russia, 391,000 to Austria Hungary 138 000 to Germany 333,435 to France 212 810 to Spain 281,615 to Sweden, 204 370 to Norway, 196,615 to Great Britain and Ireland, 180 310 to Italy, 163,350 to Turkey in Europe and Bosnia, 88 810 to Denmark 82,125 to Roumania 55,690 to Portugal 49,630 to Greece 30 375 to Servia, 25,875 to Switzerland, 20 625 to Holland, and 18,430 to Belgium The Russian Empire in Europe alone covers more than half of the whole continent, embracing the kingdom of Poland, the Grand Duchy of Finland, and part of the Caucasus Russia also stands far in advance of all the other nations in respect to her population which is given by General Strelbitski at 93,000 000, the countries which come next being the German Empire (47,200,000), Austria Hungary (39,900,000), France (38 100,000 Great Britain and Ireland (37,200,000), Italy (30 000 000) Spain (16 900,000), Switzerland (7,000 000), Belgium (5 800,000) Roumania (5 400,000) Turkey in Europe (4,900,000), Sweden (4 700,000), Holland and Portugal (4 400,000 each) Denmark (2,100,000) Servia (2 000,000) and Norway (1,960,000) The density of the population is very different, for while Belgium has 204 inhabitants to the square kilometre (five eights of a mile), Holland 133 Great Britain and Ireland 119, Italy 10 the German Empire 86, Switzerland 71, and Austria Hungary 29, Spain has only 15, Turkey 27 Russia 17, Denmark 15, and Norway 6 But the population of Russia is increasing at the rate of 1,250 000 a year and in half a century it will at this rate exceed 150,000,000

THE PUNDITA RAMABAI.

The *Hope* —We feel bound to correct the apparent impression in the minds of some of our readers that Pandita Ramabai is doing 'service' to her country by trying to enlist the sympathies of Americans on behalf of her "fellow widow" sisters She seems to have fallen in very bad company, and while giving full credit to her motives, we cannot but think that she is of a positive mischief Whoever knows anything of the masses of the English and the American people ought to be all to understand that nothing but harm can result from inviting them to do for us the work of our social reform Indeed, it is a general conviction with people both in England and America, a conviction seriously fostered by designing missionaries, that we, Hindus, are utterly incapable of self help whether in political or social concerns. Ramabai's hysterical appeals before a lot of sensation loving men and women can only serve to spread and strengthen this fallacious and mischievous conviction If Pandita Ramabai wants to do anything for her countrywomen, the best thing for her to do is to come home and begin work with the help of her own countrymen No amount of foreign help can serve her purpose if her own people choose to set the face against her outlandish schemes, as most likely they will The only result of her endeavours can be to strengthen the footing of those who uphold the justice of denying us political privileges on the ground that we cannot pay proper attention to what they are pleased to call our "social evils" There is a class of do-nothing busybodies both in England and America, of the hypocritical pietical class, who like nothing so much as meddling with other people's affairs The spirit of the lamented Dadabhai Naoroji was the very reverse of that of Pandita Ramabai, and she would never stoop to look for external help for the carrying out of reform in her own home She was proud of her country, and conscious of its ability to cope with its own problems

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The *Advocate of India*—*The Government* of Bombay is keeping a close secret of its intentions regarding the vacancy in the Legislative Council that has been created by the death of Mr. Dayaram Jethmal Lord Reay is probably not in the attitude of the Grand Sultan, embarrassed by the claims of many competing belles, and uncertain to which he shall throw the handkerchief. Meanwhile one adviser suggests that the vacancy may best be filled by securing for the European gentleman who is supposed to be an expert in municipal affairs, another puts forward the claims of Gujarat, while a third urges that Karachee should again be represented in the Council—this time by a Mahomedan We have no doubt that Lord Reay's selection will be a thoroughly good one, and judging from the delay that has taken place in filling the vacancy, we should be inclined to say that both individual and provincial claims are receiving careful attention Among the eligible few, some think, stands the present Chief of Limwada, a young prince of great promise and irreproachable character, who is now on a visit to Poona He is the premier noble in Rewakantha—a province which has been unaccountably neglected by Government for, as we pointed out some time since, while Mahikantha has been specially honoured, Rewakantha has been ignored. Comparisons are odious, and the Government mounted on its various one when they made one Raja of Indur a member of Council, and created another a K C S I or K C I E, while they altogether ignored the deserving ruler of a State quite as important The Raja of Limwada is a prince of enlightened views He was educated in the Rajkoomar College, and has acquired a share of Western culture without throwing off his native virtues He has lately given proof of his desire to bring himself into line with advancing principles of administration by abolishing transit duties and making new Abkari regulations in his territory. His Highness is eminently a man whom the Government should delight to honour

THE EFFECTS OF EARLY MARRIAGE

The *Statesman*—'As to the effects of early marriage upon a people, we were struck a few days ago with a passage in Bancroft's History of the United States, showing the importance which the nation attaches to this national custom, as one of the great causes of the material progress and well being of America from the very first In the States, he tells us that marriages were always early and very fruitful He says as they grow up one after another, moved from the old homestead, and with a wife, a few oxen, a cow, and a few husbandry tools, built a hut in some new plantation, and "by trusting every faculty of mind and body, began to win for themselves plenty and independence" Of the Acadians, or French settlers in Nova Scotia, Mr Bancroft has drawn the not pleasing picture—"They French, as it were, one great family Their men were those of unaffected purity, while love was sanctified and calmed, by the universal custom of early marriages' Instead of the descendants of these men deteriorating or physically they became a hardy and happy race of cultivators, tilling their own lands, and occasionally betaking themselves as hunters with the monopoly of their fur trade in their hands If early marriage custom may reasonably be held likely to deteriorate the physique of a people, we believe it to be the custom of deferred marriage as it exists so widely at present in Western nations under the pressure of what is known as modern civilization

Why then in India that early marriage does not produce these happy results? One probable explanation may be that 'early' marriage in America may not be of the kind we have here Or it may be that there are several other causes operating towards the same end as we have remarked elsewhere At any rate early marriage leading to early consumption and early fruition is not a desirable thing, and the more this truth is dinned into the ears of our people the better it will be Of course we are not yet prepared to accept the theories of the age of full development which are advanced by medical men For the present in advance of two years over the present minimum age limit at which marriage in the real sense of the term takes place, will be quite sufficient Even then the marriage will be early, compared with nations providing in England But is this early marriage, we believe, that has produced according to Bancroft, such favourable results in America.

REASONS AGAINST UNIVERSAL MARRIAGE

The *Indian Nation* says—For our own part we think that universal marriage can never be of good to a nation It is all very fine, very romantic and very patriarchal, to say that boys and girls must be married, one and all, as soon as they are on the verge of puberty, and that otherwise immorality may be the consequence But the physical demands whose gratification is food, are certainly more imperious and abiding, and more regularly recurring than the demands which are sought to be quelled by marriage How is a poor man to maintain not only himself but wife and children? It is a beautiful cycle which Indian life presents Every man and every woman must marry When they have children they must sack not only to maintain the children but to provide means for their marriage A man must marry, have children and get them married The children in their turn will do the same And so life goes on, marrying and marrying and marrying Money is required for marriage and of existence Marriage and money are therefore the end of existence in this country The student cannot disturb himself in study, for he has to think of his wife and children In manhood life, if he is asked *whether he is enjoying life or preparing* any good deed, his answer ready "What enjoyment is possible? Must I not save money for my daughters marriage? How can I contribute to public funds, or purchase books or even take hearty meals, when I have daughters [or several daughters] growing up rapidly in my home? In old age, when he has received a clock from his *shared superior*, is asked to resign his office, his answer is "My dear fellow, I have not simply to think of my own stomach I should satisfy my own wants somehow But have I not a wife and children? What do I long by pocketing an insult?" Whenever entreaties are tried to any sort of adventure, his answer is "How can I risk life or property" We must apprehend the worst, and if that comes my wife and children will be starving." There is no use of colouring the picture All efforts are paralysed, and adventure dies out, all projects discussed, all the public movements stifled because every mother's son in the country must marry himself and marry his children Marriage makes cowards of us all" But in the Hindu regime marriage is meaningless There are men who will go to England and say the reason to England only if they had daughters to marry I am not a man who *would be against the* [illegible] Now we ask is this the great ideal of life? Are we born only to marry? Must we leave the future to take care of itself and marry as early as possible? Has life nothing higher to offer, no more solemn duty to perform, than a careless round of marriage? Must we abandon all hope of perfecting ourselves and giving the world all we can, only that marriage may be performed without let or hindrance? Is man a marrying animal, and nothing more? Are the real or imaginary physical demands of nature the strongest calls of duty in this world?

THE BENARES PURI LINE

The *Pioneer*—One railway scheme leads to or suggests another and it is not surprising that the project for linking Benares with Puri by a line through the Chota Nagpur country, to which the Government of India has recently given its official imprimatur, has its ultimate developments in a second and shorter route from Benares or rather Moghul Serai to Calcutta The East Indian Railway, as everyone knows, instead of following the old trunk road by Sherghati and Burdwan has been long to Calcutta, makes considerable detour in order to follow the circuit necessitated by the Ganges and serve the great centres on its banks The *shorter line* does not follow the river but runs in a south-easterly direction through Central Bengal to Sooterampur The trunk road from Moghul Serai to Sooterampur is nearly one hundred miles shorter than the present railway route, but it passes through a comparatively difficult and thinly peopled country, and the propriety of the line chosen by the East Indian Railway is indisputable As time, however, goes on, these Provinces will not be content with a single, and that a circuitous, route to Calcutta, and the project *of connecting Benares with the Nagpur-Bengal* Railway at Purulia, by a line running over the Palamau plateau in Chota Nagpur and then down the Damooda valley, naturally suggests the ulterior scheme of joining Purulia on the east to Calcutta Purulia is less than two hundred miles from Howrah, and the Tarkessar Railway already indicates the direction which a line linking the two would take The distance saved by the contemplated route via the Damooda valley and Purulia might not be great as distances are reckoned in India, but the hilly country would be picturesque and pleasant to eyes worried with the mountonous features of the Gangetic plain, and an alternative line would be of great advantage to trade in seasons of brisk exports The East Indian Railway at times has more traffic than it can promptly carry, and this traffic will greatly increase with the extension of the railway system of the Benares Division and Oudh, and with the Nagpur Bengal line protected junction at Sooterampur A second line from Benares throughout Chota Nagpur direct to Calcutta would ease the pressure, besides placing one of the richest districts of India in easy communication with the Upper Provinces on the one hand and the seaboard on the other Of course these projects are at present very much in the air but the ground has been so thoroughly examined, and the results appear so promising, that we are not without hope that capital will before very long be forthcoming for the undertaking The scheme publish by the Government of India does not contemplate extension of the line from Benares beyond Purulia, but it is pretty obvious that if these two places are once connected, the prolongation of the line to Calcutta will not be long delayed

AFGHAN NEWS

Lahore *September 12*—For some time past emissaries of the Afghan Engineers in British India have been arranging in Afghanistan on behalf of Ayub Khan, and forecasting *revolution of the necessary Chieftains* Shewarees and other revolutionaries Ayub's advent in Afghanistan at a fitting time was promised Ayub it was stated would have personally headed the Ghilzai revolt ere this, but was restrained by Russian influences and Russian statements, between, that his appearance then in Afghanistan would have been both premature and unadvisable Now, however that Ayub has given fresh stimulus and hope to the revolted tribes he is known to join them the result of the northern tribes and to the mutiny of the Ameer's regular troops Southern Afghanistan and Herat is certain to follow as a matter of course and will result the Ameer's expulsion at Cabul practically Meanwhile Herat has been hitherto united hospitably for several years past and no reliance can be placed on the garrison at Kandahar and Khelat i Ghilzai The Ameer is exceedingly unpopular in both Herat and Kandahar provinces, where the advent of Ayub would be the signal for a general rebellion It is noteworthy that Ayub's party have great expectation from the presence of Jamaluddin Khan in Moscow, and fully believe that Ayub owes his escape to the serious good offices of the Russian Government, and the material aid in arms and money is also expected from Russia It is generally believed from the best information available that the Persian Government indirectly connived and winked at Ayub's escape, and that is now entirely under Russian influence and aid in favouring the present move It is reported from Bannoo that the Ameer's force has seized Adam Khan Wasiri Malik who gave shelter to Ayub and to the murderers of Captain Mac Lane Others say Adam Khan and his son Ghulam Khan no wife in Upper Dawar The force in Khost under Sherdil Khan and Abdul Wahab Khan, the Ameer's sister, is said to consist of 500 foot, 200 horses, and guns These officers are reported to be committing great atrocities, plucking men's eyes out The Ghilzai refugees, in the Khan of Kelat's territory and Quetta have found employment and subsistence in ruining and other public works now in progress Sir Oliver St. John's mission with the Ghilzai refugees has proved satisfactorily successful It is believed the refugees will return to Afghanistan at once in the event of Ayub's venture being successful even at Herat A revolt has taken place at Girishk A severe action is reported to have taken place between the troops under Gulam Haider Khan Orakzai and the Ghilzais headed by Abdul Karim and Khanzada in the Mukur district A quantity of heads have been sent to Cabul, as momentoes of the fight The Ghilzais claimed to have driven back their opponents

The Ameer is still at Paghman and has heard of Ayub Khan's escape Sipah Salar Gholam Haider Khan has left an ample garrison at Deh Bala to watch the Shiawarees, and moved to Posh Bolak

Twelve Russians were drowned in the Maro Shahyshan river, and owing to the floods rushing into the city six shops full of goods were swept away, two belonging to Persians and four to Russians Ayub Khan's flight is known throughout Afghanistan—*Correspondent of the Times of India*

OUR POWERLESS POTENTATES.

The *Hope*—Grievances, grievances, grievances all round Under English rule there is not a class in India but has its grievances. From prince to peasant, from the clerk to the coolie, they all have their particular sorrows.

The *Amrita Bazar* has already made out something like a case against Sir Lepel Griffin's management of affairs in Bhopal, and the other day the *Indian Mirror* had an article, under the expressive title of 'Raja making,' on the sufferings of Native princes at the hands of the Political resident in their States And now comes an Anglo Indian writer in the London *Echo* with the *non le plume of Kismet, who writes from* an intimate knowledge of affairs in Native States, and lays a bare state of things that might well call for serious attention This writer makes out the following points, by the support of numerous facts, in regard to the treatment dealt out to Native Princes by political Englishmen resident in their States

1 "There is an increasing number of needy men chiefly among the active and retired officers of our English and Indian Army, who are constantly hanging on the skirts of the Courts of the Native Chiefs in India, enjoying their hospitality and expensively provided sport, and then when in office, with the assistance or non interference of their friend or relation, the Political Officer, drawing the rupees from the helpless Chief"

2 "The rajahs have another complaint They cannot make any purchases, however small, without the knowledge, and generally the interference of the Political Officer in charge They see novel and useful articles, which they fancy or need, and if they purchase, a cold but unmistakable lecture follows—If they express a wish to buy, the wet blanket is at once cast on the proposal. *I at the claims or friend yet due note of the* [illegible]"

3 "From what has come under my own personal notice, *I am convinced that* [illegible] *the Native Chiefs* [illegible] *unjustly, and is a way into pockets of the fishers* and not an unconsidered portion of the amount is considered legitimate fee by the officers of the Army in India"

In this connection we may reproduce the version given by the *People's Bai pi* as to why His Highness of Indore left England so abruptly

"The disagreement arose, or rather reached its climax, over a question of precedence What!" said His Highness, "I follow a brace of petty Germans! Certainly not" Sir Lepel Griffin remonstrated "Nonsense, you must go The Queen expects you, and will be angry at your absence, and he seized Holkar's arm and said, "You must go" "What!" rejoined Holkar to his bear leader, "Has the master become the slave?" Then hissing a determined "No, I will not go," he started almost immediately for Paris"

Whether this version is true or not, it at least shows how much the probabilities would make people believe

All these facts go to show that our princes are more puppets in the hands of the Politicals, and though perhaps some of them dislike the treatment they receive from the latter, yet few have the spirit to resent Some of our contemporaries are raising a cry that the Government should redress their 'grievances.' We have no sympathy either with this cry or for the lot of these princes A prince is not a peasant, and if he cannot maintain his position he had better give it up Everybody has the right to claim food if he is starving, but it is our decided opinion that no one has the right to lay claim to dignity who has not *the power to assert it When dignity has to be received for, it ceases to be such*

If our princes have any "grievances" to redress let them organise among themselves, and then they could become a power whose very name would make all petty tyrants quake

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

St Petersburg, 17th Sept.—An article appears this morning in the *Moscow Gazette*, expressing sympathy with Dalcep Singh's claims, and stating that the people of India trust that Russia will liberate them from the British yoke.

Berlin, 18th Sept—Germany will most probably be content to accept the reparation given by Bulgaria for the insult offered to her representative at Rustchuck.

The Queen, replying to the appeal of King John of Abyssinia, has written him a letter with the object of trying to bring about a settlement of the difference between Italy and Abyssinia.

Berlin, 19th Sept—Germany has accepted the action of Bulgaria in suppressing the Rustchuk Journal as reparation for the insult offered to the German Vice-Consul by that paper

London, 21st Sept.—Up to the present, the whereabouts of Ayub Khan have not been discovered.

London, 19th Sept—The *Times*, in this morning's issue, states that an agreement has been come to between England and France that the supervision of the Suez Canal shall be entrusted to an International Commission composed of all the Consuls residing in Cairo and that a technical Commission be named to delimitate the Neutral Zone. The only point which now remains to be settled is the question of an armed force for the protection of the Canal and to guarantee that neutrality be respected It will probably be fixed at two thousand troops

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1887.

NEPOTISM IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

The sittings of the Public Service Commission recently held at Madras have served one very good purpose at least, and that is, in bringing to light the glaring and scandalous existence of nepotism in that Presidency As we said in a former article, constituted as the Commission was, it was very unlikely that independent, outspoken witnesses could readily be found, who would depose fearlessly to facts, and drag the veil from the evils and abuses which it covers. Such a witness would be a marked man, and if he were a Government official he would be pretty sure to find his place made hotter far than he would care. But it is gratifying to find one man at least who had the courage of his convictions, and made them known in very plain and unvarnished terms That man is Mr. Subramania, yes, we are proud to say he is a Hindu—the well-known solicitor of Madras. It is true Mr Subramania is not an official, but as an attorney of the High Court of Madras, he necessarily has a good deal of official "touch," being constantly brought in contact with the judges and officers of the Court, and might perhaps aspire to some day fill one of the well paid law offices of the Crown in Madras He therefore required not a little courage in speaking to ugly facts, discreditable to the administration, but he did it unflinchingly, in spite of being subjected to severe cross-examination and being badgered and bullied by members of the Commission to whom the

disclosures in question were unpalatable. Mr Subramania's evidence was confined chiefly to practices of nepotism obtaining in the Police and Salt Departments in the Madras Presidency Now, it does not want much discernment or acumen to perceive that, in this country, a good native Police officer can be much more useful and successful in his duties than the best European officer, just as in England a European officer would have the pull over a native of India The reason is perfectly obvious Crime in this country is, of course, in the large majority of cases, committed by natives, who form the mass of the population To detect it therefore the Police officer has to go generally among natives, and is it possible for a European to disguise and deport himself as successfully as a native? Does he understand the native's mode of life, actions, &c, so well as a native himself? And in dealing with his subordinates the European officers would be at a drawback as compared with a native And yet, who fill almost all the superior posts in the Madras Police service but Europeans? It is not that qualified natives cannot be found It is a matter of notoriety that European Police officers are invariably in the hands of smart native subordinates,—otherwise they could not possibly get on Some of the most distinguished European Police officers in the Madras police won their reputation really by the cleverness and exertions of particular native subordinates The latter really do the work, allowing their European superiors to take the credit and pose before an admiring Government and public as accomplished Police officers But the Madras Police has always been considered as an avenue for the employment of young English gentlemen who have been unable to get into the Covenanted Service or obtain Commissions in the army The usual plan is to gazette them first as second class Inspectors of Police, then promote them in a year or two to the first, and when vacancies for Assistant Superintendents occur, they are gazetted first to act (a nice bit of sham) and after a few years are confirmed We could personally point to numbers of cases of the kind, but we cannot do better than quote Mr Subramania's instructive evidence on the subject —

"Thus Inspector G H *Hunt* is the son of a very near relation of Colonel Hunt *Superintendent of the Army Clothing Department*. *Mr Robinson* who was at the last appointed an Assistant Superintendent of Police is the cousin of Sir William Robinson and the Brother-in-law of Mr H S Thomas. *Mr C E Smith* has an uncle of his in the Army, who was married to a sister of the late Deputy Inspector-General of Police *Mr Saunders* is the son or near relation of a recent Resident in Hyderabad and also related to the late Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Mr H. E Sullivan, the late Senior Member of Council, has a son of his as Superintendent and I believe had till recently another son also in the same Department A son of Colonel Court, Superintendent of Police in the Trichinopoly District, now on furlough, has just been appointed as 2nd Class Inspector in Cuddappa The appointment of this youth deserves the attention of the Committee Certain Native Inspector was recommended for promotion by his superior, the Superintendent of Police, and the Inspector-General sanctioned his promotion, and this sanction will be found in the Police Weekly Circular, No. 15, dated 23rd April 1887, Part I Yet about a month after this date, another order was issued, in which the unfortunate Native Inspector was informed that the Inspector General meant to fill up the vacancy by an outsider, on whose arrival the Native Inspector was to revert to his old place So the Native was sent back to his former place and Colonel Court's son was appointed as an Inspector This gentleman Inspector was, I am informed, a Private in a Regiment at Hyderabad I dare say that several instances of this kind can be quoted to show that the necessity of providing for relations of men holding high situations, has interfered with the Inspector General's duty of rendering justice to Native subordinates Mr. Fawcett in the Police Department is a brother of Mr Fawcett in the Madras Civil Service Mr. Mullaly is the son of a Coffee Planter, and another gentleman *first came out as the Manager of a news paper office*. And there are to be found in the higher grades of the Police Service such names as Clogstoun, Lushington, Hudleston, Carmichael, Robinson, Arbuthnot, Stuart, Smith, names which will be easily associated with well known Anglo-Indian families"

This state of affairs is simply disgraceful to the public service in Madras, and the Government of India should enquire into it though we have little hope of that Very much the same may be said of the way of filling appointments in the Salt Department as in the Police In both departments, natives can make themselves specially useful, but they have to make way for young English gentlemen who have to be provided for, and so it will be till the claims of natives come to be recognised, and when will that be?

THE BRITISH RESIDENTSHIP

No better proof of Mr Fitzpatrick's popularity in Bangalore could have been afforded than the enthusiasm of the public *meeting held in the Station, at the Mayo* Hall, on Saturday morning, to memorialise the Government of India to confirm him in the appointment of British Resident of Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg The meeting was called at the eleventh hour A telegram was received in Bangalore, on Wednesday last, from Mercara, Coorg, stating that a meeting had been held there, at which a telegram to the Government of India had been adopted, praying for the retention of Mr Fitzpatrick's services as Chief Commissioner of Coorg Measures were at once adopted, through the medium of the local Press, to hold a similar meeting in Bangalore, and though the notice was so short, and in spite of the fact that several leading men of the Station and City were absent in Mysore for the Dasarah festivities, at least about two hundred representative people assembled on Saturday morning at the Mayo Hall Mr A C Irwin, Agent of the Madras Bank, took the chair, and the proceedings were enthusiastic throughout In fact, so much so was it, that the rival proprietors of the two daily papers, set aside their differences for the occasion, and met on a common platform to further a cause in which *all alike were concerned* The following resolutions were adopted —

"*Proposed* by Mr Olloff and *Seconded* by Mr Vijia Raghava Naik, that a Memorial be drawn up, and forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, praying for Mr D Fitzpatrick's appointment as British Resident of Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg And that a committee be formed for the purpose of drawing up the said Memorial, and doing all things necessary for obtaining signatures to, and for forwarding the same at as early a date as possible—*Carried unanimously*

Proposed by Mr J C Lawrance and *seconded* by Mr R P Campbell —

That the Memorial be drawn up upon the following main lines setting forth,—

1 The injury caused to local interests by the frequent changes of the British Resident

2 The public inconvenience experienced in the past by the want of an experienced Judge as sole Appellate Judge of a Court of final resort for the Courts of the C and M Station

3 The request of the people of Bangalore, made through their Representatives the Municipal Commissioners, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, on his visit to Bangalore in December 1886, for the establishment of a good Court of Appeal, consisting either of one or two Judges

4 The satisfaction of the people of Bangalore and Coorg with Mr. Fitzpatrick as a Judge and an Administrator, and their hope that he would have been confirmed as British Resident

5 The prayer of the people that His Excellency will appoint a Lawyer as British Resident of Mysore, and Commissioner of Coorg, who will remain for some time —*Carried unanimously*

Proposed by Mr J W Hayes, Senior, and seconded by Rai Bahadur Arcot Narrainswamy,

That the following telegram be at once despatched to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General

'The Inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, in public Meeting assembled, have resolved to pray your Excellency to confirm Mr Fitzpatrick, C S I, *in the appointment of British Resident*, Mysore The inhabitants of Bangalore respectfully assure your Excellency that Mr Fitzpatrick's abilities as an Appellate Judge and an Administrator, are highly appreciated by them and urge that as so many important legal questions have to be decided by the British Resident in his capacity as Appellate Judge, from whose decisions there is no appeal except to the Privy Council, they would regard his appointment with the liveliest satisfaction, and be ever grateful to your Excellency's Government for such consideration of the people's wants Memorial will follow

We shall rejoice greatly, both for the sake of Mysore, and of the British Station of Bangalore if Mr Fitzpatrick is confirmed. But we fear that as he is only a political officer of the third or fourth class, this will not be feasible, though of course it is in the power of the Government of India to make an exception in this case At any rate the memorial will show the Government the feeling of the people, and in base them to show them more consideration in future appointments of Resident We see no serious obstacle or objection, however, to the Government of India acceding to the prayer of the inhabitants of Coorg and of Bangalore If Mr Fitzpatrick is qualified to act as a first class British Resident why should he not also be *qualified to be confirmed in the appointment?*

There are numbers of cases in which good men, and so not men in inferior ones, too, have had big strides in promotion Take the instance of Sir (then Mr) James Gordon He was Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg drawing a salary of only Rs 3000 when he was appointed Chief Commissioner of those Provinces, with a salary of Rs 4500 and a sumptuary allowance of Rs 500 so that there are not wanting precedents to justify the Government of India in confirming Mr Fitzpatrick in the Residentship of Mysore and Chief Commissionership of Coorg We feel sure that if time permitted of the wishes of the subjects of the Maharajah being consulted, they too, would be at one with the inhabitants of Coorg and of Bangalore, in praying for the retention of Mr Fitzpatrick's services here, and we sincerely hope that the Government of India will see their way to granting the prayer in question

Occasional Notes

Owing to the sent of the 17th the Viceroy has cancelled the pics at his proposed trip to Delhi

Information has been received at Simla that the Maharajah Dalip Singh died in London on the 18th instant, after an illness of two days.

Sir Salar Jung gave a large dinner party at his house in Rutland Gate on the evening of the 27th ultimo, to meet the Princess Louise

The Calcutta Municipal five per cent loan of twelve lakhs has been subscribed three times over Tenders were accepted at one rupee eleven annas and four pies premium

The Ameer of Cabul has written, in most cordial terms, thanking the Government of India for all it has done on his behalf, and acknowledging fully and freely the advantages likely to arise from his frontier having been actually laid down at last

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar intends to pass the winter in England, as he desires to see some fox hunting, and it is stated that he proposes to take up his quarters early in November at the Harborough Hotel, Melton Mowbray

A Regulation has been published forbidding any persons, not being natives thereof, to reside in the ruby district in Burmah without special license or to dig for precious stones. The infringement of the regulation renders the party liable to imprisonment for one month, or fine, or both

A Rumour is current in Vienna and Berlin that on the 20th ultimo a fresh attempt was made to assassinate the Czar It is said that a Nihilist, disguised as an officer of the Guards, succeeded in approaching the imperial carriage during His Majesty's journey from St. Petersburg to Krasnoe Selo He fired two shots from a revolver The first entirely missed, the second perforated the Czar's coat. The explanation given for the Czar carrying his arm in a sling was that His Majesty was suffering from rheumatism.

The number of pilgrims who attended the annual festival at Conjeveram amounted this year to only 86,185, or 107,958 less than in 1886 This decrease is explained is due to the scarcity of rain previous to the festival, and to the scare of thieves and robbers that prevailed soon after the release of prisoners on the occasion of the Jubilee The public health was fairly good, there was no epidemic of any kind The sanitary arrangements made were satisfactory No serious crime was committed, and there was no accident of any kind

The recent announcement that negotiations were shortly to be opened between France and Germany concerning the residence of the citizens of either country in the other is authoritatively contradicted. *The Cologne Gazette says that not only* are no such negotiations going on, they are not even contemplated—at all events by Germany The German Government holds that it would be useless to attempt to deal with the matter diplomatically, as the molestations to which Germans going to France voluntarily expose themselves cannot be made matter of complaint by the German government Only those Germans suffer who will not abstain from seeking pleasure or fortune in France

An influential meeting of the leading members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service was held on the 15th instant, at Allahabad when the following, among other resolutions were passed —That the thanks of the meeting be conveyed to Mr H S King M P and other members of Parliament and the Committee of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service for the efforts they are making on behalf of the Uncovenanted Civil Service That it was highly desirable that branches of the Association be formed wherever it was possible, as being calculated to promote concerted action in the spirit of the London Association, that pensions should be at par, the compromise issue And that the unanimous and unbiased support of the whole service should be devoted to the removal of the grievance, which can be remedied at a cost of about £20,000 a year, on per cent of the total expenditure on Indian pensions A permanent Association has been formed at Allahabad

Local and Provincial

Fatal Explosion —On Monday morning last a dynamite cartridge exploded in one of the shafts of the Balaghat Gold mine in Kolar, causing serious injury to four men Two Natives died about 11 A M, the same day, and an East Indian, named Pinto, the next morning, a fourth man who was also badly injured was not expected to live

The Dasara —Large numbers of people proceeded to Mysore, during the past week, to take part in the Dasarah festivities, and special trains were run for the convenience of passengers The officiating British Resident and the Misses Fitzpatrick went to Mysore on Tuesday last, and the Judges of the Chief Court, Counsellors and other high officials also proceeded there during the week.

The Countess of Dufferin's Fund.—Two Burmese young ladies are being trained under the auspices of the Mysore branch of this Fund, at the Lying in Hospital and St Marthas Hospital at the Pettah They will, after going through a preliminary course here, proceed to Madras and complete their medical and surgical training at the Medical College

Besides these two young Burmese ladies two native ladies have also been selected for training, viz., Miss Salome Paul and Miss Sundari Krishna Rau

STATE RAILWAY EMPLOYES.—It having come to the notice of Government of India, that unsanctioned expenditure has been incurred on the occasion of the opening of new lines of railway, it has been decided that, for the future, local Governments, and administrations be empowered to sanction to a limit of Rs. 500 only, and in very rare cases, the entertainment of State Railway employes, on the opening of a new line of Railway or of any work of great importance

CHOLERA.—The fell epidemic is very prevalent at Tirupati, and pilgrims returning to Bangalore from thence are likely to import it We are very glad to see that the authorities of both City and station have taken effectual measures to prevent this. A cholera Camp has been opened, near the Fort, to which all cases found are taken But better still, the station authorities have established quarantine at Krishnarajpuram, the next Station to Bangalore on the Madras Railway As soon as a train arrives there, all persons coming from Tirupati are detained Those suffering from cholera are removed to the Camp Hospital, the others are detained in quarantine for sixty hours, so that the chances of cholera being brought into Bangalore are greatly minimised

General Summary

HERE is an opportunity for native scholars A new place of Deputy Bodin Professor of Sanscrit will be created and the Vice-Chancellor of the University advertises in some of the Indian papers to call for applications The salary will be not less than £333 per annum We hope native scholars will seize this opportunity

A PECULIAR PHENOMENON.—Ten place called Bhimavaram in the Godavery District, during the rainy season, a whitish substance fell with the rain on the 14th of August, covering a tract of land about six or seven miles around Bhimavaram The Collector of the District has sent some of the stuff to Dr Thurston, of the Central Museum, to report upon

WE congratulate Mr Mohan Balkrishna Tadpee, the son of the well known Mahomedan Barrister of Bombay, on his eminent success at the Final Civil Service examination He stands first in the whole list He gets no less than 4 prizes amounting in all to £90 He has, of course, selected Bombay as the Presidency to which he should be assigned

HORSE SHOW AT HYDERABAD.—We hear that at the suggestion of Nawab Afsar Jung Bahadoor who has since obtained his Highness the Nizam's sanction a Horse Show will be held at Malkapet during, or soon after the races under the distinguished patronage of his Highness and Mr Cordery Since the show is under the management of our energetic sporting friend, Afsar Jung the public cannot but expect a grand success.—D T

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.—A native of the Public Works Department who was called to give evidence before the Public Service Commission, having applied for allowance while so engaged the Government has ruled that those who were required to attend before the Commission must be considered as on duty and are entitled to travelling allowances &c, but those only permitted to attend are only entitled to their official salary

LEGAL PRACTITONER'S EXAMINATION.—The Officiating Secretary, Legal Practitioners' Examination Board, has intimated to intending candidates for the next Pleadership Examination that under Section 14 of the rules framed by that High Court under the Legal Practitioners' Act XVIII of 1879, their applications should be field before the 15th Nov 1887 This examination extends over eight days in January, and no less than fifteen examiners are elected by the Board to Examine

ANOTHER CASE OF MURDER.—Yesterday evening a sepoy of the 3rd regiment N I, returned to his quarters in the regimental Lines, at Perambore, when he found a man in his house in company with his wife The man succeeded in scaling a wall and making his escape when the sepoy, with a knife, severed his wife's head from her body He was immediately made a prisoner of by the Military authorities, and the circumstance was reported to the Coroner, who will hold an inquest over the body shortly (21st instant).—*Standard*

DEPARTMENT OF THE BANGALORE TRAIN.—The ordinary mail train from Bangalore, which was due at the Central Station, Madras, at 7 o'clock, this morning, did not arrive till 10 minutes to 10 o'clock, in consequence of an accident The train went all safe as far as Kuppum Station, (22 miles from Jollarpett on the Bangalore side) but shortly after passing that station the engine derailed, four of the wheels getting off the line Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining assistance as no coolies were to be had The unusual delay of nearly four hours The accident happened about 11 30 P M, and the train was not able to proceed on its way before half past 2 o'clock A portion of the lost time was made up after passing Jollarpett, and the train arrived in Madras two hours and fifty minutes late.—*Mail*

APPLICATION TO BE ENROLLED AS ADVOCATE.—Mr. Brown, Barrister at law, made an application this morning to his Hon the Chief Justice, and Mr Justice Parker, asking for the enrolment of Mr Krishna Aiyangar as an Advocate of the High Court Mr Brown referred to the rules framed under letters patent concerning the admission of Advocates and mentioned that Mr Krishna Aiyangar had passed his M L examination and had studied in the Chambers of Mr Wedderburn, Barrister at Law for period of eighteen months from March 1886 up to the present time In the certificate which Mr Krishna Aiyangar had received from Mr Wedderburn it was seen that he had been on five months leave during the period It was alleged on behalf of Mr Krishna Aiyangar that he had been studying during those five months Their Lordships considered that a break of this description whilst studying in Chambers deferred one's title to be enrolled as Advocate, as he might be in another part of the country and still pretend that he was studying Their Lordships referred Mr Krishna Aiyangar to complete the necessary course of studies in Chambers for another five months and rejected the application

TRADE.—We learn with pleasure that the Hindu aristocracy of Hyderabad are stimulating activity in trade and business by their influence and support In these practical days the man who will make wealth is more productive a real benefactor to his fellow countrymen At a largely attended meeting a few days ago in the city, Rajah Moti Mauohar delivered an address on the advantages of trading companies The members of the Kuch community assembled, already so remarkable for enterprise resolved to form a Kuch Trading Company, the preliminaries for which were settled before the meeting broke up We wish the undertaking heartily all possible success It is no fault, though, to be reminded of the perils and difficulties which attend every work of enterprise, that would have to be taken Perhaps some of the obstacles to prosperous trade may be eliminated in our midst Capital is proverbially shy, and perhaps it is due to the want of confidence in Hyderabad with its frequent depreciation and much shifting currency On the skill with which the present enterprise is launched will largely depend, we are confident, the establishment of vast hoards now lying useless and inoperative.—D T

OPENING OF THE CUDDAPAH NELLORE STATE RAILWAY.—The Nellore Tripathy Section of this line was opened for public traffic on the morning of the 15th instant The Section, which covers a distance of about 76 miles, is being worked by the South Indian Railway Company, the State Railway lending the use of their rolling stock There are 13 stations on the line and the journey to Nellore occupies a little over 5 hours Renigunta is the junction station with the Madras Railway, and the improvements carried out at this Station are worth noticing, besides the lengthening of the platform and the addition to the Station building, a large number of extra sheds and offices have been erected and a costly overbridge, for passengers to cross from the Madras Railway to the State Railway platform, has been built The Madras Railway Company is working the junction with a 1st class Station Master and 2 assistants besides a large staff of Booking, Goods Luggage and other clerks Mr Moss, the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway and several of the officers of South Indian Railway were present at Renigunta to witness the running of the first passenger train The opening of the line was celebrated with a grand ball at Nellore on the evening of the 13th instant, the officers and European Subordinates being invited For the present the train service in each direction will consist of one mail, one mixed, and one goods train daily, extra specials being arranged to meet any heavy traffic The line, which is now leased to the S I Ry is likely to be taken over by that Company before long.—M S.

FLOODS IN THE PUNJAUB.—Simla, *Sept* 20—Heavy rain localised in the Himalayas and the neighbourhood has flooded the country from Kalka to Umballa, and beyond, and the Railway is badly breached in ten places At Rajpura Junction, the Lahore mail train ran into a breach four miles from the station, when seven passenger carriages were telescoped and smashed to atoms, the empties remained on the line uninjured Three native passengers are badly hurt whether the others were killed in the train under water is not ascertained One account says that two are drowned Assistance and Doctors have been sent to the spot The line is breached above the Bunjara—Pattiala branch, and the Grand Trunk Road is also damaged Traffic must go round by Ferozepore Repairs are difficult till the subsidence of the flood, and it will be a week at least before the line will be restored On Monday the water was six feet deep eight miles from Kalka, and the floods were over the battresses of the Gugger Bridge The Bombay and Calcutta mails arrived late to day At Simla the rain ceased yesterday The atmospheric disturbance is supposed to be caused by a heavy snowfall in the interior The Rupattana Line near Umballa is injured, and trains are delayed through the bursting of culverts.—*Correspondent of the Bombay Gazette*

SENTENCE OF DEATH CONFIRMED.—Yesterday, at the High Court, their Lordships Mr Justice Kernan and Mr Justice Benett, delivered judgment, in an appeal which had come before them in course of murder Mr Jugga Row appeared for the appellant, and Mr J G Kernan on behalf of the Government Pleader, in support of the conviction The following are briefly the facts of the case Allimalla Siradhi a peon in the office of the Manager of the Bobbili Estate, was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Ganjam, and sentenced to be hanged, for having murdered his wife It would appear that on the night of the 24th of April last, the appellant and his wife retired to rest after shutting the room door from inside On the following morning the mother of the appellant tried to rouse him but failed She went round and called to her son again when he informed her that he had killed his wife and intended her to inform the Police of the same The mother and the brothers of the appellant hastened on the door being opened, which on being done the appellant was seen to come out with a knife in his hand, and his wife was observed to be lying on the floor, dead The appellant on being questioned said that he had heard that his wife had been unfaithful to him, that he had watched her, but could not detect her He had been twitted of his wife's infidelity and this had told on his mind Hereupon, he sat quietly on the morning of the 24th April, and finding his wife asleep, he sat on her chest, shut her mouth and nose in order to prevent her breathing and squeezed her neck till she died He then cut her tongue and scratched her face with a knife The wife was reported to have been a good character Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere with the sentence, and accordingly dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence.—*Standard*

Extracts.

THE LATE MAJOR EVANS BELL

The *India Prakash*.—India has lost by the death of Major Evans Bell one of her most sincere friends and supporters Few Englishmen have endeared themselves so much to our people by their sympathies and fairness, and earnest unassumed benevolence as the late Major Bell He was a true type of the Lord Ripon type of Englishmen whose generosity is not bound by any limitations of race, colour or creed, whose sole motive of action is a high-minded sense of duty and who are willing to make any sacrifices in the pursuit of that duty, undeterred by fears or frowns, and unruffled by calumny or abuse The late Major Evans Bell was one of a small band of Englishmen who called themselves the India party at the time of the last renewal of the charter to the East India Company, and who devoted themselves to the ventilation of Indian grievances in Parliament It would be difficult to estimate the good done by such silent work But there is at least one substantial good service which by common consent the late Major is admitted to have done to India The restitution of Mysore, though mainly an act of generosity of Lord Cranborne (now Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister of England), will always be gratefully remembered in India as one of the fruits of Major Evans Bell's labours His protest against the annexation of Nagpore which resulted in his resignation of the service, and his subsequent steady opposition to the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie had probably no small effect on forming the gracious policy of Lord Canning He is the author of several works which are a standing memorial of his labours for India Altogether he was a unique man, and it will be difficult for India to get another friend as earnest and sincere as he.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA

The *Times of India*.—Of all the important questions affecting India's future none is more important than that of the complete development of the railway system You, if we carefully consider the matter, we see that, notwithstanding we have so greatly increased the number of lines in the last few years, we have practically done nothing but scratch the crust which binds in the people of India as a whole The people are so numerous, and the area over which they are scattered is so vast that a network of railways of small mesh would be required to thoroughly bring home to all classes the benefits of free communication The matter is a very vast one to undertake, but it must be done gradually, for real civilization will never come to the people without it nor can want be prevented unless free circulation for labour and produce is provided When wheat is dear in one town and cheap in another two hundred miles off, and there is no means of carrying the wheat from the fruitful to the unfruitful country, it is very bad for the peasantry, and famine must crop up occasionally and be hard to suppress We are accustomed to say that the possibility of famine has been prevented by the railways already laid down That, however, is an exaggeration, because the railways only run as yet on the grand arterial lines Much has been done by them no doubt, to break up the districts, and, connecting centre with centre, to prevent the great spread of want which was experienced before, but after all it is only the centres that have been connected and not all those We are too much accustomed to confine our ideas of the big cities of India to some dozen or more towns in each presidency where there are Europeans, forgetting that some of the great military stations are of very small importance commercially, and that there are many large and populous cities which are native cities pure and simple and are never heard of by the non-official European

RAILWAY FROM BEZWADA TO MASULIPATAM

The *Standard*.—At a meeting of the Masulipatam Taluk Board on the 27th August last, it was proposed by the President of the Board Mr C Raghava Row Pantulu Garu, and seconded by Mr Mallon that the District Board be addressed to take into their early consideration the proposal to connect Masulipatam with Bezwada by rail The following cogent reasons have been assigned by the Taluk Board for the proposal That Masulipatam is the largest and most important town in the Northern Circars with a population of about 40,000 It is besides one of the chief ports in the north, and has traders of all nationalities who trade with Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Negapatam, Bombay, &c, and export immense quantities of cotton paddy, gingelly, castor, horse gram, Bengal gram, &c, which are produced by the several Taluks of the District, and that the importance of the port will be enhanced by its connection with Bezwada by rail, as the large quantities of grain produced in the Bandar and adjoining taluks of Gudivada and Repalli are now conveyed with great difficulty and under great disadvantages to Masulipatam for export The Bezwada Bandar Canal, which is now the only available inland communication is closed from March to July, during a season when it should be kept open for the transmission of grains harvested in and before March That railway communication which will be available at all seasons of the year, will be a real blessing to the ryots of these Taluks, and that it will infallibly lead to the material development and commercial prosperity of the country That in consequence of the periodical closure of the canal, the ryots have to keep locked up a considerable portion of the grains till the canal is available, and that in consequence they are heavy losers by having to sell the grain for what price they can get for them at an overstocked market, while if there is a line of rail Masulipatam will be able to receive a regular supply of grain all through

the year That the trades between Masulipatam and the Nizam's territories is extensive, and should the line be opened all the foreign traffic of the latter will pass through Masulipatam, instead of thro' the distant port of Bombay as at present That the proposed Railway will also facilitate the export of Singareni coal and iron from Orangal That the trade in salt from depots near Masulipatam with the Nizam's dominions and Central Provinces would increase, and that as no port between Calcutta and Madras is connected with any existing Railway, the extension proposed will also be of great political importance as it will connect the coast with an extensive system of Central Indian Railway The Pilak Board have made out a strong case, and we only hope that Government would sanction the proposal in the interest of the District

The *Hindu*—An old Anglo Indian has written a letter to the *London Echo* wherein he makes this remarkable statement "From what has come under my own personal notice, I can confidently assert that quite a fourth of the income of the Native Chiefs of India, directly or indirectly, finds its way into the pockets of Englishmen, and not an inconsiderable portion of the amount is considered legitimate loot by the officers of the army in India" Somewhat the same sentiment was expressed by Mr W A Porter who was tutor to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore He said that there was a general impression that Native Princes existed only to be fleeced for all sorts of imaginable objects This is a state of things highly discreditable to the Paramount Power, because it is well-known that if only it would exercise some check over the unscrupulous exactions that are made from the Native Princes, more of their income would be available for the good of the tax payers Not only the officers of the army, but the Political Agents, and other high officials of Government do not hesitate to coerce them and wring out of them large sums of money The Native Princes are not much to blame, because their position is most unfortunate, and for the safety of their estate as well as for their own peace of mind, they have to gratify the cupidity or ambition of every Englishman that appeals to them But those unscrupulous men only follow the example of others placed in a higher position than themselves, of men who more directly represent the power of Her Majesty the Empress The Commander-in-Chief, the Viceroy, the Secretary of State, and even the Prince of Wales, are at present connected with subjects which every one of the Native Princes have been applied to for help When the honourable apparent to the Paramount Power applies for help to a Native Prince it is a point of honour to respond liberally For the Imperial Institute for Lady Dufferin's Fund, for Lady Roberts Fund and for numerous other projects the Native Princes have been called upon to offer large donations Following their example, the local Governors, politicals and other official hobby-riders find it convenient to make it upon the unhappy Native Princes It is well known that the treasury of many of these Princes is far from flourishing, their subjects are burdened with most oppressive taxation and little or nothing is being done to satisfy their most pressing wants All these do not prevent the process of fleecing continuing as regularly as ever, and no wonder that many of the Native States make so little progress And then in States like Hyderabad it is the interest of the dominant ruling clique to bribe every European that comes in their way and at no time hesitate to publish a highly coloured report of their doings It is the duty of the Paramount Power to exert its influence to check this evil, but not in a few instances has it set the pernicious example itself, and it has, therefore to countenance what the correspondent to the *Echo* describes as a legitimate loot

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

The Bombay Gazette—Sir Lepel Griffin's review of the Administration Report of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1885-86 covers an important period in the history of at least three states in the Agency The year 1886 saw the transfer of the Fortress of Gwalior to the Maharajah Scindia it saw also the death within three days of each other, first of Holkar, and then of Scindia himself The year brought also an important change in the destiny of Bhopal in the introduction of reforms which Sir Lepel Griffin describes as the charter of the liberties of the Begum's subjects Gwalior is presented what in Indian States is often the blessing of a long minority The young Maharajah was ten years old at his father's death, and during his minority the administration remains in the charge of a Council co-operating with the Minister of the late Maharajah, Sir Ganpat Rao But it is a part of the arrangement that the authority of the British Resident shall be effective, and that the Council shall act upon his advice whenever it is offered We had a notable instance of the operation of this provision in the readiness with which the Council this year acted upon the advice to invest three and a half crores in Government paper There is ample room for the beneficent intervention which a long minority enables the Paramount power to offer in a native state Gwalior is still very backward Its revenue system supplies little material for the arguments of writers who tell us that English administrators have to go to native states to learn how to raise a revenue from land without inflicting a burden upon the people The assessments in the Northern and Eastern districts, Sir Lepel Griffin observes, are so high as to drive the cultivators to emigrate And despite—or perhaps because of—the seven crores of treasure that were left by the late Maharajah, the State is woefully wanting in the material appliances of administration No doubt, we are told, has been spent on irrigation or public works while there are many districts without bridges or roads, schools dispensaries, jails, lock ups or civil buildings of any description Here is an opportunity which the Gwalior Council, under the energetic impulse of British advice, ought to make the most of In Indore the strictly personal Government which the late Maharajah exercised is being continued by his son Sir Lepel Griffin finds every reason to hope that the new Holkar will administer his State with liberality and discretion He begin well by abolishing transit duties throughout his territories, and in the peculiar circumstances of Indore it would not be reasonable to look for a more promising account of the first year of his reign than that which Sir Lepel Griffin gives when he says that the young Maharajah has so far shown a cordial and friendly spirit towards all British authorities, and a desire to appoint men of character and education to the highest posts in his service The references to Bhopal affairs in the report are as satisfactory as could be looked for at so early a stage in the experiment lately tried there The appointment of a European Minister was made at the spontaneous request of the Begum the Government of India being for a time reluctant to accede to the request but Government could scarcely, therefore be responsible in the event of its failure But it appears likely to succeed

HOW SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN FOMENTED THE QUARREL BETWEEN THE MOTHER AND THE DAUGHTER

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*—We must tell our readers at the outset that the Begum of Bhopal has by her former husband a daughter Luttun Johan by name, who has been married to one Ahmed Ali Khan of Jeddah and it is a fact on the part of Sir Lepel Griffin to give Luttun Johan's husband an active ascendency in the management of the State, from the very commencement of his career as Agent to the Governor General in Central India, that has led him to cherish an unfriendly feeling towards the Begum who had not seemed to act as Sir Lepel wished in the matter

Now to begin with the narrative Ahmed Ali Khan, the Begum's son in law, was an orphan boy, who was brought up at the expense of the Bhopal State Although nothing particular to recommend himself to deserve the hands of the Begum's daughter in marriage, the choice so seldom or other fell upon him Sometime after the marriage, the boy now grown into a youth, began to aspire to the position of Prime Minister to the State to which he was not entitled, and to instigate his wife to make to the Begum the rather unreasonable request of retiring from active life after making over to her the whole of the legacy left by Qudsia Begum, the mother of Her Highness For obvious reasons, Her Highness the Begum refused to fulfil the request made by her daughter and son-in-law This produced an estrangement between the Begum and Luttun Johan and her husband, and the latter henceforward actively busied himself in forming intrigues to harm the reputation of his royal mother-in law, while Luttun Johan showed her filial disobedience to her mother by various acts of insubordination There is a record of correspondence that has since occurred between the Begum on one side and the daughter and son in law on the other, and of the facts how they have misbehaved themselves This record is to be found in the State *Diary*, and is important as throwing much light on the aims and designs of the couple—Luttun Johan and Ahmed Ali Khan

It was when this couple were making attempts to gratify their aspirations that Sir Lepel Griffin was appointed to take charge of the Indore Residency They managed to send a confidential agent of their own to Indore to receive Sir Lepel when he first arrived there, and to speak to him in behalf of the Begum's daughter and son in law, and in his very first visit to Bhopal Sir Lepel privately called upon Luttun Johan and Ahmed Ali Khan before seeing the Begum In his subsequent visits to Bhopal Sir Lepel Griffin frequently called upon the Begum's daughter, and these interviews were conducted with such strict privacy that not only the Vakil of the State and the Political officer at the Sehore Agency were prevented from accompanying him as is the prescribed custom in the State, but on various occasions, the husband of the Princess was not allowed to be present at those interviews

Immediately after his return to Indore from his first visit to Bhopal Sir Lepel Griffin addressed a letter to the Begum dated the 4th February 1882, a thoroughly communicating Her Highness to offer upon her son in law the post of Prime Minister in the State

This is the way how Sir Lepel Griffin first commenced to intermeddle with the internal affairs of Bhopal State It was beyond the province of Sir Lepel's duties thus to interfere, but yet he did so for reasons best known to himself But to return to our narrative The Begum is an uneducated old lady, and the reply she gave to this unauthorised mandate of the Resident was hurting her position and education Her Highness in a long letter traced the history of political affairs in Bhopal and pointed how inadvisable it would be to carry out his orders, on the ground of its being contrary to the traditions of the State, and illegal, owing to her son in law being an illiterate and inexperienced youth, who resignation of the work of petty State officials, and who did not even know how to read and write properly

The Begum's reply, as was expected, had the effect of making Sir Lepel angry and displeased with Her Highness Her Highness not being at all [illegible] the Begum was not [illegible] Sir Lepel [illegible] Her Highness to make over the post of Prime Minister in law on her return from Calcutta But the Begum's reply to this second letter also was firm and decisive as the first

But the Political at last succeeded in inducing her spirit, as the sequel would show It is true they could not induce the Begum to appoint her son in law as Minister of the State, but they were successful in [illegible] the Begum from her husband Ahmed Ali [illegible] how this curious divorce was [illegible] the husband was official The Begum was threatened with the highest displeasure of the India Government if she would live in the same house with her husband, and the [illegible] which bound them together in the bonds of the next was cut asunder [illegible] the Begum was compelled to be separated from her husband who was compelled to leave Bhopal sooner than a fortnight expected called Noor Vilah But as we said in our last, the Begum at last mastered courage and her womanly nature triumphed Her affection for her husband rose superior to the threats of the Politicals She came down to Calcutta to seek at Lord Dufferin's feet and to live with her husband, and the permission of course was readily given

RAILWAY SHORT COMINGS

We cannot say anything new in this article, as all that might be said on the subject has been dealt with by other hands a thousand times The passengers are treated by the Railway Companies in South India as masters treat their servants with out any consideration for their comforts and the like The Railway Companies are common carriers, and the public should make them understand what their duty is, so far as passenger traffic is concerned The persons who are employed by the Railway Companies in some cases go to the length to which the shareholders of the Company would hesitate to go They think that they have unlimited control over the persons who travel by Railway, and treat the passengers who, in most cases, have nothing else in view except their necessity to travel in a way which can be better imagined than described when they, the Railway servants, discharge their duties in the way of issuing tickets and finding accommodation The ticket examiner on Railways is an officer, who is no respector of persons, and especially when he comes to third class compartments he makes a noise that will make the hitherto of dreams, to be on the alert He causes great deal of inconvenience and trouble to passengers which should be avoided by Railway Companies, by introducing the system of examining tickets at starting stations instead of at intermediate stations In examining tickets at intermediate stations goes to show that persons who are placed at each station to examine tickets are careless and to counteract the carelessness of the employees of the Railway, ticket examiners are instructed at the important stations to interrupt the midnight slumber of passengers The South India Railway Company maintains travelling ticket examiners who begin to examine tickets at any time they like They even go to the length of examining tickets when the train is in motion, and go unnecessary trouble to the travelling public The Railway Companies, should put a stop to the loading of passenger's like goods, in covered goods wagons or the Government, we say, should with some consideration to human beings, who are not to be treated as goods, interfere and remedy this evil We see on the Mysore State Railway covered goods wagons, bearing the inscription 'Luggage 30 passengers,' and who can say that passengers are not treated worse than horses, as the horse boxes are better than C G wagons

PILFERAGE ON RAILWAYS

Railway administrators as a rule say that the greater part is always observed with illegal goods, like Patent medicine vendors who without any reservation cry "Buy my pill, they cure all ills" Consignees, who have received stones instead of silk cloths may know what evil-minded men they can place on the statements of Railway administrators who employ men on the low wages yet in combination with great responsibilities We make these remarks in the interests of the public who lost things of great value owing to the screw being loose somewhere on Railways The attempts of the Railway Companies to bring the offenders to justice are of no avail whatever, as they can not find out in which line the loss takes place If parcels are through parcels It is asserted parcels imported with, are so carefully sealed that no body also but the consignee can discover the loss We would recommend parcels be very careful in taking delivery of goods, and immediately to open the packets in the presence of their own authorities, who have the knack of passing consignments on clear receipt of the parcel be not on the alert Merchants who are not up to the mark are pointed by goods clerks who have the interest of the Company at heart, with the explanation that the difference of weight is the only difference in weights With all the difference in sides the public should satisfy themselves before they take delivery, as their claims cannot be entertained after their giving a clear receipt The Railway Companies have introduced Demurrage system to make the merchants clear their goods as soon as possible They try to escape from Demurrage and fall in giving clear receipts, before satisfying themselves thoroughly The consignees, to guard their interests must come in time and clear their goods after making a searching examination We now come to the Railway Companies, who should exert themselves to avoid such occurrences They cannot be held responsible for the deficiency as the parcels in most cases are not insured It would be better for the consignors to insure parcels containing valuable things, as the insurance charge is not very great considering the channels through which they have to pass to reach the destination In the interests of the traffic Department, Railway authorities should make arrangements to put a stop to the robbery of silk bundles, et hoc genus omnes Losses sustained every now and then may discourage traders men, and shake their confidence in the railways, and tend to choke of the Traffic The remedy for such losses is in the hands of the consignors themselves, but they cannot be induced to insure their parcels The Railway authorities should do all in their power to protect the interests of the public and minimise the risk

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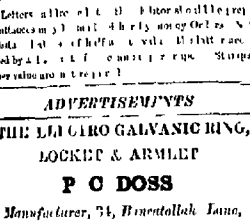

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 25th Sept—An epidemic of scarlet fever has broken out in the Metropolis There are already 1,500 cases under treatment in the London hospitals, which are crammed with patients. The epidemic is increasing daily

Berlin, 25th Sept—Some German foresters, while engaged in their duties close to the French frontier, observed two men entering the forest, and, believing them to be poachers, opened fire on them, killing one on the spot and severely wounding the other. It subsequently turned out that the former, who had accompanied his master, was a gamekeeper, and the latter a French Lieutenant out shooting The French officer's thigh has been completely shattered by the bullet

Paris, 26th Sept—The French Government has taken *diplomatic action* in the matter of the outrage committed by the German foresters on the frontier.

London, 27th Sept—The *Times* states that Lord Dufferin has received a letter from the Nam-un, couched in the most cordial terms, in which His Highness states that he has observed that the revenue of India remains stationary, while, at the same time, there is a steady increase in expenditure, owing solely to the steps taken for the improvement of the frontier defences, consequent on the advance of Russia in Central Asia His Highness, therefore, as the oldest ally of the English in India, offers the Viceroy a sum of 20 lakhs a year for two years to be applied towards the defence of the frontier His Highness also assures His Excellency the Viceroy that he can count on the aid of his sword whenever the hour of battle may arrive.

Berlin, 27th Sept—Prince Bismarck has informed M Flourens that he deeply regrets the deplorable incident which has taken place on the frontier, and promised that the fullest reparation will be made by Germany if the German foresters are found guilty of the charges brought against them by the French Government.

Berlin, 28th Sept—The Press publish a semi official note wherein it is stated that the French officer and gamekeeper were shot by the frontier foresters on German territory

London, 28th Sept—Advices received from Ireland state that the railway lines have been torn up and the telegraph wires have been cut between Mogeely and Killeagh, in order to prevent the Police and Military from arriving at Youghal, County Cork, to enforce the evictions Owing to the threatening attitude of the people [illegible] surely resist in a [illegible] manner [illegible] have abandoned the You[illegible]

Rome, 28th Sept—An [illegible] under Command of Ge[illegible] will start for Massowah [illegible] of November

The Press, alluding [illegible] England, says that Italy [illegible] to Queen Victoria's en[illegible] about a settlement of t[illegible] ween Italy and Abyssinia [illegible] John's proposals have [illegible] but meantime she can [illegible] season for military operations [illegible] King John's reply to the [illegible] Queen will not arrive [illegible] expedition..

London 30th Sept—Colonel Sir Robert Ridgeway has been appointed Under Secretary for Ireland in place of Colonel Redvers Buller, resigned.

London, 1st Oct—Sir Redvers Buller succeeds Major-General Sir Robert Biddulph, as Inspector General of Recruiting, entering on the duties of his new office on October 10th

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1887

THE BRITISH RESIDENT AND THE BANGALORE PUBLIC

In another column we publish the full *text of the memorial* to be sent to the Viceroy and Governor General in Council by the inhabitants of Bangalore, praying for the retention of the services of Mr D Fitzpatrick, esq, *as British Resident of Mysore* and Chief Commissioner of Coorg We know of no other British Resident, or Chief Commissioner of Mysore, who has been so highly honored by the public of Bangalore as Mr Fitzpatrick has been, and whatever be the result of the memorial, it must always be gratifying to him to reflect that in the short space of six months he had earned such popularity and given such entire satisfaction that the Government of India were asked to confirm him in his appointment here The memorial refers to Mr Fitzpatrick's abilities, both as an administrator and appellate Judge His *knowledge of law served him even in dealing* questions brought before him in his capacity of British Resident, and not of appellate Judge. He was not here more than about a month when he discovered that the Station Municipality had passed and were about to impose a tax in the shape of license fees on tobacco, betel leaves, and green cocoanuts (in lieu of the abolished Octroi), which was illegal unless it got the sanction of the Legislature of India In this instance itself we have an instance of Mr Fitzpatrick's abilities and acumen, for his predecessor, Mr J B Lyall, failing to detect the legal omission, sanctioned the *imposition of the License fees, and they* were actually advertised, when Mr Fitzpatrick came forward in time and pointed out the blunder There is no telling what complications might have arisen, and into what law suits the Municipality might have been plunged but for this Perhaps after the tax had been continued to be collected for some time, the licensed-holders would have come to discover that the imposition was an illegal one, and then there would have been a general run on the Municipality for refunds which might have rendered them bankrupt! So much the greater need, therefore, is there that the British Resident should be a sound lawyer as well as able administrator

But it is in his capacity as appellate Judge that the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are peculiarly interested The Resident should be a sound lawyer As the memorial points out, there is absolutely no appeal from the Resident's decision, except to the Privy Council, and then, too, only if the subject matter of appeal exceeds Rs 10,000 The uncertainty and probably nature of this arrangement is pure opinion both Mr Lyall and Mr Gridlestone admitted that their knowledge of law was limited, and *that they had to the Public issue their* with their counsel It was a startling place that both those gentlemen generally would "concur in the decisions of the lower Courts, and dismiss the appeal There were not wanting instances, however, where, when they upset the lower Court's decisions, they egregiously blundered and it was a limited on all sides to be the case with respect to the famous Libel suit of the "Mills *versus* the *Bangalore Spectator*" in which on appeal from the Civil Court preferred by the Plaintiff, Mr Lyall reversed the decision of that Court, (which had dismissed the suit with costs) and awarded two hundred *rupees damages to the Mill's Company* Surely all this goes to show that it would be a cruel force, and a gross injustice to the inhabitants of the Station, to saddle them with an appellate Judge who has had no legal training or experience? The memorial goes on to ask the Viceroy, that in the event of his being unable to give Bangalore a lawyer Resident, or establish a special High Court there, he might make the Madras High Court the Court of final appeal for Bangalore This would be a most satisfactory arrangement certainly, as far as the sound basis of the Court's decisions is concerned *But it would in the first place put parties to inconvenience and* expense in taking their appeals to Madras Moreover the Bangalore Advocates would be averse to such an arrangement, because with two exceptions (one a Barrister, and the other a Vakil of the Madras High Court) they would not be allowed to plead there, and they would constantly have to lose all the practice they had in the Resident's Court at Bangalore We think that if no better arrangement could be made, the Assistant Resident—who in that event should be trained in law like the present one, Mr King—might be made the appellate Judge of the Station

The memorial we have been discussing has our heartiest good wishes, for not only in the Station of Bangalore, but wherever else Mr Fitzpatrick has been in the Province during his short stay here, he has made himself liked We have said nothing of him as a political officer but his gentlemanly demeanour, gentleman from disposition, his unobtrusiveness, and straight forward character, have won them all the *making of a most successful and popular* one, and we trust for the welfare of the Mysore State, that after all Mr Fitzpatrick may be confirmed here

JAYA RAO'S CASE

Our readers will remember that some *months ago we published a petition* submitted by Jaya Rao, the Shanbogue of Kuteri village, Kolar taluq, to the then Resident, Mr J B Lyall, requesting that the latter would interfere in certain matter between himself and the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar Mr Seob Rao, in the petition justice It is necessary to briefly recapitulate the facts of the case Some fifteen or sixteen years ago, when Jaya Rao was a boy of only fifteen years of age, and therefore not arrived at an age of mature understanding, two applications were received by the Amildar of Kolar for dry lands in Kuteri and Mulhavagoopanalli villages which *applications were referred* to Jaya Rao, as Shanbogue, for report as to particulars of the lands It would appear that these lands had, some time before Jaya Rao was Shanbogue, been assessed and cultivated, and subsequently resigned But Jaya Rao was quite ignorant of these facts and being an inexperienced lad now to his work, did not take steps to enquire into the matter, accordingly he reported only the boundaries and adjoining rates of the lands to the Amildar and that they were unassessed waste The Amildar upon this report assessed the lands according to the adjoining rates, and gave them out for *cultivation to the applicants* Fifteen years passed away, and nothing was said, when an enemy of Jaya Rao, casting about for some opportunity to do him an evil turn, happened to become acquainted with the particulars regarding the lands referred to, represented to the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, Mr Seob Rao, last year, that in consequence of Jaya Rao having, fifteen years ago, reported to the Amildar that those lands had no old assessment the Amildar had fixed a low assessment, on them corresponding with the adjoining rates, and *the Government had sustained a loss of* hundreds of rupees Jaya Rao *explained* frankly how it had happened, but his explanation was not accepted Youth, inexperience, and ignorance of facts were not sufficient excuse for a blunder committed fifteen years ago The Deputy Commissioner ordered that the sum of Rs 100, be recovered from Jaya Rao, on account of the loss sustained by Government and that he be dismissed from the service It was against this order that Jaya Rao petitioned *the Resident to interfere*, and in his petition he quoted a similar case which occurred in Chikballapur, of the same Taluq, where the amount of loss was recovered from the occupants of the lands in arrears and *no punishment* was awarded to the Shanbogue It is very important to note that in his petition Jaya Rao preferred charges against the Deputy Commissioner Mr Seob Rao of illegal and improper practices,—of taking land at ridiculously low rate, in his father in law's name, but really for himself, of misappropriating a Government tree and other charges, which if not established, would render Jaya Rao liable to *prosecution under the Penal Code* As far as we are aware that petition has not been disposed of yet

We come now to another stage in the case After submitting his petition Jaya Rao proceeded on a journey to Calcutta, for the purpose of personally representing his case to the Viceroy, but *en route* he had that His Excellency was at Simla, and he accordingly returned to his village in Kolar, to find to his dismay that during his absence a proclamation had been issued against him to answer to a charge of Criminal breach of trust by a public *servant and of having prepared an incorrect record These charges following*, close upon Jaya Rao's petition to the Resident, are very significant It is very obvious that Jaya Rao had much to apprehend in being brought before and tried by a man who had behaved with most crushing, and unjust severity to him We learn therefore, from the *Evening Mail* that Jaya Rao presented a petition to the Registrar to the Chief Court praying that the Judges of the Court would transfer the case against him to the Court of the District Magistrate of Bangalore The Registrar, it would seem, refused to receive the application Jaya Rao then through an advocate, moved the Chief Court in the matter filing an affidavit attested by the District Magistrate of the Station, setting forth the feelings which existed between him and the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar When the motion came on for hearing, the Judges of the Chief Court wanted an authenticated copy of any complaint or information on which the District Magistrate of Kolar based the charges against Jaya Rao, and for this purpose adjourned the case to the 6th ultimo But as the District Magistrate of Kolar was *absent from head quarters, the requisite* document could not be obtained When the motion came on, however, before the Chief Court Jaya Rao's Advocate argued that the original proclamation filed by Jaya Rao with his petition, which was under Mr Seob Rao's seal and signature, described the nature of the charges against him and were sufficient proof that the case was pending against him The Advocate argued that Mr Seob Rao, against whom Jaya Rao had made such serious charge to the British Resident, should not be allowed to entertain and try any criminal case against him The Court declined to entertain *the application for the transfer of the case*, on the ground that Jaya Rao had not submitted himself in obedience to the proclamation of the District Magistrate of Kolar, We agree with our contemporary, the *Evening Mail* in thinking that the decision of the Chief Court in this matter is rather hard Jaya Rao did not evade trial, but it is very natural he feared placing himself in the power of a Magistrate against whom he had made charges of a most serious nature and in moving the Chief Court to *transfer his case to the Court of the District* Magistrate of Bangalore, he practically gave himself up to be tried, so that he was not defying arrest *Our contemporary* quotes an excellent precedent reported by the *Bangalore Spectator* in 1885, which would justify the Chief Court in complying with Jaya Rao's application —

"In this case warrants were issued against KOTRAPPA and three others by Mr NARAYAN ROW, the then Sub Division Magistrate of Chitaldroog These persons had deposed against Mr NARAYAN ROW in a certain case, and he was naturally bitter against *them Out of these four men, three were* arrested upon his warrants, and three were tried and sentenced by him to several months' rigorous imprisonment They appealed to the Chief Court, but as Mr Narayan Row's record against them was very strong the sentence was confirmed, in consequently these poor men had to suffer imprisonment though they were perfectly innocent, which fact came to light, when the last man tried of the three was Kotrappa This person immediately after the issue of the warrant against him came down to Bangalore and placed himself under the protection of the Chief Court, and applied for *the transfer of his case* to another court In the meantime a counter warrant that the usual Proclamation had also been issued against him The Chief Court, being satisfied with the ground assigned by Kotrappa in support of his application was pleased to transfer the case to the Court of the District Magistrate of Tumkur, the result of which was that Kotrappa was honorably acquitted by the Chief Court, the charges against him being found wholly false. The fate of the first three men was *quite different, he was they were tried by* Mr Narayan Row, whose displeasure they had incurred by deposing against him, *though the charges*, and the witnesses cited and examined in support thereof, were exactly the same as those against Kotrappa"

Here is a case on all fours with Jaya Rao's but it unfortunately does not appear to have been quoted in the motion made to the Chief Court on behalf of the latter We do not remember to have heard or read of a more painful case than this, and we certainly think that Jaya Rao's is a hard lot. We venture to hope that Mr *Fitzpatrick*, who, with his great legal knowledge and experience is the very man to tackle it skilfully and fairly, will before leaving the province, if indeed he is so, will look into the memorial submitted by Jaya Rao to his predecessor and dispose of it in connection with the present prosecution of that unfortunate individual

Occasional Notes

It is said to be not improbable that Burma will come under the operation of the Income Tax Act next year.

A report has been received at Simla from Meshed that Ayub Khan has been captured, but the news requires confirmation.

The Thakore Sahib of Kattywar arrived at New York on the 5th ultimo in the Servia. He intends to remain six weeks in the United States, and will visit the Pacific.

A large shark was recently captured close to the harbour of Fiume It was about four yards long and weighed about 3,212 lb. The stomach contained a pair of human feet with boots on them.

Government is making inquiries into the *diversion of trade from Cabul to Bokhara*, which is alleged to have resulted from the excessive transit dues levied by the Ameer on Indian goods passing through his territory

It is stated that Dr Kavanagh, Barrister-at Law, intends to take legal proceedings *against the Baroda State Government* for the recovery of money due to him for services rendered by him as agent and advocate to the late ex Gaekwar of Baroda.

Sir Salar Jung is to remain in London for some time longer Arrangements for his marriage at Cairo are, says a contemporary, in progress. Two of his suite, Mirza Fuchli Ali Beg and Mir Lookat Ali, left England by the mail of the 9th instant, and are expected in Hyderabad in a few days

The *Pioneer* states that the report of the Ameer's dangerous condition still continued, as his Highness was known to be quite well up to the 9th ultimo on the very day when it is stated that his gout had extended so as to cause physicians to consider amputation desirable The Ameer was in the hands of the dentist, Mr O'Meara

To those whose interests lie in Ireland it will be *gratifying to learn that the first* Indian prince who has visited Ireland has been very pleased and entertained with *what he saw The Thakore Sahib of Limri* not only went the round of all the usual places of interest to tourists, but inspected a poplin factory in Dublin, where he ordered a special amount of the lovely fabric to be made for him, and was so fascinated with the delights of an "outside Kyarr" that he ordered one to be made for his own private use

Among the Secretaries of the Hyderabad Government who failed to send in their Budgets for 1297 in time was the Secretary to Government and Director of Public Instruction, and his pay was consequently stopped in accordance with a rule. Not only was his own pay stopped, but the pay of his establishment, though passed by the Accountant General, was not disbursed *by the Persian Sheristadar until some time* after it was due, and then only on the strong representations of some of the officials and the complaints of the menial servants

A monster gold nugget of 225 ounces has been unearthed by Chinamen in one of the Australian mines. The Celestials endeavoured to keep the matter quite, but the news of the find soon leaked out It was at this same mine, in the year 1869, *that the celebrated Cora nugget of 1 cwt.* was found and very recently a 400oz. nugget was found a few miles away Equally dazzling accounts of most successful silver workings at Capt n's Flat have been received which, from the report, almost promise to be inexhaustible At Fairfield another discovery of silver is reported that assays 25 5oz to the ton

In Cantonment of Nusseerabad was the scene of another case of running "amok" on the night of the 22nd On this occasion the murderer was a sweeper who, in a state of excitement, produced partly by drinking and partly by disappointment at the non-fulfilment of certain arrangements that were being made for his marriage, possessed himself of two native swords from an officer's bungalow, and proceeded in search of his brother's wife The woman ran towards the bungalow for shelter, but was cut down and killed on the steps of the verandah Then, with a sword in each hand, he took to the native bazaar and cut all he met, killing one boy and wounding some twelve people before he was caught by two policemen one of whom he severely wounded.

According from the amount of money expended by private individuals on works of public utility in the North Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1886 87, there would, says a contemporary, "appear to be a very considerable amount of public spirit amongst the influential Native gentlemen of those Provinces, the total expended during the year amounting to no less than Rs 1,88,290 The majority of these public benefactors have expended the money devoted by them to public purposes in the construction of masonry tanks and wells. The most important work executed is a

masonry tank in the Gonda District, constructed at the expense of the Rani Janki Kunwar of Paraspur at a cost of Rs 80,000 Three other masonry tanks were constructed at a cost of Rs 14,000, Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 3,000, respectively"

According to *Truth*, the Queen was much annoyed at the blunderings of the "subordinate officials," as Holkar calls them, in connection with the visits of the "Indian Chiefs" By way of making the *amende*, the Rao of Cutch was specially invited to Balmoral before he left Scotland, and he had a day's deer stalking on the White mount beat of Balmoral Forest, which is considered to be the best on the Royal ground The Maharajah of Cooch Behar is also to be invited to shoot at Windsor in the winter and it has been proposed to offer to ride Buckright to Pelham the Gaekwar and the Maharaja of Bhavnagar who are to arrive shortly in England from Switzerland It may be hoped that Sir William Jenner, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar's medical adviser, will be able to inform the Princes of the highest rank, and the best impression which Lord Lansdowne has by the stupidity of the "subordinate officials" might be removed to a considerable extent if the Princes were treated to a proper hospitality on the part of the Queen

Local and Provincial

Opening of the Courts —The Courts and Public Offices in this City, which were closed for the Dasara Holidays, will be reopened to-day

Sessions Criminal Sessions —Mr Justice Gambier will preside at the next sitting of the Criminal Sessions of the Nandi Durga Division which will begin at the Court House on Wednesday next, the 5th instant

Dacoities —The Dacoities and Robberies of last week were very few Everything went off well and there was no rioting, excellent order being maintained by the Police in the City and Station

The Weather —The heat has been unusually powerful during the past week exceeding sometimes eighty degrees in the shade On Saturday afternoon we had a grateful shower, which was repeated between 5 and 6 A M, yesterday, and somewhat cooled the atmosphere

Change of a Railway Station name —The name of the Cumbum Station of the Madras Railway is to be changed, and will in future be known as Thummichula Station This change has been decided upon in consequence of the being constantly mistaking the same name, thus creating confusion and delay —*P P*

The Tuticorin Paducotta Railway —The Paducotta Sub line having required a trial survey and rough estimate for it so from Tuticorin by the Tuticorin Railway, we learn that the survey has now been completed, and estimates submitted to the Dewan Regent The lines is about miles long, and is estimated to cost 10½ lacs of rupees, exclusive of land, telegraph, and rolling stock, to work the line —*Ib P*

A Cut throat in Madras —This day after an hour 22 hours, a little eight years old girl, by name Lakshmi, was found Madras Supply, while Lakshmi as she was called, was found in her house, with some cuts in her throat, and some marks suggested of a cut throat, but before doing so, they saw that all attempts for her by the medical body to do so the poor girl was found to be dead and picked up by half who survived only an hour or two It is seriously hoped that the Municipal authorities will take strenuous steps to find the place of such dangerous animals —*Ib M*

Public Health —Cholera is rather prevalent in Bangalore just now, but what we are most concerned in, is the dread Cholera of which there were some few cases last week, in the Pettah, but only one in the Station, brought in from outside A private of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, named Bird was at out shooting to Closepoint was brought in, in the evening had with cholera, and succumbed the next day We would urge that quarantine be maintained at Closepet, and the next Station on the Tumkur line, as is done at Krishnarajapuram Passengers booking for Bangalore should be examined, and if infected with cholera, should be detained Considering the insanitary state of the Pettah, it is fearful to think of the consequences of cholera spreading in the place, and no effort should be spared by the authorities to avert such a catastrophe

MR D FITZ PATRICK, C S I, BRITISH RESIDENT OF MYSORE

The following is the text of the Memorial to be sent to the Viceroy and Governor General

To

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK TEMPLE HAMILTON-TEMPLE EARL OF DUFFERIN, K P G C B G C M G G M S I, G M I E &c &c Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council

Memorial of the Undersigned Inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore

Humbly Sheweth

I That on Saturday the 24th September last a Memorial was sent for transmission to your Excellency by the following telegraphic Message, and that the same was forwarded "The Inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, in public Meeting assembled, have resolved to pray your Excellency to confirm Mr Fitzpatrick C S I in the appointment of Resident in Mysore The inhabitants of Bangalore respectfully assure your Excellency that Mr Fitzpatrick's abilities as an Appellate Judge and as Administrator are highly appreciated by them and urge that as so many important local questions have to be decided by the British Resident in his capacity as Appellate Judge from whose decisions there is no appeal except to the Privy Council they would regard his appointment with the liveliest satisfaction and be ever grateful to your Excellency's Government for such a concession of the people's wants Memorial will follow"

II That since the Resolution of Mysore, on the 25th March 1881, and the consequent establishment of the post of British resident, the following gentlemen have been the incumbents of the office

Sir James Gordon, K C S I, to 7th June 1883

Mr J B Lyall, from 8th June 1883, to 17th December 1884

Colonel T G Clarke, from 18th Dec 1884 to 1st March 1885

Mr J B Lyall (returned from leave) from 2nd March, 1885, to 20th May 1886

Mr A H T Martindale Assistant resident, Acting from 21st May 1886, to 1st June 1886

Mr C L R Girdlestone from 2nd June 1886 to 20th May 1886

Mr J B Lyall (returned from leave) from 20th May 1886 to 14th March 1887

Mr D Fitzpatrick, C S I from 20th March 1887

III Your Memorialists respectfully submit that these frequent changes of resident are not conducive to the steady support and furtherance of their public interests The British resident is the official head of every department of the public service in Bangalore, he administers and controls all revenue Judicial Educational, Municipal, and Police affairs Although of course the local principals of the law of the land and him cannot be altered by him, yet his personal interest and influence must greatly influence, and will crown Mr Fitzpatrick's case this interest in the more control with steady security and marked zeal they go along way in rendering the work of every department an efficient and acceptable to the people The shortness of a resident's stay prevents him from gaining enough knowledge of sympathy with the people of the departments under him while on the other hand those who serve in the departments feel that they can never hope for more than a passing interest in their affairs and claims, on the part of the representative of Government This evil is especially felt by the Municipality, in which the growing principle of self Government needs the steady encouragement of a sympathetic ruler Your Memorialists desire to represent to your Excellency in Council that Mr Fitzpatrick during his official residentship has taken an especially active interest in Municipal questions and that while he has most scrupulously respected the independence of the Municipal Board, he has with admirable firmness led the Municipality to the adoption of sound legal measures of local Government and taxation

IV Your Memorialists respectfully submit to your Excellency in council that the greatest and most pressing want of the people of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is the permanent appointment of an experienced Judge, of high legal attainments, as the Appellate Judge of the Station Owing to the peculiar political position of Bangalore, 96,000 of Her Imperial Majesty's subjects are made dependent upon a single Judge, as a court of final resort in all criminal cases where the accused cannot or does not claim trial as a British subject and in all civil cases without exception Your Memorialists desire to urge particularly on your Excellency's attention the fact that appeals which in many case involve the lives of British subjects, and also those which involve the civil rights and the rights of property to an unlimited extent are subject to the judgment of one man, the British Resident, and that there is absolutely no appeal from his decision except to Her Majesty's Privy Council Your Memorialists respectfully beg to remind your Excellency that Appeals to the Privy Council are notoriously protracted There is first the restriction as to value, and the subject matter of the Appeal exceeds Rs 10,000 no appeal lies as of right In cases under that amount there is the difficulty of getting a Judge to certify that the case is a fit one for appeal And the cases attendant on such appeals are always heavy Thus Her Majesty's faithful subjects of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are, as regards their rights and liberties placed at a considerable disadvantage when compared with their fellow subjects in other parts of the Imperial dominions, and also when compared with the inhabitants of the territory of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore Your Memorialists respectfully request to remind your Excellency, that when your Excellency honoured the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore with a visit, in December 1886, the Municipality of the Station, as Representatives of the inhabitants, therefore, humbly submitted the following request in an Address which your Excellency was pleased to accept — "One matter affecting the administration of Justice in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, we respectfully ask your Excellency to consider, and that is, that a Court of final Appeal with more than one Judge may be established, or that suitors be allowed to prefer Special Appeals to the High Court of Madras To this your Excellency was pleased to reply as follows —" With regard to your Municipal privileges and the question of a Court of Appeal, these are matters which can only be gone into when I shall be in direct personal contact with the various departments concerned" The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is within a twelve hours journey by rail from Madras, and your Memorialists are of opinion that if the lower Courts of Bangalore were brought under the Appellate jurisdiction of the Madras High Court—failing other local arrangements—the supervision thereby conserved would result in great good to the public

V Your Memorialists, fully conscious of the responsibilities and difficulties which are attached to your Excellency's exalted post on as the Viceroy and Governor General of India, would fain hope, that failing Sir Charles Bernard, whom your Excellency had been pleased to appoint, subst of Mysore Mr D Fitzpatrick C S I, would be appointed Mr Fitzpatrick's high legal attainments and his experience of local and judicial matters, joined to your Memorialists practical experience of him in their Court of final resort have given them the greatest confidence in his July, and is an Administrator Provided your Excellency in Council is not able to establish a special High Court for Bangalore, or to allow of your Memorialists Appeal to the High Court of Madras as requested of your Excellency in December last Your Memorialists most earnestly and respectfully urge your Excellency to appoint Mr Fitzpatrick, or some Civil servant of equally high legal and judicial attainments and experience as the head of an Appellate Court That your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to appoint a sound and experienced Judicial Officer permanently as British resident of Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is the earnest prayer of your Memorialists

LEGAL

MADRAS HIGH COURT

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Parker)

A POINT OF LAW DECIDED—KILLING A MONSTER CONSTRUED TO BE MURDER.

This morning Mr Justice Parker, on behalf of himself and the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, delivered the following judgment in a Criminal Appeal Case, in which the Government appealed against the acquittal, by the Sessions Judge of South Canara, of five prisoners who had been charged with murder, they having killed a monster offspring of a human being —

"This is an Appeal by Government against the acquittal of four persons in S C No 18 of 1887 on the file of the Sessions Court of South Canara The facts of the case are undisputed —In December last the fifth prisoner Parameshiri gave birth to a male child which had four eyes, two teeth, the face of a monkey, and crooked arms and legs, and made a noise like that of a pig or rat, rather than that of a child The fourth prisoner, Patumma the midwife—at once placed the child under a trough, and sat upon the trough, both she and the mother raising cries On hearing the cries the first and third prisoners Bogra and Tyamba, came in and first prisoner stood on the trough till second prisoner Dera came in, when at the request of the mother, prisoners Nos 1 and 2 rolled the trough up in a mat with the child in it, and conveying it to a field took the child out of the trough and killed it—the 1st prisoner striking it on the head with a club, while the 2nd prisoner held it down by the waist. The 1st and 2nd accused were charged with murder under section 302. I P C the 3rd and 4th accused with abetment of murder, and the 5th accused with attempt at murder under Section 307. There was no evidence against the 3rd accused, and Government appeals against the acquittal of prisoners 1, 2, 4, and 5 The Sessions Judge found that accused acted under a mistake of fact thinking that the child was a *Rakshasa* which they were justified by the custom of the country in killing, in order to prevent its doing evil, and therefore that they were entitled to an acquittal under Section 79 of the Penal Code For the prisoners it was contended on appeal that the child was a monster, and was not a human being, and hence that the offence of "culpable homicide," as defined by Section 299, of the Indian Penal Code could not have been committed, and, secondly, that even if the monster were a human being, the Sessions Judge was right in giving the prisoners the benefit of section 79 Though there is no definition of the term "human being" in the Penal Code we are clearly of opinion that the term must include even the monstrous offspring of a human being. Murder is then described or defined by Lord Coke (3 Instant 47)—" where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killeth any *reasonable creature in being*, and under the King's peace with malice aforethought, either express or implied" We cannot doubt that the monstrous offspring of a human being, if it lived, would fall under this definition— *"a reasonable creature in being"* All authorities are agreed that it is not allowable to destroy the monstrous birth of a human being We have further to consider whether the accused are entitled to the benefit of Section 79, I P C, as found by the Sessions Judge Ignorance of law would be no justification for the killing of a child, even if it was a monster, and we have to consider whether the Judge has rightly found that the killing was committed by reason of mistake of fact, and not by reason of a mistake of law The mistake of fact found by the Judge was that the accused in good faith believed the child to be a *Rakshasa* and not a human being We cannot, however, agree that this defence is open to them It was within the knowledge of all the accused that the child was the offspring of the fifth prisoner, Parameshiri, and therefore that it was a human being and it would be impossible to hold that it is open for any person to decide that the *offspring of a human being was not a human being* because of a greater or less degree of malformation at its birth. The accused knew that the monster they killed was of human birth, the mistake they committed therefore was not a mistake of fact in thinking that it was a *Rakshasa*, but a mistake of law in believing that they were justified in killing a human being which was *of monstrous birth* This is clearly no defence In Blackstone's Commentaries by Stephen, 4th Ed p. 103 it is said—" if a man thinks he has a right to kill a man excommunicated or outlawed wherever he meets him, and does so, this is wilful murder—for a mistake in point of law, which every person of discretion not only may but is bound and presumed to know is in Criminal cases no sort of defence." On this ground the acquittal of the Sessions Court must be reversed The 1st and 2nd prisoners who actually took part in the killing of the child must be convicted under section 302 I P C., and the fifth prisoner, who requested them to do so, under Sections 302 and 109. As far as

the evidence goes all that the 4th prisoner—the midwife—did was to act upon the trough with the intention, apparently, of preventing the monster from breathing the air, and thus developing into a *Rakshasa*. We will not act upon the statement of her fellow-prisoners, which could not be tested by cross examination, and will therefore acquit her under Section 307 I. P. C. We entertain no doubt of the existence of the idea among these ignorant people that the killing of the monstrous birth of a human being is justifiable, and in their ignorant belief even necessary. The Sessions Judge, however, is not correct in saying that the killing took place in the presence of a crowd without a single remonstrance, for we observe that the first witness for the defence deposes that some of the persons present said it ought not to be done. However that may be it cannot be too widely known that even if such a "custom of the country," as the Sessions Judge terms it, does exist, such custom is contrary to law, and that persons so offending commit the crime of murder. The law leaves us no option with regard to prisoners 1, 2, and 3 is to the sentence which we must pass, though we would pass a much more lenient one had we the discretion to do so. We think, however, that this is eminently a case for exercise of the clemency of the Crown and it was intimated to us at the hearing that the principal object of Government in preferring the Appeal was to obtain a declaration of the law, which would have a deterrent operation against further offences of the same character.

The 1st, 2nd, and 5th prisoners must be sentenced to transportation for life, and the 4th prisoner will be acquitted.

General Summary

CHOLERA AT BARODA.—For the last week or more cholera has been raging in the city, and there have been few deaths. It is to be hoped that the disease will soon disappear.—*T. I.*

PRESIDENCY TEST EXAMINATION.—Government consider that a pass by the 1st or 2nd Grade, respectively, should be considered to qualify a candidate for the public service for those appointments, for which the Judicial Special Tests, Higher and Lower, are prescribed, provided that the candidates who are only matriculates shall be required to pass the Handwriting Test before appointment to the public service. The Commissioner will submit a draft notification for approval. As regards the absence of minimum in the Pleadership examination, the High Court will be addressed.—*Standard.*

A THUNDERSTORM AT MADRAS.—Madras was visited by another severe thunderstorm early on the 27th ultimo, during which 2.06 inches of rain was registered. The rain commenced shortly before 5 o'clock and continued pretty steadily for about an hour. Several streets in Black Town were flooded, and it was some time before the water escaped through the channels and drains. The direction of the wind was west south-west. During the thunderstorm on the 25th instant 1.77 inches of rain were registered at the Observatory, the wind direction on that occasion being south south west. From the 1st instant up to and including yesterday evening Madras has received 7.19 inches of rain.

THE TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND THE PUNJAB.—On and after the 1st proximo the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company announce that they will accelerate the train service between Bombay and the Punjab, by the running of a fast mail train daily in each direction between Rohree and Foroozepore on the Rohree Foroozepore section of the Rajputana Malwa Railway. The mails and passengers from Bombay and the southern portion of the railway system will from the date above mentioned arrive at Foroozepore three hours before the time now in force, a similar saving of time being effected on the return journey. Passengers proceeding to Lahore by this route will also save about three hours in either direction, the time saved over the old North Western route to Lahore via Delhi and Umballa being in excess of the above. The new trains will connect at Foroozepore with those of the North West Railway, and at Rawul Pindee with the mail trains running to and from Multan, Kohat, Quetta, and Kurrachee, between which places the saving of time will be much greater, amounting to over twelve hours.—*T. I.*

THE PROCESSION IN MOOR STREET, BLACK TOWN.—*Very large crowds of people assembled* in Moor Street, Black Town, yesterday afternoon to witness the Nawab's *Piles* procession. In the olden days, when the Nawab of the Carnatic ruled the country, this was the grandest of all the Mohurrum processions, and it was attended with much pomp and grandeur. The Nawab's carriage and four, escorted by a large *body* of sowars, and followed by the carriages of members of Mahomedan noble families used to take part in the procession which started from the Nawab's Palace in Triplicane, passed down Moor Street, and went as far as Mohuddeen's Gardens in Black Town, from whence it returned to Triplicane. Yesterday, however, the only carriage of state which followed the Nawab's *Pilee* or "three fingers fixed on a pole," was the carriage and pair belonging to the Begum Sahiba Zuman Nissa, which was escorted by six Sowars. There were about fifty other ordinary dogcart carriages and phaetons, and a long string of *jutkas*. One feature of yesterday's procession was a body of "mock soldiers, who much like anything but military fashion. The men were dressed in new khaki suits and were armed with imitation muskets to which bayonets were fixed, and were led by one Amuthalli Mudelly, who was dressed like an Officer with cross belt, sword, and cocked hat, and mounted on a charger. The regiment was about 50 strong, it carried the British Royal Standard, and was headed by a band of native musicians. When the procession arrived at an open space on the route the Regiment went through the usual manœuvres which afforded much amusement to the spectators. The rain came down in torrents but did not stop the procession which continued as usual. The Nawab's *Pilee* stopped in front of the houses of several wealthy Mahomedan and Native merchants who have offered hospitalities on previous occasions. The Pilee, and Mr. S. D. Simpson, Deputy Commissioner, Inspector Inspector Brown, Petrie, and Hardburg, mounted guard order along the route taken by the procession.—*Mail.*

Extracts.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The *Echo* of London.—"Some time ago a Commission was appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the state of Indian finance. Exception was taken at the time to the constitution of the Commission but it was felt that it must do good service in exposing some of the extravagances and abuses that have so greatly increased the public burdens in India. The Report of the Commission is now in the hands of the Government and Sir James Fergusson was asked last night whether it is to be published, and if the Government of India intend to take action upon it. As to the second question the reply that might have been anticipated was given. The Government are considering the recommendations of the Committee with a view to early action. Much the same was said about the Sandhurst Commission of some years ago and we all know what came of that. But is the Report to be published? Well, no. The Secretary of State is of opinion that for the present it must be treated as confidential. Why and how when the matter has passed from the public mind the Secretary of State will consider "what steps can be taken to publish the Report. Why cannot it be published at once and without being "edited" as it clearly will be if any part of it is ever published. The public want to know—Parliament at least should have the means of knowing—the truth about Indian finance. The disclosures arising from reluctant officers by the Church Committee were made in presence of the public and published within a few days. What objection that will be in a moment's reversion, can there be to a similar publicity where the finances of India are concerned? Is it that the Government of India are afraid that the truth should be known, that the critics and their extravagance should be called to be able to point to the admissions of their own friends as evidence of the truth of their criticism?

THE RUKHMABAI LIBEL CASE.

The *Times of India*.—Mr. Crawley Boevey's decision on the Rukhmabai libel case will be generally welcomed by the public who had long since anticipated what it would be. There was no doubt that the letter signed by *Rukhmabai, and published in our columns* and the columns of a local contemporary, contained serious imputations against the character of Narayan Dharmajee, the uncle of Dadajee, Rukhmabai's husband, and the man to whose house, some years back, Dadajee was anxious to bring his wife. It was, as the defence alleged, for Rukhmabai and her grandfather who had assisted her in the publication of the letter, to show that her statements were made in good faith and for the *bona fide* protection of her own interests. Mr. Crawley-Boevey holds that this defence has been entirely made good, that all the statements were honestly made in a reasonable faith in their truth, that, as the Magistrate says "from Rukhmabai's point of view it was absolutely essential that the true reason why the refusal to join Dadajee should be publicly known, and, finally, that there was not a vestige of evidence to suggest malice, active or legal. As to the substantial truth of Rukhmabai's statements we will content ourselves by quoting the Magistrate's words—"The question then arises, were there fair and reasonable grounds for Rukhmabai and her grandfather to believe that the imputations which they published against Narayan Dharmajee were substantially true? In my opinion, again, undoubtedly there were. The evidence of Narayan Dharmajee given in this court under cross examination leaves in my mind no doubt whatever that his relations with the woman Chimnaba were of the most unquiet character and such as could not fail to expose him to suspicion. As regards the allegation that Narayan's lawful wife jumped into a well to avoid the tyranny of the woman Chimnaba it is admitted that she did fall into a well at a time when Narayan was away at Cooch. Whether she was pushed, headed and irresponsible in her action, as Narayan suggests, or whether she jumped into the well through despair at Chimnaba's tyranny and her own husband's infidelity can not be certainly known. But so far as this point of the case is concerned I see sufficient reason to lead me to think that the allegation is false or that it has been made through malice. For the reasons, then, Mr. Crawley Boevey is, he says, clearly of opinion "that the defence has been wholly made out and that Rukhmabai and her grandfather are both entitled to the benefit of an acquittal from the charge which I consider it my duty to frame against them." We quote these words with a sigh of satisfaction, for the case has been protracted far beyond the limits to the public patience, and a matter very pretty at the first has been allowed to occupy far too much of the public time.

SOLDIERS AND THEIR AMMUNITION

The *Times of India*.—The Government of India have at least been induced to move in the matter of soldiers and their ammunition. The present order of things whereby every soldier in India, English and native alike is permanently in possession of twenty rounds of ammunition, which he is expected from time to time to use for sport or for some other purpose, has led to many fatal accidents—such have been of late years, and have prompted soldiers in a moment of frenzy to use the supply of ammunition lying ready to their hand. And too often, while the immediate object of animosity has fallen a victim, the murderer has finished up by expending his ammunition on all and sundry, that came in his way, comrades and civilians alike, and has then cheated the law by blowing out his own brains with his last cartridge. The experience of late during recent years by tragedies of this kind has certainly appalling, gallant officers have been shot down and in one murderous affair a few weeks back at Kurnaloo no fewer than ten persons fell victims to the rifle of a single sepoy who had "run amuck." We have frequently in these columns called upon the Government to deal with the question and courageously grapple with the admitted difficulties that lay in the way of altering the existing arrangement. The order now at last issued overcomes these difficulties. It arranges for the withdrawal of the soldier's pouch ammunition, and its storage under safeguard that will render it available for being served out at a moments notice. The cartridges will henceforth be kept in each barrack room in a wooden box, the key of which will be in charge of the senior non-commissioned officer of the room. Men on guard will be supplied with ten rounds each, which will be handed over by one guard to another on relief. Troops parading for Divine Service with fire arms will carry twenty rounds per man, so as to guard against the possibility of a surprise. In the event of an alarm being raised it will be the duty of non commissioned officers in charge of keys to make an immediate issue of the ammunition, and in case of necessity non commissioned officers not below the rank of corporal, are empowered to break open the boxes. The issue of pouch ammunition will be practised from time to time at uncertain intervals, so as to ensure that the arrangements for prompt distribution are in working order. This is the substance of the new regulations laid down for British soldiers in India, and those for native troops differ only in some unimportant points of detail. The order is admirably drawn up, and appears to provide for every possible contingency. We feel sure that the men themselves, so far from holding any sentimental opinion that the withdrawal of their pouch ammunition expresses distrust, will warmly approve of the change, as it is not too much to say that under the old system no one among them, however inoffensive, could say with confidence that he would not be the next victim of some comrade seized with a murderous paroxysm.

THE NIZAM'S LOYALTY

The *Madras Mail*.—The eulogium which we published last night regarding the munificent offer made by the Nizam to the Viceroy will be read with pleasure by all friends of British rule in India. Our 'Faithful Ally' justly claims the right to this position in offering substantial aid to the British in rendering the frontier of India safe against the attacks of invaders, and the spirit in which the offer is made, even more than the offer itself, is significant of the way in which the great Indian Princes view the statement of the *Moscow Gazette* that "the people of India trust that Russia will liberate them from the British yoke." No more telling reply could have been given to this vain boast than that contained in the Nizam's letter to the Viceroy. His Highness does not mince matters but, pointing to the expenditure on frontier defences caused by the Russian advances in Central Asia, offers to contribute his money to help in narrowing those defences, and promises the aid of his sword when yet the hour of battle may arrive. There is of course nothing new in this pronounced loyalty of the Nizam, who has remained our staunch ally through all temptations to take the other side and in spite of the ungenerous treatment to which he had at one time to submit. The present offer, however, is none the less notable on that account. In the midst of a time of peace, with no special occasion to stir up his feelings, we find His Highness stepping forward to offer a large money contribution towards the defence of the Empire without the least expectation of personal gain in any form. He proposes, in fact that his State should take its place as part of a truly united Empire to which the security of the whole is a matter of supreme importance.

Whether or not the Viceroy will judge it wise to accept the offer is a matter on which it is very difficult for an outsider. As an Englishman, I can only wish for both sides that we may be able to think that on the whole it will be well to accept the gift in the same spirit in which it has been offered. Of course it would not do to let the impression go abroad that the British Government is unable to carry out the necessary defensive works without the aid of the Native Princes, but it would be equally impolitic to take any step which would tend to make these Princes feel that they had no concern in the defence of the Empire from external foes. United India can defy any foe but India broken up into separate States with individual interests might fall a prey to *an invader in the future* as it did in the past. Anything that can bind together the British and native States more closely should be welcomed, and we believe that few things would have more effect in this direction than permitting them to take an active part in the defence of the Empire. One of the most prominent gains which the Native States have derived from the British rule in India is their *complete freedom from attacks from without*. How much this means is well known to every student of history but seems to be forgotten by many young men of the present day, who are always seeking for defects in the existing state of affairs and neglect entirely to consider what there is to place on the other side of the account. To a State like Hyderabad this safety from external foes is an inestimable gain and now that the country is able to afford it there seems to be no good reason why it should not show its recognition of this fact in the practical way which His Highness has proposed. In any case, whether it is found possible to accept it or not the offer will always form a very pleasing incident in the relations between the British Government and the Nizam.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 4th Oct.—A Royal Warrant, just issued, permits of the exemption of Generals from the compulsory retirement clauses in consequence of non-employment in such cases where the Secretary of State considers that the retention of the services of any particular officer would materially conduce to advance the interests of the service generally. It is understood that this warrant is specially intended to prevent the compulsory retirement of Sir E. B. Hamely at the end of October, which has lately been strongly opposed by the Press.

London, 5th Oct.—Government has issued a notification to the public, intimating the redemption of the India 4 per cent. loan in October next.

Constantinople, 5th Oct.—Turkey accepts the proposal of Russia to send General Ernroth to Bulgaria, and on her side Russia agrees that an Ottoman Commissioner shall accompany the Mission, but in an inferior position to that of the Russian Commissioner. The proposed Commission shall remain in Bulgaria for at least four months.

Paris, 6th Oct.—It has been officially intimated that the difficulty between the French Resident at Tananarivo and the Malagasy Government has been satisfactorily arranged, and that diplomatic relations between the representatives of France and of the Government of Madagascar have been resumed.

Berlin, 6th Oct.—The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* states, as the results of the recent meeting between Signor Crispi and Prince Bismarck, that Italy and Germany have entered into a combination with Austria, and that these powers are resolved to do their utmost to prevent the outbreak of an European war; and that if necessary, they will all work together in order to avert such a lamentable catastrophe.

Tangier, 7th Oct.—The Sultan of Morocco is reported to be dead. Internal trouble is expected in consequence.

Madrid, 7th Oct.—The death of the Sultan of Morocco having been reported to the Spanish Government, military preparations are being made to defend the interests of Spain in that country. England and other Powers are also sending war vessels to protect their own subjects.

Paris 7th Oct.—Count Munster, on behalf of the German Government, has handed M. Flourens fifty thousand marks for the widow of the game-keeper recently shot on the frontier by a German forester. When sending the money the Ambassador reiterated his regret at the unfortunate incident.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1887.

THE DEWAN'S ANNUAL STATEMENT.

THE annual statement of the Dewan of Mysore was looked forward to with a good deal of interest and anxiety. No dispassionate reader, who goes below the surface and balances facts and figures with each other, can view that statement, which has now been made public, but with mixed feelings, as we do. In the first place we note that the receipts for the year 1886-87 amounted to the unprecedented figure of Rs. 1, 27, 58, 508, showing a surplus of over thirteen lakhs over the preceding year. Of this the land revenue amounted to Rs. 87,09,602. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,09,09,153, or nearly eight lakhs more than the year 1885-86. The increase in the land revenue alone is nearly eleven lakhs. The Dewan thus accounts for this increase:—"Out of this increase about seven and a half lakhs were due to increased activity in the collection of revenue arrears and to the better ability of the ryots to pay them owing to the general prosperity of the year, but the balance, namely, about 60 lakhs, may safely be regarded as the amount of normal Land Revenue for the year." It is very satisfactory indeed, to learn that the normal land revenue has reached such a high figure, and we heartily congratulate the Dewan, the Maharajah and the State on such a happy result of the year's operations. We are sorry, however, that we cannot felicitate the Dewan on the seven and a half lakhs accruing from revenue arrears. We do not question the Dewan's figures for a moment, but we do take exception to the way in which this excess revenue was brought in. According to the Dewan's own showing the increase was due partly to "*increased activity* in the collection of revenue arrears" though he adds—"and to the better ability of the ryots to pay them owing to the general prosperity of the year." Now those words "increased activity" carry a mighty significance with them, and reveal the actual source of the increase in the land revenue. Any one who has studied the present Dewan's policy, cannot have failed to discern that his great strong point has always been in collecting the revenue to the "utermost farthing," to grant no remissions, but to seize the earliest favourable opportunity to gather in the arrears. This policy being made known to revenue officers, can there be any wonder that, to bask in the good graces of the head of the administration, they should manifest an "increased activity in the collection of revenue arrears" when good season occurs? But there are two sides to the question. This increase in the revenue arrears of course enriches the state coffers for the time, but what effect has it upon the ryots themselves, and how will it in the future affect the prosperity of the State? There can be no doubt that the increased activity displayed in the collection of the arrears, must proportionately have operated as a strain on the resources of the ryots. True, the Dewan offers as an apology for this increased activity in the

collection of arrears, that the ryots had "better ability" to pay them, "owing to the general prosperity of the year." But the very elements of political economy inculcate the lesson that it is very bad policy indeed to overtax the resources of the agriculturists simply because they are favored with particularly good seasons which are so few and far between. They must be allowed to share in the benefit of a prosperous season as well as the State, for the common welfare of the State. They must have a surplus over their normal profits to improve their lands, and extend their cultivation, which, it would be superfluous to point out, would tend to increase the revenue accruing to the State in future years. For those reasons, therefore, while we view with satisfaction the healthy figure the *normal* revenue of the State has attained, we must be permitted to deprecate an "increased activity" being evinced in the collection of arrears of land revenue, to the impoverishment of the ryot's resources

We turn now to examine the Dewan's policy as to the tank system. He states that "the principle that the villagers must do the earthwork required for the proper maintenance of their tanks, and appeal to the Government only when stone work or masonry work is required, is an ancient custom of the land, as old as the tanks themselves." A custom may be very ancient indeed, and yet under the light of modern civilization be shown to be most objectionable. Why do the ryots pay a higher rate of assessment for wet lands than for dry? Obviously for the benefit they derive from the tanks, and that those tanks might therefore be kept in proper repair. An irrigation cess of one anna in the rupee is further merged in and collected with ordinary assessment of wet lands. But the Dewan wants to saddle everything on the ryots. They already pay for the repair, maintenance, &c., of the tanks, but he would in addition have them repair, the Government bearing a portion of the cost, and maintain them themselves at their own cost and labour. This is surely an unfair if not a positively oppressive policy, and one which must certainly operate detrimentally on the poor cultivators. The Dewan states:—"When the irrigation cess was imposed, the Government restricted the appropriation of the funds thereby raised, to the repair and improvement of tanks, as distinguished from mere 'maintenance,' which was expressly declared to continue as an obligation on the part of the ryots. The Dewan omits, however, to add that the Government at the same time undertook the obligation of first bringing the tanks up to "standard." The Mysore Government Survey Guarantee reads as follows:—"It is imperative on the owners and occupiers of land lying under tanks and works the property of Government, other than those under the direct management of the Irrigation Department, to maintain the up-keep of such tanks and works *after they have been brought up to standard*." (The italics are ours.) It is quite clear that Government intended only that the minor tanks should be maintained by the ryots, and that too, only *after it was brought up to the proper standard*, constructed in such a state of efficiency for the storage of water that it would only require ordinary care and attention to maintain them in that state. But it is very evident to any one who makes enquiries and sees for himself, that the Dewan goes still further and demands more of the ryots, *viz.*, that they should contribute their labour or money towards bringing the tanks up to the standard themselves, besides being saddled with their up-keep. This is handicapping the ryots most unfairly, and taxing their labour and resources most arbitrarily. We cannot accept the Dewan's statement that "The experience gained of these minor works shows most clearly that the ryot, to whom his tank is everything, is not only not averse to his contributing his share of labor, but has in many places cheerfully come forward to make the revival of the system a complete success"—without considerable qualification. The Dewan himself says "At the outset, there was, as indeed was anticipated, some opposition to the scheme in a few instances But when it became known that the Government were in earnest and meant at once to do their part of the work, and only expected the ryots to do what legitimately was their share, the people readily recognised their obligations, and all opposition speedily disappeared." Further on he says—"in Arsikere, Kolar and Kadur Taluks, the efforts of the Revenue officials have, till recently, proved abortive from various causes, chiefly, the want of perseverance and tact on the part of the Amildars of those Taluks." Further, one of the representative ryots at the Dassara Meeting represented to the Dewan that "the ryots prefer labour" It is thus very evident that the ryots cannot be coming very "cheerfully" forward to repair and maintain their tanks. It is unnatural that they should do so, seeing that in the wet assessment and irrigation cess they are paying Government for what they are now called to do for themselves, and moreover continue to *pay* for the privilege of doing. We find, too, that even with regard to the *large* tanks, if not labor, the price of it, is proposed to be demanded from the unfortunate ryots. The Dewan states:—"With regard to very large tanks, however, requiring heavy earthwork it may not be proper to throw the whole burden on the ryots."

A reference to past Government orders and papers discloses the fact that irrigation works in the Province have been greatly neglected not so much by the ryots as by the Revenue officers themselves In an order dated 20th April, 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore remarked:—"The subject of the non-utilization of the Local Fund and irrigation cesses in the settled taluks has been again recently brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and I am directed to draw your immediate and earnest attention thereto, and to request that you will take the earliest possible and most effective measures to ensure the due utilization of these contributions for the benefit of the people who pay them, in every settled taluk of the Nagar Division." The non utilization of the irrigation fund in past years thus accounts for the present condition of the tanks and makes it plain that the ryot is not altogether to blame It is very gratifying for a statesman to be able to show a big surplus, but to arrive at such a result at the expense of the people, and cause them to suffer hardship in consequence is a very questionable policy.

We will resume our consideration of the Dewan's Statement in our next issue.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN CONGRESS.

We have had in our midst during the past week one who is no indifferent public speaker, and whose opinions on leading Indian political questions carry some weight. We allude to Mr S. Narrainswamy Chetty B. A., Dewan of Venkatagiri, who has been lecturing in Bangalore on the National Indian Congress, a very useful institution, which has for its aims the promotion of a representative Government, and the recognition of the rights of the sons of the soil. Mr. Narrainswamy is a fluent speaker, but was unfortunately somewhat indisposed; notwithstanding which he succeeded in making himself interesting. We were glad to notice that, unlike some unreasonable, illiberal, narrow-minded men he did not sweepingly denounce the Government of the country, but recognised the blessings and advantages it conferred upon the people though at the same time he pointed out the flaws in the administrative machinery. We cannot say, however, that we agree with him in denouncing the Secretary of State in Council as a "useless body." Without it, we cannot see how Her Majesty's Government could be guided in dealing with questions affecting India. The Council, as we are all well aware, is composed of retired Anglo-Indian officials, of ripe experience of this country, its people, and wants, and their counsel is invaluable to the Government in disposing of Indian affairs. We think at the same time that the usefulness of the Council might be enhanced, and its decisions be less one-sided, if one or two native members were added to it. Native rights and interests would be likely to receive more attention than at present, while at the same time it cannot be pleaded that educated, enlightened, experienced native gentlemen are not sufficiently qualified to sit in the India Council when they are admitted into the Legislative Councils out here.

Our lecturer characterised Lord Lytton as "most stupid and short-sighted." He certainly perpetrated some gigantic blunders, notably, the gagging of the Vernacular Press. But it must be conceded that but for his prompt action with regard to Afghanistan, Russia would be paramount there now. We quite agree with Mr. Narrainswamy Chetty's remarks regarding the constitution of the various Legislative Councils in India. He hit the right nail on the head when he said that the members, being Government *nominees*, were afraid to speak out boldly. That is just where it is. A seat in the Legislative Council, and the coveted possession of the title of "Honorable," is deemed a great distinction, and gratitude to the Government which bestow them, a hope for the continuance of present and a conferring of future favors, render such nominees mere tools in the hands of Government. Till the Government fill the seats in their Legislative Assemblies, by election, the latter will not secure the confidence and respect of the people, and will be of no practical utility in furthering public interests In the Crown Colony of Ceylon, a certain number of seats in the Legislative Council are filled by the suffrages of the people. Members representing agricultural, planting, and trading interests are returned in this way.

We come now to an important point in Mr. Narrainswamy's lecture (we refer to the one delivered in Rao Bahadur Arcot Narrainswamy's School Hall, on the evening of Wednesday last). The lecturer is reported to have said:—

"Referring to Mysore he said that he thought that they had here a legislation of their own, but he was disappointed to find that it was nothing but a copy of what it is in Her Majesty's territory In other respects he was pleased at what he saw in the Dassara Assembly in Mysore where the ryots had the opportunity of representing their grievances personally"

All we can say is, that we only wish the Mysore Legislature (if, indeed, it can be dignified by such a title), was as effective as that in British territory, defective though the latter be. The Legislative Assemblies in British India do carry out measures, pass laws, &c, and exercise some actual power, however much they may be guided by Government influences. But can the same be said of the Council of the Maharajah of Mysore? We trow not. That Council exists more in name than in fact

In conclusion we wish all success to the National Indian Congress and its noble aims

Occasional Notes.

A LONDON telegram to a contemporary states that the London and Provincial Press comment in the warmest and most enthusiastic terms on the Nizam's letter to the Viceroy.

THE ratifications of the International Convention for the protection of literary and artistic copyright were exchanged between the representatives of the Treaty Powers at Berne on the 5th ultimo.

THE exact amount of the Nizam's offer is, we learn, sixty lakhs In his letter His Highness, as the principal Mahomedan Chief in India, pointed out how little Islam had to hope from Russia which, alike in Europe and Asia, has been the enemy of the Mahomedan faith for centuries.

THE account which the *Times* has given of the Nizam's offer to the Government of India is, the *Bombay Gazette* believes, not quite accurate. The sum named, twenty lakhs, is offered for three years, not for two years, as the *Times* states, so that His Highness's gift, if accepted by the Government, will amount to the munificent sum of sixty lakhs.

GOVERNMENT has lately made a concession to railway servants with regard to fees for medical attendance. A question arose as to whether the railway employer or the railway servant was to pay for a consultation fee charged by a medical man called in in serious cases by the railway company's physician. Government has now decided that railway company's employes are entitled to medical aid gratis, and that, therefore, the consultation fee should be paid by the railway

"THE Maharanee of Cooch Behar," writes a lady correspondent in London, "seems to have won all hearts at Eastbourne by her sweet graciousness. She gave away the prizes at the athletic sports that were held there in the Devonshire Park and, though she did not speak to the recipients, she smiled in such a kindly way as she handed each their prize, in the prettiest manner imaginable, that she quite fascinated all beholders Such a charming example as this princess makes us wish we had greater opportunities of becoming acquainted with Indian ladies, with whom there is in England a growing interest and sympathy."

A RESOLUTION just passed by the Government of India notifies that any Civil Engineer of the Public Works Department who, on reaching the age of fifty years, has not attained the rank of Superintending Engineer, will be liable to be called upon to retire, provided that no officer having less than 25 years service to his credit for pension shall be called upon to retire under this order within two years of the present date, or having less than 20 years' service within three years of the present date That an officer called upon to retire under this order shall be allowed to take any furlough admissible under the rules before his final retirement, subject to the conditions of Section 110. Rule 9A, Civil Pension Code, in regard to the return on attaining the age of 55 years This rule to be in force for five years from the date of this resolution

HITHERTO Barristers have not been permitted to practise in the Nizam's courts unless they had been regularly enrolled and produced a Sanad from the Madras High Court. A regulation has now been published on the subject, and is to the effect that any Barrister who according to the practice obtaining in the United Kingdom, has obtained a certificate of call to the Bar may make an application to the Nizam's High Court that his name may be enrolled on the Register of that High Court. If the court find he is a Barrister as described, and that there is no special objection, having regard to his character and conduct, his name shall be duly enrolled on payment of a fee of H. S. Rs. 500 and such enrolment shall be published in *official Gazette*. A Barrister thus enrolled shall have permission, without presentation of any *vakalatnama* to practice in the High Court, and all Courts subordinate thereto in the Nizam's Dominions.

A Tanjore correspondent of our contemporary the *Railway Times* writes as follows:—

Mr. Gulam Moideen Ravuttar, Khan Bhadur, Station Master, Tanjore, has brought an action for libel against the Editor of the "*Tanjore Times*," a weekly paper published at Tanjore. Some weeks ago a paragraph appeared in which the honesty and integrity of the Station Master were unpugned. The writer of the article said that the Station Master levied a sort of black mail from every merchant of the town, and unless the customary tips found their way into the pocket of Mr. Ravuttar no notice was taken of the goods that had been brought to the goods shed. This was a serious charge, especially as the accused was mentioned by name. The gentle-

pression was that the article in question was inspired, and subsequent events have proved that such was the case A local merchants worth some thousands of pounds as the real author of it A friend or a relative of the Station Master was good enough to send a copy of the paper to Mr Alfred Staunton Esq, the Traffic Manager Thereupon the Station Master was called on either to admit the charge, or repudiate it by bringing a suit against the publisher Accordingly an action for libel has been instituted in the Court of the Deputy Magistrate Thirteen witnesses for the prosecution have been examined The Magistrate has framed charge against the Editor The hearing of the defence has been fixed for the 5th instant I am told on very excellent authority that the Station Master has been ordered to withdraw the complaint, but unfortunately the case has advanced to a stage where it is not in his power to do so The case has created quite a sensation in the town, as the complainant has won the personal distinction of Khan Bahadur, and is one of the city swells The sequel of the case will be reported in due time

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Local and Provincial

ENTERIC FEVER—The 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry lost two more last week by enteric fever Since the Regiment has been in Bangalore no less than seven in rank and file and one officer have died from the same cause

THE WEATHER—We have had occasional rain during the week, but on Sunday evening it set in with right good earnest, continuing all night and throughout yesterday The rising crops were sadly in want of rain and it just came down in time

THE MATRONIN—Miss Govindaraja has arrived from Madras and entered upon her duties as Lady Superintendent of the Maternity, in the Pettah She comes very highly recommended The Maternity will doubtless become more popular now than ever with Native females

PUBLIC MEMORIAL—The Memorial submitted by the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to the Viceroy, praying for the retention of Mr D Fitzpatrick as British Resident of Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, was despatched on Wednesday last, the 5th Instant There were nearly one thousand signatures to it.

SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST—General Sir Harry Prendergast, K C B, V C, our acting Resident, arrived by Mail from Bangalore, on Saturday morning He was received on the platform by Mr D Fitzpatrick, whom he relieves, Mr Justice Thumboo Chetty Colonel Migrath, Mr B Hawkins, Mr White King, Assistant Resident, Dr McGann, M Shamiah, Mr L Rice, Rao Bahadur Arcot Narainswamy Mudliar, Mr Prescott, Major Macintire, Dr Dobson, and several other European and Native gentlemen The usual guard of honor of Bhil Sepoys was drawn up outside the station and presented arms, and Sir Harry drove off with Mr Fitzpatrick to the Residency escorted by Silladar Horse Sir Harry relieves Mr Fitzpatrick to-day, and the latter proceeds to Assam on the 15th or 16th Instant, to enter upon his duties as Chief Commissioner of that Province

MR FITZPATRICK'S SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF HIS STATE DINNER AT THE JAGAN MOHAN PALACE

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have to propose to give a toast which I feel hardly commend to your notice—a toast which I am sure you will all receive with acclamation I mean the health of our kind and gracious host His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore I have observed that we have made the occasion of events to enjoy the opportunity which His Highness has set before you Indeed I have found it impossible to confine the Upper Rooms to that discipline for which that house was in former years celebrated When you are all in high glee in this way it would be vain for me to expatiate on the high and important matters which concern His Highness as the ruler of this great and important State But I am sure the most frivolous among you—I dare say there are some frivolous among you of both sexes, male and female,—must have been struck with the very great popularity which His Highness enjoys in his State I am sure you will have observed the warm reverence and devotion exhibited by his faithful subjects when he shows himself in public All these qualities must be patent to you all on the surface, even to the most frivolous among you But I happen to have had opportunities of looking below the surface, and I can assure you that his popularity and the reverence and devotion which His Highness enjoys are most fully deserved Under His Highness's wise and able control the Administration of the state commands a large measure of success Since coming here I am much struck by the high character and efficiency of the administration I do not say it is perfect for nothing can be perfect under the sun nor even our own administration of British India of which we are all so justly proud It may be sound, healthy and efficient administration All these qualities I have found to a degree even beyond what I was led to hope from the very favourable accounts I had heard and read before I came here This is not the place where I ought to speak of His Highness' qualities in his private capacity I only wish to say a word about His Highness' high qualities as a number of society when he mixes with us His Highness is a rare and unique instance of a ruler of a great Native State Without abating one jot of his dignity, without in the smallest degree donatinuing himself and without forfeiting one atom of the reverence and regard of his people, he has been almost as if he were one of ourselves Whether in the hunting field, or on the Race course, or the Polo ground, or the Tennis Court, or in any other of our social gatherings His Highness is something more than, and something besides a Maharajah,—a thorough gentleman and a thorough sportsman I report he is a thorough gentleman and from our second point of view no higher praise can be bestowed upon any personage, however exalted in rank Ladies and gentlemen we are all most grateful for the kindness and attention we have received at the hands of His Highness and his officers As regards myself personally I wish I could adequately express the esteem and regard I entertain towards His Highness, and the kindness and consideration His Highness has invariably displayed towards me will always remain a bright spot in my memory of the short time I spent in Mysore

THE DEWAN, MR SHESHADRI IYER, C S I, then rose, and by command of His Highness the Maharajah replied as follows —

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—His Highness the Maharajah desires me to return his warmest acknowledgments to Mr Fitzpatrick for the flattering terms in which he has commended the toast to your notice He asks me at the same time to thank you all most heartily for receiving it with such cordiality His Highness always looks forward to the coming round of the annual Durbar with feelings of peculiar pleasure With the numerous duties it brings it gives him also an opportunity of entertaining at his capital his many European friends This, in his estimation, is not the least important of its charms, and he sincerely hopes that you have one and all thoroughly enjoyed your holiday in Mysore Mr Fitzpatrick has spoken in terms of high praise of the Maharajah and his administration His Highness thanks him most sincerely for his kind and friendly sentiments At the same time he is not unmindful of his unique position among the Princes of India, and of the special difficulties which surround his work as a ruler He is aware of so that his rule is watched with the keenest interest by every well wisher of Native Rule, both European and Native, and his one aim is to make what is sometimes called the "Mysore Experiment" as complete a success as possible He, however, appropriate to himself the whole of the credit for every success that has attended his efforts, for really it is due in no small degree to the support he has at times received from the British Resident attached to his Court Thus I remind you, Ladies and Gentlemen, of our great loss when Mr Lyall left us a few months ago He combined in him to an eminent degree the practical experience of a great Indian administrator, with a deep sympathy of Native rule We are now soon to lose an equally eminent functionary, and as sincere a friend and well wisher of the Mysore State I only express the real feeling of every one of his when he says that few could have obtained a deeper insight into the working of our administration in the short time he has been with us, or shown a greater appreciation of our offices and our institutions His Highness is sure that he is only giving utterance to the sentiments of all here when he says that Mr Fitzpatrick will carry with him to distant Assam the best wishes of every one in Mysore for his happiness and prosperity In him His Highness loses a personal friend His departure will once more bring home to His Highness the reflection on how much useful experience is lost to the State, and what double influence for good a counsellor such frequent changes of Residents as have taken place in Mysore during recent years

Thousand Gentlemen, His Highness thanks you all most cordially for your presence here this Dasara season, and it is his earnest wish that with succeeding year more of his European friends from the capital will visit and all largely to the rejoicings of this national festival It only remains for me now to call upon you in the name of His Highness to drink to the health of Mr Fitzpatrick

Ladies and Gentlemen, our popular Resident Mr Fitzpatrick

After this toast had been drunk with applause Mr Dorasamy Iyer arose to say a few words He spoke as follows —

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN —This is the first time, insofar as I can recollect, that I find myself twice in my life in the same evening I shall be very brief I feel too deeply grateful for the kind and enthusiastic manner in which my health has been received, and for the very kind remarks which the Dewan, by direction of His Highness the Maharajah, has made about me My only fear is that His Highness and the Dewan have been carried away by the fervently feelings towards me and praised me more than I deserve [Cries of No, No] Ladies and Gentlemen, I am not going to make you a speech I shall say but one word, I feel bound to say just now that the high character and efficiency of the Mysore Administration I only share all that under the supreme control of His Highness the maintenance of that high character and efficiency is due in no small measure to the great ability, to the thorough knowledge of the work of the administration, and the great devotion to the public service of my friend, M Sheshadri Iyer The frankness and courtesy with which he has invariably met me has made my work one of pleasure and has smoothed the relations between the Durbar and the British Resident Ladies and Gentlemen, I again thank you for the kindness with which you have all received my health

Extracts.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Bombay Gazette*.—One of the great disadvantages under which the trade of India is labouring is a complicated and, in many respects, utterly absurd system of weights and measures. Not only has each province its own arrangement for expressing the amount of weight and measure, but it frequently happens, as, for instance, in the case of the maund and seer, that the same terms have different signification in different districts or even in different parts of a district. These anomalies, as many of us know to our cost, are not only productive of great inconvenience, but they open the door to a kind of fraud which is not always easy to detect. As if the system were not already sufficiently complicated, another absurd anomaly has been discovered in Bombay to add to the perplexity of the purchaser It has now been brought to the notice of the Government that whereas the weight of a seer in Bombay is 5,040 grains, it is two seers' weight represents, not five times 5,040 grains, but, five times 4,900 It is not very comforting to those who have been in the habit of buying in bulk to find that, by a species of legal fraud, they have been losing to the extent of 140 grains on every seer. It is some satisfaction, however, to know that the Government are taking measures to remove the anomaly, which certainly ought never to have existed The Government have pronounced that the discrepancy must obviously be corrected, but before passing final orders they point out the necessity of determining whether the Bombay seer should be declared to be exactly 28 tolas or one-fourth of a Bombay maund, which it must be remembered is a very different thing from the Madras, the Bengal, or the Punjab maund, and on this opinion of the public is invited.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

The *Indian Spectator*—H. H. the Nizam's offer to the Government of India, though it does not take away our breath, as it seems to have taken away the breath of some of the romancing chroniclers of London, has certainly set us thinking It is a princely offer, to be sure, and reflects credit on the foremost native State the owner of which owes so much to British suzerainty and friendship It is an offer, too, of which the Government of India may well be proud, though it has no need to be so elated as some of our contemporaries make out. The Nizam has but done his duty in offering this splendid contribution of sixty lakhs; and we shall be disagreeably surprised if the Government of India, in its turn, fails to acquit itself equally well by declining the offer with thanks We say this not from a feeling of jealousy, and that we mean kindly by both parties in this instance will be seen by our stating incidentally that we have not been actively opposed to the Gwalior Loan about which so much has been written of late Gunpatrao may or may not have advanced the money in good faith, but it is well invested in the circumstances of Gwalior, and the interest can as well be devoted as any other proceeds to the prosecution of Public Works in Sindhia's territories. The case is different with Hyderabad. She is poor and heavily weighted in spite of her Oriental shows and vantings The condition of her ryot has been deplorable We have not heard of one serious effort during this decade to save him from the unscrupulous Talisdar or to bring him within reach of health and competency. Lord Dufferin, who loves our princes and people alike as a father, has a golden opportunity presented to him of advising the Nizam to spend at least a portion of this sixty lakhs on sanitary and agricultural improvements Twenty lakhs a year to the Government of India is like a drop in the ocean while it may seriously cripple the resources of a State like Hyderabad It would be another thing if those native Princes, who had large reserves, were to unite in offering a lump sum once for all in view of the financial difficulties of the Government. But we are not sure if the Imperial Government would be wise in accepting even this combined offer of a crore or two. It is a cruel mistake to say that native States in India enjoy the benefits of British protection for nothing, as it is a terrible certainty that whatever contributions the Princes make will be ultimately wrung out of the hapless ryots This aspect of contributions from native States however voluntary and loyal, have often deterred Government from accepting them with that alacrity to which all spontaneous offerings would be otherwise entitled. In most such cases an offer is good in the making more than in the accepting

CREMATION OF HINDOOS.

The *Advocate of India*.—There are, it would seem, Hindus who would make reforms in the manner of burning their dead, just as there are Hindus who would effect changes in the social system of their co-religionists, and it is possible that the controversy which has been set on foot by the innocent proposal to construct a crematorium for the disposal of the bodies of poor Hindus will in its turn create a schism as wide and as deep among the community as anything that has been said on the vexed questions and of "infant" and widow marriage. Already the orthodox have raised a warning voice against the proposed innovation; while prominent Hindu gentlemen, many of whom are firmly orthodox on all other points, have lent their high sanction to the scheme. Most of the Hindu members of the Corporation are believed to have expressed themselves in favour of the crematorium; merely as a question between enforced burial and optional burning, they think the weight of authority is on the side of cremation conducted with all seemly precautions. The conservative party, on the other hand, go to the root of the matter by denying that the sacred work of cremation can ever be delegated to a public body, and it may be fatal to the success of the project that the public body in question is irrevocably associated in the popular mind with some unsavoury ideas. We do not desire to offer any opinion on the merits of the opposing contentions: but we may be allowed an academic enjoyment of the discussion that has been provoked. A collection of opinions that we publish to-day will be found very readable. Mr. LukshmidasKhimjee especially makes an interesting anthropological contribution to the growing literature on the subject, although a side issue. He says that the Jains, who form an important part of the Hindu community of Bombay, can have no objection to the general use of crematoria; that, indeed, they would welcome the new apparatus. The reason assigned for this behalf is curious, but is in accordance with our knowledge of the Jains. This caste are strongly opposed to the destruction of animal life—much more so than the strictest Hindu of other castes; and as the process of cremation in the open air, especially at night must involve the incidental destruction of many thousands of insects, they would prefer a closed receptacle for burning the bodies of dead Hindus. It is a pity Mr. Lukshmidas has not considered the question of burial from the Jain point of view. As burial calls into being thousands of insects, would the Shravaks think it still better than burning in a crematorium? The controversy is suggestive of many interesting questions.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS IN RUSSIA

The *Madras Mail*.—Sir Mc. Morier has forwarded to the Foreign Office from St. Petersburg a report by Mr Doring on the subject of pauperism and benevolent institutions in Russia, and on the hours of labor in industrial establishments. The following passage relates to professional beggars:—

It may be assumed, from fairly reliable returns, that the professional beggars in Russia number 350,000, of which 230,000 live absolutely on casual charity, the remainder being partly assisted by benevolent institutions. Amongst other reasons alleged for this extensive mendicancy are drunkenness, the religious meaning of alms giving, compulsory subdivision of peasants property, and laziness, and locally, want of sufficient land on which to support a family and poverty of the soil, are put forward. In two districts of the Moscow Government—namely Bogorodsk and Woroja, fifty-two villages with productive soil and legally divided amongst its 10,000 inhabitants, live by professional begging. Their mode of procedure is as follows:—In autumn, as soon as the crops are harvested and sold, and it is consequently known where money exists, bands of beggars of from ten to twenty hood, with five to ten carts, start to pray upon the charity of the neighbourhood. Some take off their shirts, and, clothing themselves in bits of burnt fur, represent themselves as burnt-out peasants; others make their children howl by beating them; while, occasionally monetary assistance is asked to pay the burial fees of a suddenly deceased old man, who is represented by one of the band. A common practice is to buy children from the nurses at the foundling hospitals and artificially maim them to excite pity. Formerly, a clever beggar would bring from 100 to 200 roubles back with him, besides the increased value for sale of his horse, who had fattened on charitable food. Competition has now reduced this gain to some 40 roubles. This scandalous mode of existence has its origin in the remembrance of the war in the early part of the century, when villages were ready burned and the inhabitants driven to beggary. The tradition of the liberal charity then bestowed still exists in the district and renders such outrageous proceedings profitable. Within these last few years, continuous efforts have succeeded in finding winter occupation for many of these professional beggars in wood-cutting and sawing. The nominal penalties for begging and vagabondage are from two to four week's imprisonment, and, in extreme cases, three months. A warm room in winter, with a sufficiency of food and absolute repose, is, however, no punishment for the beggar. A few years ago the magistrate at Cronstadt actually sentenced sixty professional beggars to six weeks' imprisonment. They all appealed against the sentence and demanded three months, on the ground that they could find no occupation, but begging on the public roads till the expiration of that time. The appeal was, however, rejected. Compulsory removal to their villages has also failed as a remedy. Some 312 beggars in thirty-six provinces have been yearly sent home, only to start afresh the next day on a begging expedition.

THE PLEASURES OF LIFE.

The *Providence Journal*.—The greater part of the discontent and misery in the world is among people who might easily be contented and happy if they only knew the way to the real pleasures of life. The door of these pleasures is wide open, the path leading thither is clear, but from inattention or too early getting into the wrong path it is missed and never found in life. The result is a large number of discontented, grumbling, and unhappy people, to whom life does not bring much, and who make it disagreeable, so far as they can, to all around them. They abound every where. There is probably as much discontent among the rich—as much useless fretting and wandering what to do—as there is misery among the poor. Poverty, disease, and death are not the worst afflictions of the race, but idleness, misdirected energy, and ignorance where to go and what to do, and these are all our own fault. In such a world as this man may be very happy if he will only take the right road. But the path leading to the real pleasures of life needs to be continually pointed out. It is old and timeworn, but people seem to have endless difficulty in finding it. To begin with, it may be said that there is no lasting pleasure possible apart from the acceptance of responsibility and discharge of duty. No amount of wealth can obviate this simple law. The men who make large fortunes are happier than those who spend them, and the man who works too much than he who works too little. Mankind has so many serious problems to work out, and so many victories to win that no one can be happy who is not taking part in the toil and strife of the race. To find one's duly appointed work, and be doing it, is truly, therefore, a blessed thing—quickly becoming itself a pleasure, and a foundation for the further pleasures of rest and recreation. Nor is there any varied range of pleasures possible except through the cultivation and discipline of the mind. The highest pleasures are not sensual, but mental, social, and moral. The things the body can eat, drink, and wear are few, but there is no limit to the rich and varied stores which feed the mind. The whole history of the human race, the vast fields of literature, ancient and modern, with its poetry, fiction, and dramas, the wide domain of science, with its beautiful story, beginning at the dawn of creation and continuing down to the present moment—over such fields the cultivated mind may roam, finding exquisite pleasure every where. Companionship of the noblest minds of the world, discussion of the greatest problems, interest in all important questions of the time, daily observation of nature and human kind, appreciation of art and music are all possible to the mind that has fitted itself for such things. It is evident that an infinitely varied happiness is to be found in these directions. The pursuit of wealth is narrow compared with such resources, and the richest man is poor compared with one whose mind has been so quickened and disciplined that it can go anywhere and find pleasure in every beautiful and useful thing. A further secret of happiness lies in right action. This is so old a story that it has grown wearisome, and being repeated so often seems to have no importance. Each generation takes the wrong path in spite of Bible, the churches and all the experience of the past. And so the impossibility of finding any lasting pleasure in wrongdoing has to be demonstrated over and over again, at frightful cost. After all, wrong is not more a matter of divine enactment than what the experience of the race has proved to be disastrous; and equally, right is only what the same experience has found to be the safest and happiest course. When Solomon says wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, he is only quoting the experience of mankind. If there were no divine laws we should be obliged to make human laws of exactly the same kind. When we are told, therefore, to do right we are only told to do what in the end will please ourselves most. The most of our miseries come because we will not believe this, but are continually thinking that we can go our own way and find pleasure in what has always proved disastrous. With a few exceptions coming from accident or misfortune we may say with Epictetus, "If a man is unhappy this must be his own fault, for God made all men to be happy." The same truth has been taught by every religion, moralist, philosopher, and preacher from the beginning of time. If anyone will find the work that nature meant him and made him to do, if he will daily try to give his mind a little more grasp and breadth, by making himself familiar with "the best that has been said and done in the world," if he will overcome the evil in his own breast and develop what nature made sound and true there, he will rapidly find the pleasure of life in abundance. The world will be a tropical clime, bearing pleasures in exhaustible profusion on every side. Duty, labour, thought, imagination and memory will be sources of pleasure; nature will disclose her beauty; man will bring his tribute of respect and affection, and the Almighty daily prove that "all things work together for good" to them that seek happiness in divinely appointed ways. If anyone will not do this he does not deserve much happiness of any kind, and his complaints and miseries are only the confessions of wasted opportunities and foolish life.

H H THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR OF INDORE

The *Times of India*.—Although the late ruler of the Indore State frequently endeavored to trace his origin to the family of Rama, the mythical King of Adjoodia, and so establish for himself an ancient Rajpoot lineage, descended from the sun and moon, the stern facts of historical accuracy accords to his house a more humble origin, and, notwithstanding that the Indore State was only founded in the first half of the last century, under somewhat romantic circumstances, legendary lore has embellished some of the incidents connected with the life of its founder. Like David of old, Mulhar Rao, the first of the line of Holkar, abandoned the shepherd's crook to ultimately adorn a throne. When quite a child he seems to have been the favourite of the gods, for his life is said to have been saved through the tender solicitude of a cobra. He was sleeping with the full glare of the terrible Indian sun beating on his face, when a cobra, seeing his danger, spread its hood above the lad's head, and thus protected him until he awoke. This was regarded as a favourable omen by the child's friends, and in a few years he had risen to distinction by his courage and prowess. Forsaking the hereditary calling of his fathers while a mere youth, he obtained service in a small band of cavalry belonging to a Mahratta noble, and soon rendered himself conspicuous by his daring and bravery. When about thirty years of age he obtained command of a body of 500 horse belonging to the Peshwa, and in the constant struggles which the Mahrattas were waging against the Moghul power rapidly rose to fame. In 1732 he was the principal general of the Mahratta sovereign, and succeeded in inflicting a severe defeat on the Mogul Viceroy at Malwa. He then received a grant of the greater part of the country for the support of his troops and in this way the Indore State was formed. He was not, however, permitted to enjoy his possession in peace, for his sword was constantly being used in the service of his master against the Moguls, the Portuguese, and others, but at the same time his power and influence was rapidly increasing until he obtained a foremost place amongst the Indian Chiefs. At the celebrated battle of Panipat he succeeded in retreating with his contingent before the defeat became a route. He then returned to Central India and began to put the affairs of his possessions into order, and at his death he left a principality with a revenue of three quarters of a million sterling. Before relating the various other events which have led to the Indore *gaddi* being occupied by H H. Shivaji Rao Holkar, whose picture we present with this issue to our readers, it may perhaps be well to explain that the title of Holkar came to be used owing to the circumstance that Mulhar Rao was born at the village of Hol, and that the word kar, meaning inhabitant, was affixed to more clearly point out his identity, and it is by this latter designation that the Princes of Indore have been chiefly known to English people. Mulhar Rao was succeeded by his grandson, Mal Rao, a lad who died nine months after his accession a lunatic. The administration of the State was then conducted by the latter's mother, Ahalya Bai, in conjunction with her Commander-in-Chief, Tukaji Rao, in a most successful manner for over thirty years. Those two people died within a short space of each other, and it seemed that the fortunes of the Holkar family were coming to an end owing to family quarrels. Jaswunt Rao, an illegitimate son of Tukaji, then took the reins of government, and soon brought about a more prosperous state of things. He, however, provoked hostilities with the British and lost a great deal of territory, which was afterwards restored to him. He also died insane in 1811, leaving a favourite concubine Tulsai Bai regent during the minority of her son Mulhar Rao Holkar. The Queen-regent sought to place the latter under British protection, but, before the negotiations were completed, she was murdered, and the Holkar's army who had taken up arms against the English was defeated and Holkar then became a feudatory. Mulhar Rao left no issue, and his widow adopted as his son Martand Rao. The selection proved unpopular, and he was deposed by a cousin, Hari Rao, who reigned for ten years amidst great intrigue and disorder. His son only reigned for a few months, and died without issue. In 1843 the British Government adopted Tukaji Rao, and conducted the affairs of the State by a regency until 1857, when he was formally installed. He administered the affairs of the State with more than average ability, and his parsimony and desire to increase his wealth, although it procured for him a somewhat questionable notoriety, was doubtless the mainspring of many undertakings, which were inaugurated during his *regime* and which proved remunerative to his exchequer and beneficial to the State. At his death on the 17th of June last year he left a prosperous State, and a well replenished treasury for his son, a young man of 20 years of age, to succeed to. The latter, who was known as the Bala Saheb, had received an excellent education under the supervision of an English officer, and speaks English as well as most Englishmen. Whatever may have been his previous shortcomings he signalized his advent to the *gaddi* by several acts which showed that he had the interest of his State at heart. At his installation by Sir Lepel Griffin, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, he announced that besides abolishing a tax on the salary of durbar servants and removing all transit duties in his territories, he intended to establish a poor house, and in course of time he also meant to place the revenue and judicial administration of the State in a sound basis and to increase the existing grants to the educational, medical, and public works departments of the State. The programme which the new Maharajah thus sketched out for the future management of his inheritance was a commendable one. As Sir Lepel Griffin pointed out in acknowledging the Maharajah's succession, the Maharajah was clever and well informed and had reached a mature age, when the character of a man is formed and when the world justly expects from his self-restraint and moderation. The present ruler of the Indore State was placed in charge of his possessions at an age much in excess of that of other princes who have recently been recognized as chiefs in many of the leading States; and, on the whole, his sway has been characterized by firmness and moderation. His Highness Shivaji Rao has rather a commanding presence and dresses with much simplicity, save for a magnificent necklace of precious stones. His recent visit to England has brought him prominently before the notice of the English people, and, despite his abrupt return to India under circumstances which his Highness explained to the representative of this paper at the time, and which are still so fresh as not to need repetition, there is still no doubt that he is still animated by the sentiment "That the house of Holkar has never yielded, nor will ever yield, to any in point of loyalty to the paramount power." His Highness, who possesses full powers in his own dominions, is entitled to a salute of 19 guns. He rules over 8,000 square miles of territory with a population of 1,054,237, and an annual revenue of fifty lakhs of rupees.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

St. Petersburg, 8th Oct.—The *Invalide Russe* states that Ayub Khan is at present at Ghazni.

Mequinez, 8th Oct.—An official bulletin states that the Sultan of Morocco, who was reported to be dead, has been suffering from severe illness but is now better.

London, 10th Oct.—The Committee of the Imperial Institute have published a memorandum in which it is stated that the total amount of subscriptions and donations received up to date is £400,000 sterling. The Committee add that the assistance received from India and the Colonies is most satisfactory. The memorandum says that the Committee intend to apply for a Royal Charter. The contract for the construction of the foundations of the building has been concluded.

Several meetings of the National League were held yesterday at Mitchelstown and other places in defiance of the police orders prohibiting the holding of meetings.

Rome, 10th Oct.—Italy, in making preparations to send a force to Abyssinia, does not meditate engaging in a campaign against that country, but only proposes to occupy certain territory to which Abyssinia unjustly lays claim. A somewhat large force is being sent lest Abyssinia should initiate hostilities.

London, 13th Oct.—A crowded meeting was held yesterday at Belfast at which Mr. Chamberlain was present, in the course of his speech he demanded that Mr. Gladstone be called upon to make a clear exposition of his ideas and plans with regard to Ulster.

There has been a continuous series of demonstrations among the unemployed in Trafalgar Square. Yesterday about a thousand *persons assembled there, and after some* menacing speeches, marched through the streets to the Mansion House, a black banner bearing the inscription "Bread or Work" being borne at the head of the procession

Berlin, 12th Oct.—The *Emperor William* has sent 10,000 markes towards the relief of the sufferers from cholera in Sicily.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1887.

THE DEWAN'S ANNUAL STATEMENT.

WE now proceed to resume our consideration of the annual statement made by the Dewan of Mysore. It is noteworthy that the Minister is very ready to quote "*custom*" in support of any measure tending to save expenditure, but to be just he should give the ryots all the advantages of such customs as tend to their immediate benefit as well. The Dewan should, for instance, restore to the ryots some, at least, of the privileges to which by the custom *and unwritten law of the country they* are entitled, with regard to grazing lands, fuel and timber. But he is evidently not for making any concession to the ryots in this direction. For the Dewan in his statement remarks :—"Turning now to Forest administration, it is only necessary to observe that much has been done not only in the way of conserving additional tracts of Forest and jungle, now being over-worked and on the road to ultimate destruction, but also in that of forming extensive plantations, of the more valuable kinds of timber-producing trees." Does not this mean a further curtailment of *the customary rights of the people?* The Dewan cannot but be aware of the hardships entailed on the ryots by the rules relating to the conservancy of forests. We admit that the Government must conserve suitable tracts of Forest, but in doing so it should not encroach on forest lands which by *custom* belong to the people.

In another respect, too, we find the Dewan quoting "usage" where it can be made to increase the revenue of the state. We refer to "garden assessment." In

reference to this point the Dowan says —

"For the difficult problem of garden assessment in the Malnad, a partial solution has been found in the Shraya Rules recently issued The publication of these rules has been delayed hitherto owing to the difficulty experienced in placing a proper and satisfactory construction on Section 115 of the Draft Revenue Regulation now before the Government of India. This section has been the subject of a prolonged discussion with Mr J B. Lyall and with Mr Fitzpatrick from both of whom the Durbar have received most valuable help On a careful examination of our revenue resources, and in particular, of the revenue derived from gardens, and bearing in mind the importance of uniformity in our system of assessment, His Highness' Government have arrived at the conclusion that it is necessary to retain in our revenue system a special garden rate, which has the sanction of the usage of the country and of our past revenue history"

Now, we think this is a most unfortunate post, though it has "the sanction of the usage of the country" It is nothing less than a tax upon the ryot's capital and industry, and is at variance with the true principle of assessment, which requires that the assessment should be fixed not with reference to the products grown but with reference to the natural powers of the soil and the supply of water This principle is recognized in the Madras Presidency which our province mostly resembles from an agricultural point of view, and we believe it is recognized in other parts of India The highest rate of assessment which the Government can, therefore, reasonably impose upon garden lands is the wet rate, that is, the rate prescribed for lands cultivated with rice crop. And even this rate, it may demand *only* in the case of lands irrigated by Government tanks or other works. It cannot fairly ask the ryots to pay a higher rate of assessment on lands which he has made fit for the growing of *superior crops at his own cost.* Now it is a well known fact that the "garden" land is really so converted at the cost of the cultivator, and not of Government, and he who so converts it, does not command better natural facilities for cultivation than other ryots do, and whatever extra benefits he reaps is entirely due to his own enterprise and hard earned money Why, then, should he be called upon to pay an additional rate of assessment? Moreover, to quote the Mysore Survey Guarantee, an exemption is distinctly allowed for such land — "During this period dry crop land which may be converted into wet crop, solely at the cost of occupiers or cultivators, will not be subjected to any extra assessment whatever, nor will any extra 'Bab' or 'patti' be imposed on account of *fruit or other trees planted hereafter* by occupiers or cultivators, or on account of superior crops being grown" We take it that nothing can be clearer than this, and we do not know how the present administration can retain a garden rate without ignoring the obligations entered into, and guarantees given by the British administration to the people Such a policy, besides being an unfair and oppressive one, will most certainly cause the people to lose confidence in the Government, and we think it most unwise and ill-judged It may, for the time, bring additional revenue to the State, but it will in the long run operate prejudicially to agricultural interests, and bring about a proportionate falling of the revenue

We are glad to note that "the abandonment of the Mohatarfa tax on looms is a question which has been again pressed upon the attention of the Government, who, *the Dewan is glad to say,* "hope to be able ere long to abolish it altogether" The weaving industry was in former years a flourishing one in Mysore, but of late it has much languished, and requires encouragement and stimulating, and would be much promoted by the abolition of the Mohatarfa Tax. We are also glad to remark that a considerable addition has been made to the Police grant. Just before the rendition, when financial reductions were being carried out, the police force was considerably cut down The number and pay of Police officers were reduced, with the result that the efficiency of the Force was greatly impaired, crime has been steadily on the increase, corruption in the Force is rampant, and accused persons are ill used and mulcted in black mail Only last week a Police Inspector was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for wrongfully confining certain suspected persons, and there are cases of the kind occurring every day which do not see the light.

Turning lastly to educational measures, it is satisfactory to note that they have received attention, but than they have been confined more to the chief towns, like Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga What we would like to see is education and enlightenment being pushed more in the country, in the agricultural districts. We would like to see the number of village and pial schools increased Female education, too, is almost solely confined to Mysore and Bangalore Why not the country benefit generally by it With these remarks we bring our review of the Dowan's annual statement to a close, and sincerely trust that the prosperity and welfare of the State and its people will be promoted in the future.

TRAVANCORE AFFAIRS

We had occasion, a few issues back, to draw attention to a state of affairs in Travancore, the once vaunted "model state," which, if true, called for the prompt and serious attention and action of the British Government Our authority was the *Madras Standard*, and we have now before us, issued from that Press, a pamphlet entitled—"A letter addressed to the Governor of Madras on the affairs of Travancore,' with an appendix containing articles and letters compiled from the *Madras Standard* and other papers on the same subject As we remarked in our previous article, the charges brought by the *Standard* against the Maharajah of Travancore the British Resident, Mr Hannyngton, and some of the leading officials of the State are of a most serious and damaging nature, and if not true are grossly libellous and actionable The fact that none of those concerned have taken steps to dispute the charges in question and to take action against the *Standard* imparts a color of truth to the statements true, the letter under reference is an anonymous one, but that should be no reason for not enquiring into the truth or otherwise of the allegations made Moreover those charges have been reiterated in the leading columns of the *Madras Standard, Malabar and Travancore Spectator* and other respectable papers But, besides, there is precedent for even anonymous newspaper statements of the kind being sifted and enquired into In the pamphlet before us, we find the following copy of a letter addressed by the British Resident of Travancore in 1863 to the then Dewan of that State

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
No 1101 10th July, 1863

To
THE DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE

Sir,

I have the honour to state that a recent article in the *Athenæum* Newspaper signed "Fact' attracted the attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and I have been called upon to report and report the truth of the statements therein made

From the information I have received, I have every reason to believe their correctness and have therefore to intimate to you that "should you not be more careful and evince disinterestedness in the discharge of your office the Government will be constrained to recommend your immediate dismissal"

I have the honour,
&c
(Signed) W. FISHER,
Resident.

This would go to show that the best of statesmen are liable to fall into error, but that they should be promptly called to account by the suzerain power when they err. The charges advanced against the Maharajah, his Dowan, his Secretary, a dependent of the Maharajah called Saravana who is said to have acquired unbounded influence over him, Mr Hannyngton, the British Resident, and others, involve corruption, mis rule, favoritism, and the like. It is asserted that the man *Saravana* is the *defacto* ruler of Travancore, that he oppresses the people and loots the State coffers, that the Maharajah and the Dowan are mere tools in his hands, and that the British Resident sacrifices his duty at the altar of comfort and enjoyment, and connives at the misdoings in question We do not know how far those allegations are true, but, surely, such serious charges should be met. Lord Connemara, the Governor of Madras, is now in Travancore, and it is hoped that he will make a searching enquiry into these matters That he cannot well avoid doing so we are almost convinced, for it would never do for such scandalous charges against the administration of a state under British suzerainty, and against the British representative himself at that court, to remain unanswered Our only fear, however, is, that Lord Connemara will be so surfeited with entertainments and demonstrations in his honor, and be made so much of, that he will feel delicate to go too deeply into the charges brought against his own hosts. That is always the danger to be feared in the relations of high British Political officers with Native Courts If Lord Connemara merely asks the interested parties and others and oted, whether the allegations made against them in the public newspapers and in the letter in question are true, they will of course have a ample means of getting out of the difficulty and blinding him if they please He must make a thoroughly independent investigation, and give the people, the Maharajah's subjects, every opportunity of representing facts to him, without fear of getting into trouble by so doing We know that at almost every native court there is a "*sara rani*" who is all powerful, and that more or less of corruption is practised The oppressed people are afraid to represent facts to the supreme power, lest they should be discredited and be further ground down But if they were assured that they would be accorded a thoroughly dispassionate, patient, and fair hearing, and that their grievances would be gone into and sifted to the bottom, they would come forward readily and state them This is what we hope Lord Connemara will endeavour to effect with regard to Travancore affairs and then doubtless the whole truth will come out The persons complained of should not be allowed to sit in judgment on themselves as was done in regard to a certain enquiry in our own State of Mysore shortly before the rendition We have every confidence in Lord Connemara as an upright, straightforward man of honor, and able and just statesman, but we only hope, as we have said, that he will not allow his judgment to be warped and prejudiced by compliments, attentions, and flattery It would be very lamentable that what was once extolled as the "model state" in India, should be ruined for want of a little prompt, firm action on the part of Her Majesty's chief representative in the Presidency

Occasional Notes

The London correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphs that Sir Salar Jung and Sir Lepel Griffin have left for India

The *Times* states that Sir Lepel Griffin intends to resign the Indian Civil Service next April, and enter the House of Commons as a Liberal Unionist.

The Hon. K. Tolang and Mr Badroodin Tyabjee are named amongst the more likely postulants for a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council, Bombay, the probabilities, it is thought, being in favour of Mr Tolang.

The Indian salt revenue for the first five months of the current financial year has amounted to Rs 2,57,03,000 on 13 331,000 maunds as compared with Rs. 2,52,31,000 on 13,084,000 maunds in the corresponding period of last year

The Maharanee Dhuleep Singh, whose death has been recently announced by telegraph, by no means approved of her husband's recent wild goose chase in Russia, says *Vanity Fair*, indeed, she was thrown into a state of great mental anxiety and distress by his strange conduct.

The Maharajah of Darbhunga has promised Rs 5,000 a year, for two years, to the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund as his contribution to the Jubilee collection This is in addition to all previous assistance rendered A pretty large sum is expected from Assam for the Jubilee collection

Colonel Makins left Simla on Saturday the 8th instant, for Hyderabad, bearing the answer of the Government to the Nizam's offer His Highness's patriotic proposal has been acknowledged in fitting terms, though probably, says a contemporary the exact method of applying the gift has been left open

A contemporary hears that the amount payable by the Nizam's Government on account of the guaranteed interest on the Railway will, this year, not exceed six or seven lakhs, as compared with upward of twelve lakhs for last year This fact proves that the line is likely to become a great financial success

Mr Chisholm's designs for the Hyderabad Town Hall arrived in that city a short time since They are pronounced by experts to be superb but it will cost a good round sum of money to carry them out *We hope, however, says the Deccan Times,* that the latter circumstance will not be allowed to prevent their execution, for Hyderabad is sadly in want of a few attractive public buildings

The largest payer of income tax in Germany during the present year was the late Herr Krupp of Essen, who returned an income of £252,000 The late Baron Charles Rothschild, of Frankfort, estimated his income at £143,000 and his brother returned £132,000, but this only represented their possessions in Germany Baron Bleichroder of Berlin came fourth on the list with an income of £117,000

The Viceroy has sent the Nizam a very cordial acknowledgment of the noble and opportune offer which His Highness recently made, and has informed His Highness that the Queen Empress warmly appreciates as a fresh proof of his friendship the munificent offer of assistance towards the frontier defence as also his promise of still further assistance in case of need Whether the offer has been accepted or not is not yet known

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of London accurately reflects the opinion of the Native Press upon the final decision of the Cambay case when it observes that Lord Reay has been snubbed by Viscount Cross in a manner that fortunately for our *prestige* in the East seldom happens to an Indian Governor. The same journal informs us that Mr. Wilson, the defendant, has "influential relatives" in England Does this fact account for his having obtained a favourable verdict from that veteran champion of heavy abuse and vested wrong—the India Council?

Says the *Hope* —We gather from the *Statesman's* mail telegram from Bombay that Mr Charles Bradlaugh, whom our London representative interviewed a short while ago on Indian affairs, made a spirited protest against the practice of presenting the Indian Budget to Parliament at the close of the Session He said that in India there was no means of redress for grievances, and it was disgraceful that the only opportunity of considering them should be at the end of the Session, in an empty House. He believed that the natives, had a serious array of grievances to submit to Parliament. He briefly summarised the recommendations of the last National Congress, and he hoped that next year the Indian Budget would be brought forward early enough to permit some discussion of those matters. Sir John Gorst, the Under Secretary for India, while generally agreeing that the budget should be presented earlier in the Session, and

that if the alleged grievances of the natives were discussed in Parliament, they would be found to be not substantial A London paper shows by means of a diagram that there were not more than twenty nine members in the House towards the close of the debate.

Sir Salar Jung is, we hear, from home, winning golden opinions in London, and has for the last few weeks been one of the lions of the London season In his journey through Egypt he became betrothed to Helmi Pasha's daughter, who is said to be a charming, pretty, and accomplished young lady of some fifteen summers She was brought up in the European fashion, speaks English and French fluently, and is not in any way a *purdah* lady Helmi Pasha is not related to the Sultan, but is a distinguished man, his father having been Grand Vizier to the Sultan, just as Sir Salar himself was to the Nizam Sir Salar may be congratulated on his courage, in being the first Indian nobleman of rank living in India itself who has risen superior to the customs of his country marriaging to marry a lady who will be able to take her place in European society Ibrahim Pasha's ladies, in the palmy days of Cairo, used to sit in the opera behind a curtain and drive out in closed broughams Dhuleep Singh, it is true, married an Egyptian lady, who lived in the English fashion, but then Dhuleep Singh had then adopted England as his country, and had no prejudices to encounter In both cases, however it seems to have been love at first sight, in the course of a hasty journey through Egypt

The Hon Secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society has put forward a theory which is giving rise to some controversy in the Anglo Indian press Mr Phipson, in the course of his recent able and interesting address on the subject of "The Poisonous Snakes of the Bombay Presidency," gave it as his opinion that snakes are not possessed of the sense of hearing The cobra, for example he said, is charmed not by the music itself but by the constant movement of the musical instrument in front of his eyes Vipers, which are far less timid, cannot be fighting in this manner, and are, consequently, not used in snake charming performances It should be pointed out that snakes are not possessed of external ears though this fact does not, of course, amount to proof that they cannot hear The idea held by most people is that they can hear, and have very well too, giving way from the path of a traveller even when he approaches from behind and cannot be seen by them This circumstance has been brought under Mr Phipson's notice, but he is prepared with an answer It is that snakes cannot hear *aerial vibrations* but they are particularly sensitive to *earth vibrations*, hence they *feel* the foot fall of any one approaching them at a considerable distance In support of this theory, he adduces the circumstance that tree snakes, as they be coiled up in the branches of a bush, are less sensitive to the indications of a person coming near them and can be more easily approached than ground snakes He further gives it as the result of the observation that in the case of water snakes lying on rocks basking or on the outlook for frogs and small fish they can be approached if there is water intervening between the person coming up and the snake, and the former can make as much noise as he likes without disturbing the snake so long as he is not seen by it Mr Phipson interprets this characteristic on the assumption that the water acts as a buffer to the earth vibrations In a word, Mr Phipson's contention amounts to this, that snakes can *feel* but not *hear*, an approaching foot fall The question is an interesting one, and we bring it under the notice of such of our readers as have a taste for scientific problems.

Local and Provincial.

SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST.—One new officiating Resident left for Mysore on Friday last to pay his first visit of State to His Highness, the Maharajah.

MR D FITZPATRICK.—Mr and the Misses Fitzpatrick left by Friday night's mail train for Madras, where they will embark for Calcutta, *enroute* to Assam

CATTLE DISEASE.—Many Cattle in the Closepete, Nellamangalam and Magadi Talukas are suffering from disease and the ryots are put to the greatest trouble in preventing the spread of the same We hope the newly appointed Agricultural Inspectors will look into this matter —*E M*

CHOLERA.—The First Indian Matron of the London Mission Boarding School was attacked with cholera and died on Friday night Two girls were also attacked, and have been removed to the cholera sheds beyond the fort Latest accounts report that they are improving The residence of the remaining girls has been changed

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—His Excellency, Sir Charles Arbuthnot, Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, arrived in Bangalore on Thursday morning, accompanied by the head quarter staff He was received by Sir Henry Prendergast, the Divisional Staff, heads of departments, officers commanding Regiments, and others A Guard of honor of one hundred rank and file, with band and colors, under an officer, was drawn up outside the Station, and presented arms Sir Charles drove off to the Cubbon Hotel

THE WEATHER.—Very heavy rain fell during the week in Bangalore and in various other parts of the Province A breach occurred on the Mysore State Railway near Channapatna, causing a temporary suspension of the running of the trains Some of the tanks in the Bangalore District were damaged and are in a dangerous condition The tanks in Bangalore received a good supply of water, even the Sampangee, which is generally dry owing to its primo ral feeders being cut off

LEPERS.—The unfortunate people who are suffering from leprosy are found loitering, and begging in public streets in the Pettah They are found scattered among other poor but healthy persons, though they are fed and clothed in the Leper Hospital near by It is a wonder why they are allowed to wander in the streets and to importune people The energetic Senior Surgeon, will we hope, take some steps to prevent the nuisance since the police are evidently unable to help in the matter, for some reason or another —*E M*

SESSIONS OF CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Sessions commenced the sixth last week The most important case tried, and which occupied a great deal of time, was one against the Police Inspector of Chintamany, Kolar district, for wrongful confinement, extortion, and causing an illegal gratification It was alleged that in the investigation of a case of theft in Jogenapally, the accused, Sri Ramaiah Rao by name, wrongfully confined a man named Bangeeavadu, his wife and daughter, on suspicion, for a week, to endeavour to extort confessions from them The Jury found the accused guilty of causing wrongful confinement and his Honor Mr Justice Tummbu Chetty, agreeing with their verdict, and considering the offence a most serious one on the part of a Police officer in accused's position, sentenced him to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment The Court was crowded during the trial

General Summary.

REPAIR OF THE BRIDGES IN THE CUDDAPAH NELLORE STATE RY.—The Agent and Manager of the South India Railway writes to inform us that the breaches in the tank of the Cudlapal Nellore State Railway have been repaired and that trains have recommenced running between Nellore and Tirupati —*M M*

A SALOON CARRIAGE FOR HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.—We learn that H H the Nizam's Government have instructed the authorities of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway to build a new Saloon for His Highness use The Saloon will be somewhat similar to the one recently constructed by the G I P Railway for Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, and will be fitted up with every necessary —D T

THE NIZAM'S COUNCIL OF STATE.—By the death of Nawab Shamsheer Jung Bahadur there is a vacancy in the Council of State This reminds us to remark that the composition of the Council is not very representative of the people composing the State The only Hindu Noble on the Council is the Peshkar while four fifths of the people are Hindu The present opportunity should be taken advantage of for strengthening the Hindu element of the Council This highly useful institution has not lately shown much sign of life It should certainly not be permitted to expire —D T

PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The attention of all heads of departments has been called by the local Government to the rules published in G O Nos 1401 and 2290 Public, dated 15th September 1879, and 3rd December 1881, respectively, regarding the necessity for the reduction to writing in the case of every Government Servant whom it is proposed to dismiss from the public service, of (1) the charges against him, (2) his defence, and (3) the order passed thereon by the dismissing authority Copies of the whole of such proceedings should be maintained in every office, and should also be furnished to the person dismissed —*Standard*

BABU BISHESWAR MUKERJI, who is Persian Translator in the Indian Foreign Office and had the honour of teaching the Viceroy Persian for some time, has been presented by His Excellency with a watch and a ring, which were accompanied with the following letter — "Simla, the 6th July 1887 My dear Babu,— In consideration of the kind way in which you assisted me in my Persian studies I hope you will allow me to present you with the accompanying watch and ring as a mark of my gratitude I have had the watch expressly sent from England from one of the best of our makers, so I hope that it will go well, and that it will record nothing but pleasant for you all your life Yours very truly,—Dufferin"

A NEW PERFORATED BLOCK SYSTEM FOR RAILWAYS.—In his evidence given before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission, Mr R A W Wade, Telegraph Master, Madras, in speaking of the grievances of the telegraph subordinates said that when a subordinate made an invention he was not permitted to obtain or use it for his own benefit He stated that he himself had invented a new telegraphic block system for use on Railways, but was not permitted to make use of it to his own advantage whereas if a superior officer of the Department brought out an invention he was generally rewarded by Government We now learn that the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to authorise Mr Wade to file the specification of his invention

THE MAHARANEE DHULEEP SINGH.—Her Highness the Maharanee Dhuleep Singh, died suddenly at her residence in Hyde Park on September 18th Although Her Highness had been suffering in health for some time past, still the termination of her life was unexpected The Maharanee took a chill on the 16th on her return journey to London from the Sea side, where she had been to take a residence with view to taking change of air, and complications ensued and Her Highness died of collapse on Sunday morning the 18th ultimo The Maharanee was born in 1848, educated at the American Presbyterian Mission under the personal care of Dr Lansing and married the Maharajah, now in Russia, in 1864 She leaves three sons and three daughters Her eldest son Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh, is now at Sandhurst

A QUESTION OF REGISTRATION.—The other day before the full bench of the Small Cause Court, Mr Nanda Chetty, Vakil appeared on behalf of one Valu Mudali, the first defendant of upon a rule issued against him, to show cause why, of the decree passed by His Honor, the 2nd Judge, should not be set aside A suit was instituted on a promissory note executed by the defendants in favor of the Mudali Arthi Fund, which belonged to the plaintiffs The defendant before the 2nd Judge contended that the suit was not maintainable inasmuch as the promissory note in question belonged to a fund which was not registered at the time of the execution of the bond Mr Gantz, instructed by Mr Alasinga Chetty appeared for the plaintiff, and submitted that the fund had once been registered, and had increased its capital by adding certain new classes to it, the whole of which formed one and the same fund, and that there was therefore no necessity to register its increased capital Their Honors held that the increased capital did not require registration, and remanded the case to the Lower Court to be tried on its merits

THE RECENT CYCLONE.—Mr. N R Pogson, C.I.E., Government Astronomer, sends us the following *notes on Sunday's cyclone* —

"A small but well defined cyclone passed northward of Madras on Sunday morning, the 9th instant. Saturday was dull and showery throughout, but heavy continuous rain, with threatening appearances, set in about sunset, with a falling barometer and moderate wind from the North West At 10 P M, the reduced barometric reading was 29 79 inches and the indications became more marked, but the wind being only 12 miles an hour, storm warnings were considered premature The wind remained N W till 4 A M, on Sunday, when its hourly velocity had increased to 18 miles, the barometer having fallen to 29 48 The centre of the cyclone must have passed inland, north of Madras, soon after 5 A M., when the wind direction was N N E, its velocity 21 miles and the barometer 29 46 inches By 6 A M, the wind had veered round to S S E, velocity 20 miles, and the barometer had taken a slight upward movement, being then 29 47 At 7 A M the wind had settled to S by E, still blowing 19 miles, the barometer being 29 53. At 8 A M it had risen to 29 60 and at 10 A M to 29 70, the wind remaining S by E and its velocity being then only 16 miles Moderate thunder and lightning occurred, chiefly between 3 and 5 A M Continuous rain fell from 7 P M on Saturday to 5 A M on Sunday, when it suddenly ceased, the quantity registered in the ten hours being nearly 5 inches, and including previous showers on Friday and Saturday and subsequently up to 3 A M, on Monday, giving a total of 8 161 inches since the breaking up of the summer winds First indications of the North-East monsoon occurred on Tuesday, the 4th instant, but it cannot yet be considered as fairly set in or established, the late rain being purely cyclonic and as such not belonging to the approaching monsoon"

Extracts.

MR FITZPATRICK AND COORG.

The *Examiner*—Our Mercara correspondent, in a letter we published yesterday, refers to a rumour that our late Officiating Resident was, by something he is supposed to have seen in a newspaper, misled into sending to those who had moved for his retention as Chief Commissioner an acknowledgment disproportionate to the extent of the movement. This, we believe, was not the case. The only communication, so far as we can learn, which emanated from Mr. Fitzpatrick in this connection was a telegram despatched by him to the Commissioner of Coorg at a time when he had no information beyond the fact that some such movement had been started; and it ran as follows —"Newspapers speak of telegram going from Coorg to Viceroy about my transfer Please stop it if you can, saying I appreciate the compliment, but that the arrangement is irrevocable." This, it appears to us, was a message which would be equally appropriate no matter how large or how limited the movement might have been

"NATIVE IDEA OF ENGLISH LIFE"

The *Daily Telegraph* —We may conclude, therefore, with reasonable safety that in regard to these our Indian visitors nothing but good has come of the Jubilee season They will assuredly talk for many a year of the amazing sights they have witnessed, and never without such personal comments as will elevate the estimate of English power and resources in the minds of their fellowcountrymen The old native idea of England—the idea which you were wont to extract after much patience from a peasant or a sepoy—was that "Vilayet" as they styled it, floated somewhere or other on the sea, far off, mysterious, amphibious, the people being divided into sahebs and soldiers, all drunk—at least at times—all wearing high hats, and living exclusively on beef and brandy. Now a better opinion prevails, and will more and more spread as intercourse increases between the Eastern and Western portions of the Empire Meanwhile the British people have very much to learn still about the importance, the extraordinary political value and dignity, the historical distinction, and the commercial possibilities of their vast appanage in Asia

"ENGLISHMEN IN ASIA."

It is an excellent thing that year after year Indians should be becoming more naturalised among us, and that the recognition of them as fellow subjects of the British Throne should be silently and pleasantly establishing itself That is what they are—Englishmen of Asia; an elder branch of our own Aryan blood linked *providentially with the majestic destinies* of the British domination, which has given them, for the first time in the history of India, secure and unbroken peace, and will give

a nobler and vaster opportunities of development and popular emancipation There not a more justly contented population in whole world than that of India, taken locally; and nowhere in the world a Government more upright, conscientious, indefatigable, and dutiful than that of their Empress Any intelligent native is more or less aware this, and secretly laughs at the noisy persons, native and European, who talk of tyranny," and menace England with the of her richest glory and heaviest honour There is no danger to the British rule in India centuries to come, provided that the British people comprehend the inestimable import this possession to their Empire, the rank it ves them among nations, the noble possibilities of their sway, and the prospect of the od time when India will gladly and of her own hearty accord rank herself in the great nfederation of the Home Country and her olonies and live, the dark-eyed, happy, prosperous, adopted sister of the other children of the British Crown"

THE NIZAM'S OFFER

The *Rangoon Times*—The loyal and spontaneous offer of the Nizam to the Viceroy is an answer to the enemies of British rule in India, both home and foreign, which they would do well to ponder over To believe that every native Prince, Hindu or Mahomedan, would be equally ready when the time comes, of showing their preference of British rule in India over any other To the Nizam, however, belongs the credit of being the first to show his hand in this unmistakeable way, which should prove to the enemies of Britain, that if they think to find allies amongst the native Princes, they are grievously mistaken So long as we continue our efforts to distribute pure and equal justice between high and low, to spread education, to uphold the Queen's peace, and to allow the most absolute religious toleration, we are not likely to have the various peoples of India prefer the rule of any other stranger for ours When they see that those remaining Indian Princes are friends identified with the cause of English rule, the people are hardly likely to do anything to subvert it To the toiling millions in most Asiatic countries, it is matter of absolute indifference who is uppermost. They look upon themselves simply as servants serving a master When misgovernment has become too atrocious, when taxation is absolutely unbearable, and not merely when it is high, there have been instances of popular revolts in India, but they are few and far between, and an English Government of the present day is hardly likely to do anything which would cause such universal popular dissatisfaction With the native Princes actively on our side, and the people friendly, what possible prospect could there be for any successful invader, even if he could pass through the snows and deserts of freedom loving Afghanistan to attack us? Our strength lies in justice to those under our rule very much more than it does in expending millions in frontier fortresses and strategic railways We should, in view of the loyalty of both the princes and people of India, be careful how we throw away more money in preparations for an event which, so long as these friendly feelings prevail, is never likely to take place, and which is sure, if it does take place, to end in disaster to the invader It is to the improvement in administration and the lessening of taxation that our efforts should now principally be directed

NATIVE RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS.

The *Indian Daily News*—We are very pleased to acknowledge a gratifying proof that the principle and the habit of self help are growing in favour with the native public. One of the objects in which the natural leaders of the native community can most effectually assist the administrative authorities, is the prevention of such unseemly and sometimes terrible disturbances as we have been accustomed to see occur almost every year in some part or other of the country, in connection with the observance of religious festivals. The Government does what it can to preserve the peace, and succeeds for the most parts in preventing bloodshed, but occasionally fanaticism runs to the length of offering armed resistance to the constituted authority, and then serious results are unavoidable. A more effectual, as well as a more satisfactory, means of putting a stop to unfortunate outbreaks of the kind would be for the intelligent and prominent men amongst the several sects to recognise, and endeavour to make their co religionists recognise that "pray and let pray" is as important a motto to observe under British rule as "live and let live" It ought to be an easy matter for the leading men of any mixed community to make arrangements which would leave Hindoos to follow their religious exercises, and Mahommedans theirs, in perfect peace, and it is gratifying to find that amongst towns in the Punjab, Ferozepore has set a good example in this direction We read that "the raises of Ferozepore have spontaneously held a meeting in the house of Munshi Kadar Baksh, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the Hindoo and Mahommedan festivals of Dussehra and Moharrum in order to avoid collision, and thus a disturbance of the peace. Every member has promised to use his utmost influence to preserve order in his section of the town The Deputy Commissioner has also convened a meeting of the principal Mahommedan and Hindoo gentlemen, and has advised them how to act to preserve the peace during this trying time" At Amritsar, too, it is reported, the people showed every disposition to help the authorities in the maintenance of peace and order If this feeling will spread, we shall soon hear no more of Hindoo and Mussulman riots, and the country will be in every way the better for the absence of these unhappy feuds.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF A NATIVE CHRISTIAN WIFE

The *Times of India*—A native Christian woman had obtained a summons against her husband named George Paul for alimony, which was heard before Mr Dossibhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on Thursday last. The complainant stated that her husband had renounced Christianity and had become a Mahomedan, and that he now refused to support her

His Worship Was he born a Christian?

The Complainant No, sir, he was at first a Mahomedan, but became a Christian afterwards and married me, and has now become a Mahomedan again

His Worship (to the accused), What are you now a Mahomedan or a Christian?

The Accused I have not become a Mahomedan yet, because, until I have feasted the *jikers*, they would not recognize me and consider me a Mahomedan

His Worship Answer my question. Are you a Mahomedan or a Christian?

The Accused I am neither the one nor the other, I am willing to take my wife, if she comes to live with me

The Complainant How can I, a Christian woman go and live with one who says he is not a Christian

His Worship (to the accused) Come, now, to enable me to dispose of your wife's application, you must decide whether you intend to continue a Christian or embrace Mahomedanism If you are a Christian, I shall ask your wife to consider your offer to take her home If you are going to re embrace Mahomedanism, I shall consider what I should do

The Accused I am a Christian

Complainant He says this here, but he will not say this before our *padre*

His Worship Who is your *padre*?

The Complainant The Rev Madhowrao

His Worship (to complainant) If your husband declares before this court and the *padre* that he is a Christian, will you go and live with your husband?

The Complainant Yes, sir, I will

His Worship then postponed the case till yesterday for the attendance of Rev. Mr Madhowrao

When the case was again called on yesterday, the accused, in reply to the magistrate, said, in the *padre's* presence, that he was a Christian and that he was willing to take back his wife His Worship told the wife to go and live with her husband, expressing a hope that the matrimonial difference would now come to an end

THE HINDOO MARRIAGE LAWS

An important meeting of the Pundits and Adhyapakas of Bengal on the proposed legislative action in regard to child marriage was held at Calcutta on Saturday last There were some three or four hundred pundits present Mahamahapadhyya Bhuban Mohun Vidyaratna, the leading pundit of Bengal, presided The following resolutions were passed unanimously —

(1) That this meeting prays to the Almighty Father for long life, peace, and contentment of her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India for the memorable proclamation, on her assumption to the direct Government of this vast peninsula, not to interfere with her Indian subjects' religion, manners, and customs, &c, and sincerely hopes that this boon will be continued for ever. Proposed by Pundit Kamakshyanath Tarkabagish, Professor of Philosophy Sanskrit College, seconded by Pundit Shib Chandra Sarvabhauma, Principal Malajor, Sanskrit School

(2) That this meeting expresses its deep sorrow and regards with serious apprehension the uncalled for interference of foreigners and others in our marriage customs, asking the Government indirectly to interfere with our religious and social affairs, and desiring to see our prevailing customs abolished By such changes the so called benefactors protend to do us good, but this meeting is of opinion that instead of doing us any good they will make our religion and society less pure

Proposed by Pundit Jibananda Vidyasagar B A seconded by Srinath Tarkaratna of Midnapore

(3) That this meeting humbly begs to remind her Gracious Majesty the Empress and all her representatives here in India of the solemn proclamation of 1858 and prays that if they intend to decide any question connected either with our religion or society, they should take the opinion of real Hindus only, and not of others

Proposed by Agitnath Nyaratna of Madhadip, seconded by Hrishikesh Shastri of Bhatpara

(4) That this meeting is firmly of opinion that the system of marriage as prevalent in society is in accordance with the dictates of our shastra, and that if deferred marriages are substituted in its place they will clash against our religion

Proposed by Madhusudan Smritiratna, Professor, Calcutta Sanskrit College seconded by Madhusudan Smritiratna of Bhatpara

(5) That this meeting is of opinion that the main object of Hindu marriage is spiritual and not self-gratification, for without marriage no *Grihastha* can do any religious work

Proposed by Mahamahopadhyya Tarini Charan Sheromani of Vikrampur, seconded by Chandra Shekar Chaudamani of Hatiagan

Pundit Rajkumar Nyaratna and several others having addressed the meeting on the importance of the subject the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair

EDUCATED PRINTERS

The *Hope*—We had been already thinking of putting down under the above heading a few thoughts derived from a rather unpleasant experience, when the following paragraph in the *Central Indian News* (Anglo Indian), of Jubbulpore, gave us the immediate motive "The London correspondent of *Hope* is apparently a well informed man In this last letter to that paper he refers to the "firm belief of "Duke Wellington" that the streets of London were paved with gold! thus reducing to a state of utter bewilderment those who were not aware of this particular hallucination of the Iron Duke But perhaps the irrepressible printing fiend has been at it again converting the unfortunate correspondent's 'Dick Whittington' into 'Duke Wellington!'"

We are thankful to our contemporary for his good natured correction of an obvious mistake, but we are afraid even his graceful services can do us little immediate good The Devil, he alludes to, has been at us in his most mischievous of ways ever since we started on this undertaking, and that we have not yet been able to hit upon a plan of escaping his merciless tricks Nor do we find that in respect of typographical blunders we are any greater sinners than the majority of our Native papers in the early days of their existence Indeed, it seems to us that such slips are almost inseparable from the circumstances in and against which they have to live and grow Few least of all strictly brethren Anglo Indians, can form anything like an adequate idea of the many and great disadvantages under which the average Native paper has to make head We have seen journalism in the backwoods of America, where the Editor sets up his own article in type while he goes on composing it in his head, but considering the circumstances of this country, and the multitudinous nature of the claims upon the impecunious middle class aspirant who is the typical journalist of Young India, it is our honest opinion that the latter deserves the greater credit of the two

The facts may be briefly stated thus The average Native paper starts with no other capital than a stock of boundless confidence on the appreciativeness of a public that does not exist There are so few of the ideas coming within the range of newspaper discussion that are common among any considerable portion of the people that every new venture is thrown upon the necessity of creating its own audience In the meantime it must struggle against heavy odds The Editor is compelled to be not merely his own permanent staff, but his own book keeper, sometimes even his folder and paster, and perhaps now and then his own compositor He works away life in trying to please everybody, fondly wishes and believes to be able to serve his country, while not a single soul in that country cares a copper whether he starves or dies His zeal is magnified, and his best effort, under the circumstances is regarded as "yet below the mark" He is expected to turn out wise editorials crisp paragraphs, pithy sentences, and humorous bits, week after week, while living on bread and water, and to do all sorts of wonders—slay giants and build castles—with the aid of a constituency, not a few of whom are rather a little too quick to find fault, and a great deal too slow to pay dues

It is not our object here, however, to justify our own shortcomings or insinuate against any of our subscribers We refer to the above facts in order to 'point a moral and adorn a tale,' as the saying goes. We think that, even with the state of things as they are at present, the work of the Indian journalist would be greatly simplified if he could have the assistance of fairly intelligent and tolerably educated printers We think also that in that case there would be ample chances for the improvement of journalism by recruiting its ranks from those who would have the best training for the work namely, educated gentlemen of the printers fraternity Both the public and the newspaper proprietor would be benefited thereby, and the printers themselves would not be among the least of the gainers

Any one who will give the least thought to the matter, could easily understand that the printer's work needs a greater exercise of the intelligence, and is therefore likely to develop it more, than the lower grades of clerical work for which even graduates and undergraduates are known to pine It could be made more paying as well, if self-respecting gentlemen took to it as a means of living and supplanted the ignorant apprentices who from the bulk of the trade, and who are there because of the want of better men to do the work One tolerably educated printer could do as much work as, and in a better manner than, three ordinary ones and any employer would consider it a bargain to have the former at three times the price to one of the latter Thus having, at least at present, a great demand for good and intelligent printers, their vocation is compatible with a greater amount of independence and self respect than that of the mere clerk or typist Besides, that an intelligent compositor, who is able to understand what he sets up and keeps his mind open, should acquire a more laudable mastery of language and a wider range of thought, goes without saying Indeed, it is our belief that there can be no better training for one who would be a journalist by profession than serving at the case—given, of course, a sound elementary education to start with Some of the most renowned editors of America have graduated, so to speak from the case In Great Britain too examples of men who have risen to literary eminences from the rank of a printer's boy are not rare The history of the Chambers Brothers of Edinburgh is too well known Benjamin Franklin, too got his first lessons in order, economy, perseverance and thoroughness while pursuing what has been very aptly styled the 'art preservative'—namely, the art of setting type

While so no people are grandly orating about the miraculous powers of technical education and the advisability of using the hand as well as the head we may in our humble way throw out the suggestion that there is a good field for those of our young men whom circumstances do not permit to pursue "higher education," but who yet have learned enough at school to be worth expanding and turning to better use than that of quill driving If these young men would take to the printer's calling, they could improve the journalism of the country, better their own prospects, and do a great deal of public service by both their work and example In fact, they would be the pioneers in the field of handiwork by "gentlemen" in this country, and that too in the least revolutionary of ways, in as much as the printer's calling is the most nearly allied to those that are supposed to belong properly to "gentlemen"

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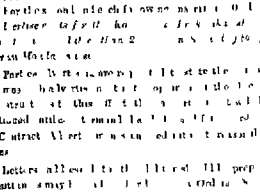

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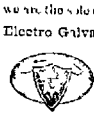

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NOTICE

Bangalore City Municipality

Memo of Propositions to be laid before the next Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office premises, on Friday the 28th October 1887, at 7 30 a m

1 Cash account current and mortuary returns for the month of September 1887

2 Letter dated 16th September 1887, from J Cameron, Esq, Municipal Commissioner, No VI Division, reporting on the application of one Shoe Khan Sahib, for building a compound wall, &c, on the side near Cubbon Park

3 Docket No 1092, dated 20th Sept 1887, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, requesting to be informed whether the Municipality is prepared to pay a compensation of Rs 2,907—12—8 for the land required for the erection of Hackney Carriage stand

4 Municipal School returns for the half year ending 30th September 1887, together with letter dated 22nd September 1887, from the Honorary Secretary, Municipal School, recommending an increase to the pay of the 1st Assistant Master

5 Application from Khazi Anwar Hussen Sheriff Sahib, Secretary, Muhammadan Female School, Pettah, for the vacant site near the Firewood cart stand

A H MACINTIRE,

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

ROME, *15th Oct*—The first expedition of the Italian troops sails for Massowah early in November A second expedition, consisting of 6,000 troops, has been ordered to follow, owing to the hostile preparations being made by Abyssinia.

The Duchess of Connaught has engaged a passage for India per the P. and O steamer *Coromandel*. H R. H. joins the steamer at Malta.

Sir Auckland Colvin sails for India, from Venice, on the 26th instant.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *16th Oct*—The negotiations between Russia and Turkey regarding the settlement of the Bulgarian question appear to be collapsing, Turkey declining in any way to take the initiative

TRIVANDRUM, *15th Oct*—This morning His Excellency the Governor visited the Girl's School, Trivandrum Fort, and gave away the prizes at the Maharajah's College Speaking at the prize-giving, His Excellency said that the Maharajah was most anxious to make the people happy. It took time, however, to effect improvements, and wise rulers would not precipitate measures likely to offend the prejudices of the people A few well considered improvements, he added, were more beneficial than rapid and hasty strides His Excellency strongly recommended physical exercise to the students, as men are apt to get morbid and morose without it.

In the afternoon the Governor held a levee at the Residency

In the evening the Maharajah held Durbar to receive His Excellency's return visit at the Durbar Hall The Elaya Rajah, the First Prince, and many European and native officials were present. The Governor afterwards paid a private visit to the Maharajah.

In the evening His Highness entertained His Excellency at a State Banquet in the Durbar Hall.

TRIVANDRUM, *16th Oct*—At the State Banquet on Saturday night at which His Highness the Maharajah entertained the Governor, several Princes and all the European officials and ladies of the station were present His Highness proposed the health of the Queen He said that he was rejoiced, so soon after the Jubilee, to receive Her Majesty's representative. His Excellency, replying, said he hoped that the relations between the British Government and Travancore would always continue on its present satisfactory footing Travancore had been long happy in having rulers distinguished for enlightenment. The present Maharajah was emulating the virtues of his predecessors, and might rely on the support of His Excellency, and the Government so long as he did so, and His Excellency would do all that was possible to assist just administration in Travancore He

thanked His Highness for the magnificent reception accorded him He knew it was to the Queen's representative and not to himself personally, and he would try for his part to do his duty to the inhabitants of British India and the Native States alike He was quite sure that, if cause arose, which seemed unlikely at present, the Native States would rally round the British Government, knowing that by so doing they defended their own homes. From his inspection of local institutions and his study of Travancore affairs on the spot he was sure that His Highness had been successful in the administration of his affairs. He then proposed His Highness' health

Afterwards there was a display of fire works. This morning the Governor attended service at the Protestant Church and left in the afternoon for Pallode *en route* for Courtallam, whither he rides, accompanied by Messrs. Hannyngton Ross, Captain Wingfield, A D C and Dr. White

London, 19th Oct—Mr Gladstone attended the great Liberal Conference at *Nottingham yesterday, and on rising to* speak was received with a tremendous ovation. In vehement language he denounced the conduct of the Government towards Ireland, declaring that "impertinence" was the only word applicable to their policy which, if persisted in, would be the cause of a great deal of rioting, and the difficulty that even now attended the government of the country would become too formidable to be overcome A radical change was necessary, and that only an enfranchised nation could accomplish

London, 20th Oct.—Mr Gladstone, speaking at Nottingham yesterday, emphatically declined to comply with the appeal made by Mr Chamberlain in his speech at Belfast on Wednesday last, and commit himself to an exposition of his views regarding Ulster in another Irish Bill, but he declared that he would do nothing to impede the settlement of the question, owing to any difference of opinion as to matters of detail

London, 21st Oct—Mr Gladstone made a speech yesterday at the Liberal Conference which is being held at Nottingham, in which he said that as soon as the Irish question was settled the following should be the programme to be taken up by the Liberal Party —Reform of Parliamentary registration—one man one vote, abolition of *rental, free trade in land local option*, extension of local Government, disestablishment of the Church in Scotland and Wales, no protection

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1887.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS AND THE NATIVE STATES

Under the above heading Mr M Ranga chary has contributed an admirable and well considered article to the *Hindu* of *Madras, dealing chiefly with the administration* of Native States Mr Rangachary concurs with another correspondent of the same paper in thinking that the National Congress should be made to take some interest in the condition of the Native States of India. The clamour of all educated, enlightened, advanced natives is, that they should be given a fair share of the higher appointments under Government, and be allowed to take a part in the administration of their own country. But as Mr Rangachary forcibly points out—"the manner in which Native States get on will go a great way in settling ultimately the question at present before the Public Service Commission." The British Government will naturally look to the manner in which such advanced States as Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, and Baroda, are administered, to judge what sort of statesmen and administrators natives make, in determining the important question as to how far they may be entrusted with places of responsibility and trust under the former itself. It is very necessary, therefore, that *the National Congress*, which has hitherto confined itself to political questions, should turn its attention to the condition of Native States, and see how far it can help in promoting their advancement. As Mr. Rangachary very properly says—"it is the Native States that have enabled us to feel proud of Sir Salar Jung, Rajah Sir T Madhava Rao and Mr Rangacharlu and others as conspicuously able administrators" He hits the right nail on the head, too, when he maintains and most logically, that those who complain that the poverty of the masses of British India "is due to the highly paid appointments in the public service of the country being almost wholly filled by Europeans Civil Servants," should be able to show that the Native States offer a happy contrast It is all very well to show thumping balances on paper, but what is the actual condition of the country and the people? We had occasion in only our last issue to refer to the condition of Travancore. If what we are told is true corruption stalks rampant through the land, the people are down trodden and oppressed, and the State is fast going to the dogs It stands to reason that such a state of affairs would not be a recommendation to the British Government for the employment of natives of India in high places under its administration Of course, "one swallow does not make a summer," and we do not mean for a moment to imply that all Native States are so misgoverned But it is much to be deprecated (if the statements put forward in some of our contemporaries, and frequently reiterated, be true) that a State which enjoyed till very lately the reputation of being "model" should have lapsed into such a lamentable condition, for it gives those who are opposed to the employment of natives in the higher appointments under the British Government a handle to support their arguments Does not the case of Travancore, then, afford a powerful reason why the National Congress should direct its attention to the administration of Native States? Mr Rangachary remarks —

"For instance, I hear that just now in Mysore, private persecution is being brought to bear on all those that are connected with the editing of a Kannarese newspaper that has hitherto had the courage of its convictions, and it is nothing new to hear pretty frequently that some so called organs of public opinion are every now and then bought up by interested Governments of the Native States. Persons, who rightly took strong objection to Lord Lytton's famous Vernacular Press Act—how would they feel if they came to know of this state of affairs in Native States?"

Just so. A terrible and indignant outcry was made against Lord Lytton's highly objectionable "Gagging" Act, but it is notorious that "gagging" the Press is carried on to a much more sweeping and oppressive extent in Native States than was ever contemplated by the "Vernacular Press Act" Take the case of ourselves The *Karnataka Prakasika* was started during the life time of His Highness the late Maharajah Krishnaraja Wodiar, and at *his personal suggestion*. A Copy was regularly sent to His late Highness, and continued to the present Maharajah In 1879, it will be remembered that we were prosecuted for defamation by Mr K Sashadri Iyer, then a Deputy Commissioner and now Dewan to His Highness. The case was heard before Mr L Ricketts, then District Magistrate, and, it will be remembered, went against us We were in the course of trial, requested to discontinue supplying the Palace with our paper The Mysore Commission were subscribing at the time for seventy five copies of the *Karnataka Prakasika* Sir (then Mr) James Gordon, the Chief Commissioner, discontinued these copies. Subsequent to the conviction, when Mr Porter was Private Secretary to the Maharajah, we sent a copy of our paper to His Highness, and asked to be allowed to continue to do so, free of charge In reply we were informed by Mr Porter that His Highness took in a great number of papers, and that he had no time to read the *Karnataka Prakasika*. In short every effort, short of actual suppression, has been made to drive us off the field, and all this, because we had the courage of our convictions and were outspoken, and in the honest discharge of our duties had the misfortune to incur the dire wrath and displeasure of a few powerful officials connected with the Palace and the administration Could Lord Lytton's Vernacular Press act have done more to stifle public opinion than the efforts made to suppress us? We uttered no sedition, but because we set forth fearlessly, whenever they came to our knowledge, a few ugly facts which were unpalatable to certain influential persons, the tide of prosecution was directed against us. There is Travancore again The few comparatively Vernacular papers published there dare not criticise Government acts. No one has the temerity to start a thoroughly respectable, independent newspaper there Not long ago an independent well conducted English paper was started, under the title of the *Malabar and Travancore Spectator* which deals chiefly with Travancore affairs, but the conductors dared not publish it in Travancore, for obvious reasons, and it is accordingly printed and published in Calicut.

In Hyderabad, newspapers which had the honest thing to be outspoken, have been repeatedly suppressed There is a wide field for high class journalism in Hyderabad, but the Press has always languished there, and figured in a very low order of merit, because it had to steer clear of all hostile criticism on Government acts, or cease to exist And it is a broad fact that one of the principal reasons for the existence of the Press is that it should guard the rights of the people and have a check on Government. The subjects of Native States, "can" as Mr. Rangachary says, "do little or nothing to improve themselves and their Governments." If they are oppressed, they are powerless to "kick against the pricks," for it will take years, ages, perhaps, before the masses of India will have arrived to such a state of enlightenment and independence as the people of Great Britain, to be able to stand up for their rights and insist upon getting them They require, therefore, such powerful moral aid and support as the National Congress of India can afford them, and we once more trust, therefore, that the noble cause will be taken up by that body

SLAUGHTERING OF COWS AND SIRE BUFFALOES

In an essentially agricultural country *like India, where cattle are so largely employed* in husbandry operations, it is very surprising indeed that so little, if any, attention is paid to improve their breed, and increase their numbers. Cattle are indispensable for drawing the plough, for working the *picotta* which irrigates the fields, they carry the produce to market, their manure fertilises the soil, and in many other ways they are simply indispensable to the ryot And yet, how unmindful he is of his cattle. Not only is no attempt made to improve their breed, so as to secure cattle of superior strength, capable of doing more than the puny, miserable specimens we see in the fields, struggling with *the plough, but nothing is done to increase* their numbers, so that more will be available for draught and other purposes We are glad to note, therefore, that a movement has been set on foot in Bombay, to attain the last mentioned object, at least We have before us a memorial, which it is proposed to be sent to the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, praying that an Act may be passed prohibiting the slaughter of cows and she buffaloes for purposes of food We think the movement is worthy of hearty support. It is a well known fact that bullocks and he buffaloes are preserved for agricultural and draught purposes and, as pointed out in the memorial, while only a small number of cows are reserved for milking and breeding, the remainder are sent to the shambles. This can be ascertained by any one who takes the trouble to pay a visit to the nearest slaughter house The contemplated Act cannot prove a hardship or deprivation to those who live upon animal food, because the supply of the latter will not be limited, it will rather in time be increased, where more cows are kept for breeding. The quantity of milk and ghee will be increased, and in course of time there will be a larger number of cattle available for agricultural and draft purposes As the memorial points out, the contemplated Act will partake somewhat of the nature of the "Preservation of Game Act," now before the Vice-regal Council, and therefore there can be no objection to it We cordially support the movement, and wish it success. The following two paragraphs from the memorial, give some of its most salient points —

2 In a country like India, mainly, if not entirely, dependent, not only for its prosperity but for the daily sustenance of nine-tenths of its vast population, on agriculture, the importance of increasing the numbers and improving the breed of the cattle employed for cultivating the land cannot possibly be over estimated Grains of all kinds and varieties from the nutritive wheat which nourishes the well-to-do classes, to the rice, the ragi, and the nachni which enable the poorer classes, who form the bulk of the population of India, to eke out a miserable existence, all require a sufficiency of cattle for their proper cultivation The acknowledged poverty of the agricultural classes, the general smallness of their holdings, and in places, perhaps, the nature of the soil, render it impossible to hope for the introduction into India, at least within the near future, of the costly implements of husbandry worked by steam power employed in wealthier countries, and the benevolent attempts of Government to bring into use even the comparatively less costly implements employed in different parts of Europe, have, almost without a single exception, resulted in failure and disappointment. Under these circumstances any measure or expedient that would increase and cheapen the supply of agricultural cattle would be a boon to the country of untold value, for an abundance of the means of production will naturally reduce its cost, enable the cultivators to bring more and even inferior land under cultivation, and to cultivate such land as is already under the plough to greater advantage, thus increasing and cheapening the food supply of the country

3 An increase in the number of agricultural cattle would also largely increase the productive capacity of the soil It is on all hands admitted that the soil of India has in course of generations become greatly exhausted owing to the insufficiency of the requisite manure The ignorance, and more especially the poverty, of the cultivating classes of this country preclude them from using the more costly descriptions of manure used in Europe, and from times immemorial the only manure used by them has been that furnished by cattle Whatever measure therefore increases the supply of cattle proportionately adds to the *quantity of manure available for agricultural purposes*, and both these factors acting and reacting upon each other are calculated directly to augment the means of subsistence and to promote the welfare of the people As things are, the manure which the present supply of cattle, insufficient as it is, furnishes is largely diminished in quantity owing to the necessities of the cultivating classes which compel them to use as fuel what ought to go to replenish the exhausted soil"

"TEXT BOOK OF ENGLISH HISTORY"*

We have to acknowledge with thanks receipt from the author or compiler, a gentleman long connected with journalism *in Bangalore in Southern India*, of a copy of the fourth Edition of a "Text Book of English History" The object of the little work is to place, in a concise form, the leading facts of English History before the reader, with genealogical tables, &c The students preparing for the Middle School *and Matriculation Examinations* the Text book should be invaluable It is an admirable "coach," and as such we can unhesitatingly recommend it to students preparing for examination The price is only twelve annas a copy, which places it within the reach of all We happen to know that when the first edition was published in Madras some years ago, it enjoyed quite a "run" The present edition has been thoroughly revised, and brought up to date The book is sold at the *Daily Post* office, Bangalore

Occasional Notes.

The actual receipts from seven sales of Bengal opium and six months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay have amounted to Rs. 4,06,53,950, which is Rs 23,24,290 worse than the estimate. Of this latter sum, Bengal opium has contributed Rs 12,70,375, and Bombay opium Rs 12,56,875.

The Queen has been engaged since her arrival at Balmoral in revising the proofs of a "popular" biography of the Prince

* Text Book of English History for the Matriculation Examination with appendix containing a list of Important Events, Dates, Treaties, Questions, &c &c., (Fourth Edition.) *Observer Press, Ootacamund*—1887.

Consort, which has been written by the Rev William Tulloch, son of the late Principal Tulloch The work will contain several anecdotes contributed by Her Majesty

The whole of the Russian Press has received an official intimation to abstain entirely from attacks upon Germany and Prince Bismarck This fact, says the Moscow correspondent of the *Standard*, is regarded as tending to confirm the report that a meeting between the Czar and the Emperor William is still probable

In America forest trees are felled with dynamite A cartridge is placed in a channel bored directly under the tree to be operated on, and when exploded the tree is simply forced up bodily and falls intact on its side In this way a large proportion of valuable timber at the base of the trunk can be utilised which is now lost.

The question of the expulsion of the Bonapartist and Orleanist Princes from France was again considered at a Cabinet Council held in Paris on the 21th ultimo It is said that the Ministers were divided on the point, and that no decision will be taken until President Grevy returns The Princes expect to be exiled, and are making the necessary preparations.

A Hyderabad telegram states that Colonel *Marshall, who was much missed there,* both socially and politically, during his visit to Simla, returned to Hyderabad on the 14th instant Several high officers of the State went as far as Gulbarga to meet him, and others to Wadi The station was overcrowded with the principal nobles, Arab chiefs and high officers

The Jubilee subscriptions to the Countess of Dufferin's fund have amounted to £1,700 in England, and Rs. 4,78,000 in India Of this sum four lakhs go to the Central Committee and the remainder to branches The above amount includes only money which has passed through the hands of the Honorary Secretary, and is exclusive of funds paid direct to branches

Professor Max Muller intends publishing in a collected form a number of articles which appeared in *Good Words* under the title of "Biographies of Words" The volume will contain a good deal of additional matter and a full discussion of the question of the original home of the Aryans, a subject which gave rise to so much controversy at the late meeting of the British Association at Manchester

In the course of two interesting speeches which were delivered at the close of the German and French manœuvres respectively, the Emperor of Germany, in taking leave of the second corps for probably the last time, as he said, with tears in his eyes praised them for their fine discipline and warned them against the danger of opening fire too early and at too great distance General Boulanger on the other hand, impressed upon his officers the other great principle of fighting, "Never wait, to be attacked, ever vigorously assume the offensive"

The party accompanying the Viceroy on tour will consist of Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, Lord William Beresford Major Cooper, Major Hamilton, Dr Finlay, Mr J McPherson Mr H M Durand and Captain C Burn Mr W Cunningham will also be on duty while the Viceroy is at Quetta and Mr W Evans Gordon during his Excellency's halt at Peshawar Three more cases of cholera are reported from Quetta. It is believed that unless a clean bill of health can be shown during next few days the Viceroy's trip to Beloochistan and Peshin will have to be abandoned

The ceaseless activity of Russia is brought home to us again by the further news about the progress of the railway works on the Amoo Darya, says a London journal Twelve pillars of the bridge which is to cross the river have been placed in position, leaving only four to complete the supports A branch line is projected from Charjui (the present terminus) to Kilif, another riverside town considerably to the south east, and not far from Balkh At this point the river is about eight hundred yards wide and three yards deep, and here a second bridge will be built to carry the railway into Bulakshan At this rate, Russian railways will have tapped the commerce of China, while we are still wondering whether it would pay, after all, to make the suggested line from Burmah to the Chinese frontier

There is still no reliable news to hand in regard to Ayub Khan's whereabouts A St Petersburg newspaper has made the statement that the fugitive is at Ghazni, but this is evidently merely one of many haphazard guesses that have obtained currency. News from Cabul up to the 4th instant shows that Ayub's hiding place is still unknown there, and he could not have reached Ghazni without the Ameer obtaining information of the fact A Pshorin report gives it that Ayub is in concealment near Meshed, and that the Shah has ordered a strict search through every village in the neighbourhood Yet another rumour says that the Sirdar is wandering about in a desert on the frontier, and is in great straits and in every risk of dying from exposure There are further reports of disturbances in the Ghilzai country, but these continue to be very vague The Ameer has returned to Cabul, apparently in good health and has held a military durbar in the citadel and also inspected the fortifications The road between Balkh and Cabul is now said to be practicable for artillery even over the mountain passes

The total length of railways opened in India at the end of March 1887 was 13,002 miles as against 12 190 miles for the corresponding period of 1886, and the number of passengers carried 1 697 per mile as compared with 1 640 The number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, and permanent way showed an increase of 38, the increase being in the Southern Mahratta, North Western, Dacca and Madras lines this being chiefly due to train running over cattle on the lines In accidents to trains 47 passengers were injured, but none appear to have been killed, while among the servants of the companies four were killed and six injured No less than 28 passengers and two guards were injured on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway in a collision on the 11th of March last between a passenger train and an empty special train, and on the same day another collision took place only a few miles off on the same line between two goods trains, in which the driver was killed and rolling stock damaged to the extent of Rs 30 000 owing to the driver of one train disregarding signals On the East Indian line nine passengers were injured in a collision on the 15th of January Ten passengers were killed and nine injured by falling between carriages and platforms, or falling when getting into or out of trains, or falling out of carriages during travelling Altogether 28 servants of the railways or contractors were killed and 107 injured while working in connection with trains and 41 persons were killed and 16 injured crossing the lines at level crossings or trespassing on the lines The list is further increased by 13 persons killed and 59 injured in yards, workshops, &c, and no less than 152 passengers are reported to have met their death while travelling, or at the stations, from causes unconnected with the working of the railways

Local and Provincial

Twelfth Royal Lancers.—This Regiment, under command of Colonel, the Honorable W Stewart, left by two special troop trains on Friday afternoon, for Bombay, where they will embark on the *Malabar* for England The platform was crowded with the many friends of the gallant Lancers, who came to bid them farewell, and the Band of the 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry played "Auld Lang Syne" as the trains steamed out of the station M/2 Battery, Royal Artillery, left by *route* march on Tuesday morning, under command of Major Anderson, for Secunderabad

One Day more of Life —An exceedingly curious difficulty was experienced by the authorities of the Bangalore Central Jail, on Tuesday. It will be remembered that we, on Monday, announced that a woman would be hanged the following morning, for wilful murder At the proper hour the jail authorities were ready to carry out the dread sentence, but the hangman didn't turn up Our local Jack Ketch is a chuckler, residing in the Pettah He could not be found, and nobody could be got to do the job It is rumoured that the condemned woman's relatives had bribed Jack Ketch to get out of the way, to allow time for answers to urgent telegrams that had been sent to His Highness the Maharajah, praying for a reprieve Time passed on and it became at last necessary to postpone the execution until the next morning Yesterday Wednesday morning the grim executioner was induced to put in an appearance at the scaffold, and the woman was hanged It would seem necessary to create an Assistant Executionership —B S

Station Sessions —The Criminal Sessions of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore was held on Tuesday, the 18th instant, and two following days The two most important cases disposed of, were one of kidnapping, and the Commercial Street Robbery. In the former case one Syed Shahoodeen was charged under sections 363 and 366, Indian Penal Code, with kidnapping from lawful guardianship one Fatima Bee for the purpose of illicit intercourse. The case for the prosecution was that while the girl, who was alleged to be fourteen years of age, was sleeping with her parents in the room of the *kotree* when they lived in Nilsandra, the sister of accused, one Ammeedee Bee, went to the door of the room and called Fatima Bee, who went out, when she was seized by accused and carried away, with the assistance of another man She was first taken to a Hindu woman's house, and afterwards to Kolar, and during this time accused had sexual intercourse with her The father of the girl reported the matter to the Police, who eventually traced her to Kolar and recovered her and restored her to her parents The accused admitted having taken away the girl and had sexual intercourse with her, but declared that it was with her own and her parent's free will and consent, as he was engaged to be married to her He moreover denied that she was only fourteen years of age, but said she was seventeen It was on the true question of age that the whole case rested as if the girl was over sixteen, the accused was guilty of no offence, if she was a consenting party (and of that there could be little or no doubt,) even if without the parent's consent. Dr F B Pereira, who examined the girl, said she was about fourteen years of age, and certainly under sixteen The Judge, Colonel H M S Magrath, with the girl's consent, had her there examined by Assistant Surgeon Appiah, of the Bowring Civil Hospital, who pronounced her to be seventeen years of age This of course broke the whole case for the prosecution down, for where two Doctors differed, the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of the doubt The public Prosecutor withdrew the charge, and the prisoner was discharged In the Commercial Street Robbery, Mahomed Ebrahim, who admitted the charge was sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment, Syed Hamed who was charged in connection with the same with being in possession of, and disposing of stolen property, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. On the previous day, the first prisoner was charged with the theft of two watches, and being an old offender was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, so altogether he will have a long spell of Sirkar service

The Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Bangalore, Saturday October 22 1887

The 13th October 1817 —Camp No. 1491 —The following transfers of Amildars are ordered —D Venkatramanaiya, from *Closepet Taluk to Hoskote Taluk, vice* Tirumal Rao retired K Srinivas Rao, from Kolar Taluk to Closepet Taluk Abdul Aziz, from Pankur Taluk to Kolar Taluk Srikanthaiya, from Chikmayakanhalli Taluk to Gubbi Taluk Lakshmana Rao, from Devanhalli Taluk to Chikmayakanhalli Taluk N Venkat Rao, (Posted to Sorab Taluk) to Devanhalli Taluk B Keshavangar, from Belur Taluk to Holalkere Taluk Ahmed Ali, from Holalkere Taluk to Arsikere Taluk *Hema Hanumanaiya, from Gubbi* Taluk to Tumkur Taluk S Krishna Rao, to Arsikere Taluk, to Belur Taluk

The 18th October 1887 —No 147 —The privilege leave for one month, granted in Notification No 617 of the 30th May 1887 to K. Shamanagar, Amildar of Hoggadihunakote, not having been availed of by him, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

General Summary.

Salt Revenue in the Madras Presidency —The total quantity of salt sold in the Madras Presidency this year to the end of last month was 3 323 288 maunds, which yielded a revenue to Government of Rs 66 46 550 This is an increase of 103,00 maunds over the quantity sold last year, and an increase of Rs 2 06 681 in the revenue derived from duty In 1883-84 during the same period 3 235 300 maunds were sold, resulting in a revenue of Rs 64,70,998

The Municipal Loan —We are glad to learn that the New Municipal 6 per cent loan of one lakh, for the drainage works, has been extremely well received The loan was closed on Saturday with the result that the whole of it was taken up at Rs 106 No less than 6½ lakhs were tendered at an average of Rs 102 1 5, and Rs 11,82,700 were tendered at an average of Rs 99 0 9 This result, which cannot but be looked on as most satisfactory, shows that the Municipal credit has by no means fallen so low as some would have us believe

Failing to give a Stamped Receipt —Moothu Irulandi Pillay, a forwarding agent at Porodum, in the Tinnevelly District, was fined Rs 25 by the Magistrate of that place for not stamping a receipt, which he sent in acknowledgment of a cheque for Rs 100, received from Mr A. F Martin, a planter at the Cottamar Estate, Tinnevelly Mr Martin said that the defendant never sent a stamped *receipt for any monies despatched to him,* but simply acknowledged them The defendant appealed against the sentence, and urged that the acknowledgment was not the receipt intended for the cheque, but merely given by way of reply that it had been received It was furthermore contended that the cheque could not be looked upon as money or property recognised in article 52 of the schedule, for the reason that it had not been cashed when the acknowledgment was despatched Their Lordships considered that section 58 and some other sections viewed such cheques in the light of cash or property for which a stamped receipt ought to be given, for there was the probability that it might be worth Rs 100 Their Lordships held that defendant had infringed Section 61 of the Act of 1879 and confirmed the sentence —*Mail*

Extracts.

NATIVE GOVERNMENTS

The *Statesman* —'In the earlier stage of making the British Empire in India our wars were sometimes aggressive, but conquest and appropriation were officially justified as opportune and preservative The vanquished or deposed prince was declared to have long been harrying his subjects and wasting the resources of his country, the people were represented as praying for our advent Such was the picture invariably drawn, and doubtless the artists believed in its accuracy Still it is curious to observe from contemporary reports that when we did take possession, we found in the Carnatic, in Mysore on the downfall of Tippoo, in the Peishwa's territories on his dethronement in 1818, and in Gudh and Nagpore after their annexation, that these provinces were not in a ruined condition, and that the English collectors were not hailed by the population as their deliverers Let us first see what was said at the time, of the down trodden people of Mysore under the "cruel despotism of Tipoo Sultan" When a person, 'says Lieutenant Moore, 'travelling through a strange country, finds it well cultivated, populous, with industrious inhabitants, cities newly grounded, commerce extending, towns increasing, and everything flourishing so as to indicate happiness, he will naturally conclude it to be under a form of government congenial to the minds of the people This is a picture of Tippoo's country and this is our conclusion respecting its government' And Captain Dirom says — Whether from the operation of the system established by Hyder, from the principles which Tippoo has adopted for his own conduct, or from his dominions having suffered little by invasion for many years, or from the effect of these several causes united, his country was found everywhere full of inhabitants, and apparently cultivated to the utmost extent of which the soil was capable His government, though strict and arbitrary, was the despotism of a politic and able sovereign, who nourishes, not oppresses, the subjects of his future aggrandisement" Half a century later, when Lord Dalhousie had determined on the annexation of Nagpore, without even the form of a reference to the Home Government, the usual vituperation was employed in the Secret department against the Rajah's Government and private character, anticipating as usual, ineffable blessings for the people by the introduction of British rule

In 1879 Sir James Caird, surely a very able and acute observer, was most struck with "the self-contentedness and self-dependence" of the Native States, and with "the greater liveliness and spirit and general evidence of active industry, in the capitals of Native States, compared with equal population under our rule The people in their cities are undoubtedly more prosperous and happy than ours,' while he continues, the example we have afforded of impartial justice, and the equality of all "men before the law, is taking root in the Native States where our influence extends' If the Empire were organised and constituted on true Imperial principles, it would truly subserve the public honor and interests of East and West alike"

The *Times of India* —Mr Girdlestone, the well known Resident of Nepaul, sends an interesting letter to the *Times* explaining the exact position of Nepaul in reference to India on the one side and China on the other. Nepaul is supposed to send a quinquennial mission to Peking, and on those occasions only it becomes for the moment a technically vassal State to China. The first mission started in 1792, and the details are referred to by Mr. Clements Markham in his introduction to the narratives of Bogle and Manning (Trubner, 1876, p lxxvii) "The Goorkhas agreed to restore all their plunder, to pay an annual tribute to the Emperor of China; and to send an embassy to Pekin once in every

five years" But the mission became by degrees irregular and intermittent, and, indeed, after the mission of 1852 had been insulted, Jung Bahadoor declared that "the subjection of Nepaul to China had from that time for ever ceased, and that the Goorkhas would *thenceforth neither pay any more* tribute nor acknowledge the supremacy of that country" No other mission was despatched until 1862, and only an officer of low rank could be induced to take the command For this reason, or some other, it never penetrated much beyond the frontier The next mission did not start until 1877 and the first mission was that of Colonel Ross So far as regards China, the position of Nepaul is says Mr Gladstone, *fairly enough indicated in* a recent expression of the Chinese Residents at Lhasa (*Pekin Gazette* August 17, 1886) that "Nepaul is one of the distant dependencies and possesses the right of self government" He then contrasts with this the dependence of Nepaul with reference to the Government of British India Here we learn that Nepaul is prevented from having intercourse with the native chiefs of India beyond the Ganges —and in these are comprised all the chiefs of importance—except with the British Resident's *sanction and under his auspices, and from* having in her service any British, European or American subject, without the British Government's consent Owing to British influence *salute* and installation have been abolished The Nepaulese Government sends a mission with presents to each Viceroy on his arrival, and "often should the highest subject of the Sovereign of Nepaul be at the head of a mission as has happened twice, or twice he is far from being received on an equality by the Viceroy The first British Resident was burnt in effigy outside Jung's palace Two Durbars are now so lofty and polished on account with the security afforded by the connection with the Government of India, that at every recent crisis they have made *loyal* offers of Nepaulese troops to assist us In a word, Nepaul knows on which side her bread is buttered "*Though*," says Mr Gladstone, "she is often reactionary and exasperating in matters of official business, she is too intent on self preservation to try the *long suffering* of the British Government up to breaking point Were there ever to be *a question of doubling between exclusive* allegiance to England or to China, her geographical position alike with her interests would cause her to throw in her lot with the former *To me the necessity for such a decision* seems likely to remain outside the sphere of practical politics Here in a nutshell we have an intelligible account of a position that has scarcely been understood, and it is given us by the one authority on the subject

THE PROPOSED HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

The following are the conditions for the proposed new High School Examination now under consideration by the following committee Mr H B Grigg, President, Mr J Gross, Rao Bahadur Balakrishna, Mr G H Stuart, Rev C Cooper, Rev Dr Kern, Mr J Adam, and Mr L H Elliot, Secretary —

I The examination to be conducted by the Commissioner for Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations and to be called the "High School Examination"

II To be open to all pupils of high schools and of science, art, commercial and industrial schools of appropriate standard recognised by Government at *favorable rates*, to others at advanced rates

III. The conditions of "recognition" to correspond with those of the middle school notification

IV The operation of the scheme, as in the case of the middle school scheme to extend to Native States, if so desired

V The passing of this examination in the compulsory and in three optional branches to qualify for admission to all appointments concerned in the public service, which are not limited to persons having a University degree *or to persons who have passed* the First Examination in Arts, or who hold a diploma of the College of Agriculture, to be the general test of a teacher of the lower secondary grade, and to exempt successful candidates from passing the following lower grade Special Tests translation and precis writing, and to exempt from passing the book keeping, by single and double entry, portion of the account test, those who have passed the optional *branch in this subject*

VI. The branches of the compulsory portion of the examination to be—(*a*) *English*—(1) paraphrase (2) translating into English from the vernacular, and *vice versa*, of an official paper of moderate difficulty, (3) elementary precis writing, (4) exercise in original composition, (5) reading aloud at sight a passage from a standard author, and writing *in the presence of the Examiner*, (6) hand writing and advanced spelling (*b*) *Second Language*—All the heads as above, but when the second language is the candidate's vernacular, the translation test in (*a*) not to be repeated

Note —Candidates may appear in one or more second languages which shall include all the second languages in the middle school notification, but each native candidate must pass in his own vernacular, and each European or Eurasian in at least one vernacular of Southern India

(*c*) *Mathematics*—The whole of arithmetic with special reference to the commercial rules such as interest, present value, & algebra to simple equations inclusive elementary geometry and elementary mensuration with simple plan drawing (*d*) *History and Geography*—A general sketch of European history and of the rise of the British Empire especially in the East, geography of the world with special knowledge of the geography of the British Empire and of India in relation to trade and commerce map drawing to scale

VII The optional branches to be as follows

Mathematics Preliminary Higher examination, 1st and 2nd stages (1)

Practical geometry	Do	do	(2)
Mensuration	Do	do	(3)
Building Materials and construction	Do	do	(7)
Plan drawing from specimen and estimate making	Do	do	(8)
Surveying and levelling	Do	do	(9)
Earth work	Do	do	(10)
Bridge making	Do	do	(11)
Inorganic chemistry	Do	do	(25)
Organic chemistry	Do	do	(26)
Geology	Do	do	(28)
Physiography	Do	do	(29)
Agriculture	Do	do	(30)
Animal physiology	Do	do	(30)
General biology	Do	do	(31)
Veterinary surgery and medicine	Do	do	(32)
Forestry	Do	do	(33)
Hygiene	Do	do	(34)
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Physical geography [illegible]			(1)
[illegible]			(1)
[illegible]			(1)
[illegible]			(1)
[illegible]			(1)
[illegible]			(1)
[illegible]			(1)

XIII (*a*) For appointments connected with the revenue and general administration and the administration of justice, and for appointments not included in the next list, three optional branches *should be selected from* among Nos 1 3 6 7, 8 9 10, 11, 12 13, 17 18, 19 21, 25 27 (*b*) For appointments connected with public health public works, municipal and local board works, cattle disease inspection, technical schools, Nos 1 10 14 15 16, 18 19, 20—23 25, 26, and 27 (*c*) For appointment shall be at liberty to limit the choice of two out of the three optionals, but no limit shall be placed on the number of *optional branches for which a candidate may* appear Departments to be at liberty to require candidates selected by them to pass ultimately the advanced higher examination in subjects in which there is an advanced examination

IX The results in each compulsory branch to be published separately, the candidates being arranged in two classes A candidate who has passed in a branch shall not be required *to appear again for examination in that branch* All the details of the optional branches to be regulated by the notification for the Higher technical examination Heads of departments in selecting candidates for the public service to give due weight to success in the several branches of the examination

X In consideration of the concession of not being required to appear again in a compulsory branch in which a candidate has passed, *the standard for expense to be high, viz, half* marks for a pass and three fourth marks to be ranked in the first class

XI The compulsory portion of the examination to be conducted by a board consisting of a chairman and at least two examiners to be appointed by the Commissioner for three years, the examination also to be fixed by him Assistant examiners to be appointed at several centres to conduct the *viva voce* examination in language

XII The fees for admission to the examination to be fixed for each branch and to be high enough to make the examination self supporting

XIII The age limit to be that fixed for admission to the public service

XIV The examination to be held on the first Monday in May in each year

THE ABSENCE OF CONTROL OVER INDIAN FINANCE AND ITS RESULTS

The Times—Stated broadly, the result of the parliamentary discussion of the Indian Budget in which a handful of the Members of the House of Commons took part, last Friday, is to show that there is no effective outside control over the financial administration of our Eastern Empire The people of India have practically no voice in the matter, and the House of Commons which is supposed to exercise supervision and control, habitually abdicates its powers "Ever since I have had a seat in the House said Sir John Gorst, *the Indian Budget* has been one of the incidents of the Session that has immediately preceded the prorogation" Parliament, in other words has no time to give to the consideration of the financial affairs of India, save *a few hours at the end of the session*, when the great majority of members have either started on their holiday, or are busy packing their portmanteaus, when the Government would never dream of proceeding with any business they considered of real importance, and when the slender discussion of any such subject is practically impossible The consequence is that the Indian Administration has to go its own way, and is *thereby relieved, the absence of control* has produced a looseness of procedure, which to be a proper system would not be tolerated

Of this laxness Sir John Gorst, apparently quite unconsciously, gave three very glaring instances Referring to the accounts for the year ending the 31st March last, he stated with evident satisfaction, that there was no reason to hope that the real financial position would prove much better than was shown in the statement submitted to the House "Since that paper was printed he said, "it has been found that there has been an increased revenue of £[illegible] Of this increased revenue [illegible] goes to the provincial Government, leaving to the Imperial revenue for Imperial purposes £[illegible] On the *other hand however, the expenditure has* been worse than was anticipated by £[illegible] Therefore, on the whole, taking into account improved revenue there has been a net improvement of £[illegible] Now the paper which Sir John Gorst referred to dated the 20th July, and as we have said it deals with the financial year ending the 31st of March last And what Sir John Gorst tells us is, that so little do the Indian Government know of their financial position, that two months after the close of the fiscal year they cannot say within £[illegible] what their revenue has been, and are in sound doubt as to the amount of their expenditure Happily, on this occasion the error has been on the safe side It might, however just as easily have been on the wrong side for on whatever side the error may be, it is of course that such uncertainty tends to do anything like stable finance For if the Government, when drawing up their Budget do not know what their revenue and expenditure in the year that has closed, how can they form any reliable estimate of what they will be in the year up on which they are entering? Budget making becomes under these circumstances a groping in the dark, and how the Government have grouped during the past five months let the following statement show —

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN YEAR 1886 7

	As stated by Sir J Gorst on 31 March	As stated by Sir J Gorst on July 29 1887	On 8 Sept 10 1887
Revenue	£[illegible] 71,700	£[illegible] 081,200	£[illegible] 50[illegible] 00
Expenditure	76,071,100	76,014,500	76,111,200
Surplus	[illegible]	60,000	[illegible],000

What other transformations the accounts are fated to undergo, goodness only knows; but this much is certain, that the statement of March 20, *upon which the Budget for the* current year was based was grossly fallacious, and that not even so late as the 29th July last were the Government in a position to form a trustworthy estimate of their needs and resources

It may be said that the fault lies rather with the system than the officials But if the officials are given their own way, it is they who must, to some extent, be held responsible for the system, and, besides, Sir John Gorst showed that the defects of the system are *exaggerated by the ineptitude of the officials* This he did in all innocence, and he will no doubt be surprised to find that what he meant as praise involves heavy censure Speaking of the conversion of the Indian Four per cent. Stock, he said "The prospective annual saving from the conversion is about £240,000, but an increased expenditure is incurred during the current year, amounting in all, to £800,000, made up as follows —the dividends of India *four per cent stock being payable half yearly* (April to October), and those on the Three-and-a half per cent stock being payable quarterly, the conversion involved the payment of interest for five quarters in 1887-8, and an increase in the amount paid of £360,000 The difference between Four and Three and a half per cent stock for the five quarters, from July, 1887 to October 1888, paid in July, 1887 is £400,000 The commission allowed to brokers and the charges of the Bank of England for transfer amount to £140,000 —total, £900,000"

Now the advertisement stating the terms on which the Government were prepared to effect the conversion was issued on the 19th April, and we must give the Indian Government the credit of supposing that they did not decide so important a matter at a moment's notice Then scheme must have been the subject of prolonged consideration, and must have been prepared a reasonable time beforehand, so as to give full time for communication with the Home Government Sir Auckland Colvin must, therefore, have been fully cognisant of it when on the 20th of March—only three weeks before the advertisement was issued—he submitted his Budget for the current year Yet, although he knew that this £800,000 would have to be paid he made no provision for it whatever He simply ignored it, and brought out a Budget showing a nominal surplus of about £17,000 although he knew, or ought to have known, that the conversion scheme must change this paper surplus into a heavy deficit Unless a Budget is so set forth as accurately as possible full for soon income and expenditure, it is *useless*, or, rather, *it is worse than useless*, because it deliberately misleads, and yet people might say that it is hardly surprising that Parliament is not disposed to spend time in discussing estimates and accounts of this sort and delusive kind

When a system is lax it always tends to be wasteful, and on this point also Sir John Gorst succeeded excellently in exposing the errors of the Government He spoke enthusiastically of the *success of the conversion* scheme and stated that out of a total of £[illegible] four per cents no less than £17,750,000 have been converted This, he held, proved that the credit of India has improved, and as further evidence of this improvement, he proceeded to show that the securities of the Indian Government now sell at a price which yields to the investor £[illegible] per cent In other words, the market value of the Indian three and a half per cents on Sir John Gorst's own showing—a showing which records with fact—is £101[illegible], and what the Government did, was to offer to sell to the holders of the four per cents 3½ per cent stock, worth £101 10s for 100 and to pay, in addition, all costs of transfer And Sir John Gorst is actually delighted that this offer has been accepted It is as if our Chancellor of the Exchequer were to offer to give every holder of a sovereign 20s 3d for it, and the to come down to Parliament and boast that 90 per cent of the holders of sovereigns had closed with the offer This is the sort of finance upon which the Indian Government plumes itself, and to which Sir John Gorst alludes on terms of commendation Other people are likely to have a different opinion of it If, however, the Indian Budget were framed upon loose principles, and Indian financial operations conducted in a loose way, the fault really lies not so much with the Government as with Parliament The House of Commons is the supervision authority, and it is because it fails to exercise supervision that laxity exists If it fails that the duty of watching over the finances of India is one which it cannot discharge, it should honestly say so and devolve it upon some other authority But it has no right to palter with the duty, and play fast and loose with the interests of the hundreds of millions of our Indian fellow subjects

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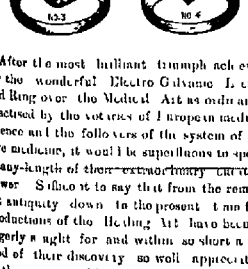

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 23rd Oct—The programme of the unemployed for to day is to hold a monster meeting in Trafalgar Square, and to parade the streets by marching past Westminster Abbey Troops are held in readiness to quell any disturbances

Later

The demonstrations of the unemployed announced for to day passed off in orderly manner

Paris, 23rd Oct—The negotiations which are going on between England and France for the neutralisation of the Suez Canal and the settlement of the New Hebrides question have now reached a satisfactory stage It is expected that an Anglo French agreement will be speedily concluded

London, 23rd Oct—The formal signature of the Convention made between the English and French Governments regarding the new Hebrides and the neutralisation of the Suez Canal, is to take place to morrow The following is a precis of the Suez Canal arrangement —The Canal is to remain open as a route available for traffic in times of war when no hostile act will be permitted to be done in the approaches to the Canal, the ports of access, or on the banks of the canal within the neutral zone limits, which are to be determined by an international commission of supervision Powers engaged in hostilities are not to be allowed to disembark or embark troops or supplies or war material in the canal or ports of access The Ambassadors in Egypt of the signatory powers will watch the carrying out of these arrangements. Egypt will take steps to make this treaty respected, but if from any cause she is unable to see this done properly she will appeal to the Porte, who will, in concert with the signatory Powers, take the necessary measures England and France have communicated the terms of this Convention to other powers asking their signature thereunto

London, 25th Oct—Princess Beatrice has been safely delivered of a daughter The mother and child are both doing well

Major General Dormer has been appointed to succeed General Stephenson in command of the British force in Egypt

Mr Gladstone is greatly fatigued by the continued exertions he has lately made at the Liberal Conference at Nottingham. His medical advisers have enjoined complete rest for a time

Lord Hartington, speaking yesterday at Nottingham, strongly condemned the language made use of by Mr Gladstone in his recent speeches on the Irish question, declaring that by his actions Mr. Gladstone was weakening the arm of Government. His Lordship urged on his hearers that the Loyalists of Ireland should not be betrayed.

Hyderabad, 25th Oct—H H the Nizam wishes publicly and emphatically to deny that he had any ulterior motive in offering to assist in strengthening the frontier He was actuated simply by a loyal devotion to the British Government, and an earnest desire for the unity of the Indian Empire. The thought of the restitution of the Berars never entered his Highness's head, nor did he look for any reward for doing what he considers a sacred duty If ever His Highness should deem it advisable to ask for the Berars to be restored to him, he will do so in an open and straightforward manner, and not under the cloak of offers of help The Nizam has been much pained by ideas being attributed which never existed.

Sofia 26th Oct—The Government has received information of a plot concocted by Slavs to murder Prince Ferdinand.

The Queen has sent the following special telegram to the Nizam of Hyderabad with reference to his munificent offer recently conveyed to Her Majesty through the Viceroy —"I warmly appreciate this fresh proof of Your Highness friendship towards the British Crown which is fully reciprocated

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1887

THE HYDERABAD ADMINISTRATION

HYDERABAD, the first Native State in India, is just now attracting a good deal of public attention, both in this country and in England, for more reasons than one. Of course the chief of these is his generous and handsome offer to the Government of India of furnishing the "sinews of war" to enable them to maintain their scientific frontier. The offer is altogether unparalleled in the history of the relations of the British Government with their feudatory Princes in India, and has raised the Nizam of Hyderabad high in public estimation, while at the same time it has stamped him as a man of great foresight and sagacity. We do not mean in the evil sense in which his detractors have construed his offer, much to his pain and mortification, by insinuating that his motive in making it was with a view to court a return favor from the British Government in the shape of the restoration of the Berars to the Hyderabad State. His Highness has, through his Private Secretary, Colonel Marshall, emphatically denied the vile imputation, and for our own part we do not believe him to be capable of such mean scheming from the undoubted evidence he has given of his high and unimpeachable character and nobility of mind and action. But we say he has shown foresight and sagacity in making his offer of substantial help to the Government of India in maintaining the integrity of the Empire, in as much as it affects himself and his state as much as it does the British Government. Russia has given indisputable proofs of her perfidy and readiness to break the most solemn and binding of engagements, and every intelligent, discerning Native Prince must know that with the advent of the "Bear" into this country will begin the effacement of every Native State. The Nizam, therefore acts as much in his own interests as in those of the British Government in strengthening the hands of the latter, as he thus makes sure of his own ground, and if other native Princes with large cash balances lying rusting in their treasures emulated the Nizam's example the scare about Russian invasion would disappear like vapour.

In another respect, too, and more immediately concerning his own State, the Nizam has drawn the eyes of the public upon himself. We allude to his personal administration of his dominions during the three months intervening between the resignation of Sir Salar Jung as Prime Minister, and the appointment of Nawab Bashir ud Dowlah Asmin Jah, in his room. Col. Marshall has published a highly interesting memorandum of those three months' administration, which other ruling Native Princes would derive much profit and instruction by studying. During the three months' in question the Nizam *personally* administered his state assisted by the Secretaries. All papers which would ordinarily be submitted to the Prime Minister, were looked into by His Highness, and he passed orders on them with the greatest promptitude. We read that "though orders used often to be issued demi-officially or on the very papers submitted, yet the number of official communications from His Highness's Secretary came up to 2,743 giving an average of 731 per mensem." Further we read —"Every petition presented by the meanest subject was also received by His Highness's Secretary, and after inquiry finally disposed of under His Highness's orders, the number of the petitions thus received being above 2,500. The broad principles as well as the details connected with every department received His Highness's attention, and led sometimes to the issue of general directions." As might be expected His Highness' direct, personal influence being brought to bear on matters, had a most salutary effect. The memorandum states —"On account of the greater authority which His Highness' or less naturally carry, almost all the old pending cases, in which the delay was due to the obstruction or resistance by men of influence were settled, and a great many old grievances redressed." We need not follow all the details of His Highness' administration during the three months he steered the ship of state. Suffice it to say that material reforms were effected, evils eradicated, and the squandering of state revenues on men in high office, their relatives, and retainers, checked. It is quite refreshing and gratifying to see a Native Prince take such a deep personal, intelligent interest in the administration of his State. We do not wish to draw an invidious contrast between Hyderabad and other Native States but we cannot help expressing the wish that our Maharajahs would take a leaf from the book of their contemporary ruler of the Deccan. We do not expect of them that they should go to the length the Nizam did and take up the port folio of their Dewans, but it is only right and reasonable that they should be expected to look a little more, personally, into matters of State than they seem to do and see things for themselves, instead of leaving everything to the supreme will and control of their Dewan. Here we may remark that the British Government distinctly laid it down at the time of the condition that the Maharajah should take a personal "*interest*" share in the administration of the State. It was stipulated by the Government of India that—"it has never been intended that His Highness' personal authority in State affairs should be other than wide and substantial, or that the powers entrusted to the Dewan, or to the Council, should be exercised independently of the State's ruler." There can be no misconstruing these words, and we would like to see that those instructions are acted up to by every Native Prince in India.

THE *HINDU* ON THE DEWAN'S TANK POLICY

IT was once shrewdly remarked by a contemporary that the Dewan's Dassera speech was intended more for the Press than for the ryots. We believe there is much truth in this observation, though we think he should have added that it was intended more for the Press in British India than that in Mysore, having, of course, in the latter case, the subsidized portion of it. The readiness with which official information is supplied to distant journals, and the scant courtesy shown to local journals in this matter, are significant facts. The reason for such a distinction being observed in supplying official information to the press is obvious enough. Those who are on the spot and see things due cannot take the same roseate view of matters which journals at a distance cannot but take by the necessity of their position, dependent as they are entirely upon one side of the story. They cannot on all questions affecting the welfare of the people be on the same side with the highest functionaries of the State. They have to probe their actions and often disturb their self complacency by expressing adverse opinions on their measures. This clash of opinions is inevitable, however much it is to be regretted. It is therefore quite natural for the Dewan and his colleagues to seek abroad that support for their measures which the people whose interests they affect, cannot for obvious reasons, give. In this exploration they are seldom disappointed. The Native Press, as a rule, is prone to take a very indulgent view of the actions and measures of native administrations. The controversy going on in British India on the subject of the larger employment of natives in the higher branches of the service, not a little influences them in their discussion of the affairs of Native States. Their fear of Anglo Indians who miss no opportunity to decry native talent imposes upon the exponents of native public opinion a cautious silence on matters connected with Native States. The extravagant denunciations of Sir Lepel Griffin and others of his type are not by equally extravagant assumptions. It is often forgotten in the heat of controversy that power engenders certain vices, irrespective of the nationality of those invested with it. We have been driven to these reflections by what, in our opinion, is an ill conceived support which the *Hindu* of Madras has thought fit to give to the Dewan's scheme for the restoration of ruined tanks in Mysore. Here is what our contemporary says —

"It is a recognised old custom of India of Egypt and other Oriental countries also, that the ryot should contribute labour or its equivalent in money towards the maintenance of the village irrigation works. In Southern India it was known by the name *Kulmaramath*. A good deal of labour was saved to Government by the enforcement of this custom, and by conducing to the good condition of these tanks and lakes it was a source of happiness to the villagers and revenue to the State. But somehow this was allowed to fall into disuse throughout British India, and the failure of a recent attempt of the Madras Government to revive it is well known to our readers. But the attempt of the Mysore Government to revive this time honoured and useful custom seems to have been attended with greater success than that made by the Local Government four years ago."

This, then, is the opinion of a journalist who professes to be an out and out liberal in political and social matters, and who with untiring energy presses upon the attention of the British Government the introduction of representative institutions, the reform of Legislative Councils and the poverty of the ryots and their claims for relief. Does our contemporary sincerely regret that the Bill brought forward by Colonel Sankey, for reviving the practice of compulsory labour was thrown out, public opinion being found quite opposed to it? We are sorry to say that there is no ring of sincerity in the passage we have quoted, since we know for a fact that our contemporary opposed the Kudimaramat Bill with all his might. It would be a gross libel on the good sense of our contemporary if we supposed that he is an advocate of so unjust a practice. For, in reviewing the affairs of Hyderabad in a recent issue of his paper, our contemporary drew the attention of his readers to the fact of "the people in the interior being oppressed by forced labour and official corruption." How, then, can our contemporary justify forced labour in the case of Mysore? Will he enlighten us how he reconciles—which seems to us a mental impossibility—the fact of consistently holding two opposite opinions on the same question? Our contemporary says that "it is a recognised old custom of India, of Egypt and other Oriental countries also that the ryot should contribute labour or its equivalent in money towards the maintenance of village irrigation works." Egypt is indeed a good model for us! Are we to understand from that, when our contemporary talks of the amelioration of the condition of the Indian ryots, he means that they should be raised to the status of the Egyptian Fellah, goaded to labour by the cruelty of the Pasha? We hope not. As for the prevalence of the custom in India in the past, we are free to admit that it did prevail. But we fail to see how the existence of the custom in the past furnishes a reason for reviving it under the altered circumstances of the present when the obligations of both the state and the people are so highly recast. The custom was undoubtedly very common in India even long after the establishment of British power. But this did not prevent the British Government from prohibiting and recognizing and enforcing the principle of freedom of labour. Nor can it will now say that it was a wrong step. Even cultivation was commenced up to very late dates and the practice lingered longer in one District than in another according to the degree of favour with which it was regarded by local magistrates in spite of the orders of the supreme Government to the contrary. The form no less than the spirit of the administration has been opposed to its continuance. But it was in the power of the local authorities alone to put a stop to it. This the custom died very hard even under the enlightened British rule. The remarks we have made regarding this practice in British India apply with equal force and perhaps with greater force to Mysore, since the prospect of assuming the province to Native rule furnished men of narrow views with a pretext for not recognizing the ryot's freedom of labour. It is no wonder therefore that the late Mr Ranganathalu should in his "Fifty Years of British Administration" do no more than in the following trenchant words.—The levy of these cesses, it would be imagined, would save the cultivators from treating demands for labour, but the reign of compulsory labour is in full swing as ever in the province of Mysore, rather indeed increasing with every new department that is organized and brought to bear on the cultivators. It totally unsettles people's minds and contributes more than anything else to induce that apathetic listless character for which the Mysore ryot is so freely condemned." Thus the repeated instructions of Her Majesty's Government to preserve our ancient usages and institutions seem to have found their realization in the perpetuation of artificial and arbitrary restraints on the liberty of the people, while all the compensating advantages which they enjoyed and which alone made them submit to those restraints were one by one extinguished. It is difficult to see how any old custom with all its environments completely altered can be made to fit into the present constitution of things, without injustice to the people. In the old order of things people were compelled to cultivate, to work on public roads and to do many other things with no remuneration. Poor carts and bullocks were impressed as well for the benefit of Government as of the personal benefits of its servants. In what respect is forced and unpaid labour which is the chief feature of the Dewan's scheme for the improvement of tanks in Mysore differ from those practices? Does it not involve a sacrifice of the liberty of the subject as those practices did? And why, of all, should the ryot alone, be singled out for it? The incidence of compulsion did not entirely fall upon him. Nor was it considered necessary for the levy of forced labour for the construction and repair of irrigation works, that the person from whom labour was exacted, should be a ryot, nor that he should hold land under the tank or other irrigation work on which he was employed. Any person was considered good enough for the purpose. In fact there is reason to believe that under the old system the burden of maintaining or repairing irrigation works was not laid upon the cultivators. The arrangements made for the preservation of tanks from falling into disrepair lead us to believe that under the old Native Government, the responsibility of maintaining irrigation works in an efficient condition was borne by the State itself. There was in the first place, a regular establishment of *Kamtis* maintained for the purpose. The *Khalihats* were another useful body consisting of about 1,000 men, and available for employment on irrigation works in different parts of the country. These were maintained at the cost of Government. The objects of the *Kere kodage* and *Kere bandi* inams cannot but be familiar to our readers. These were the most simple and inexpensive expedients provided for the repair of the weir and tear to which the tanks were subject. With these facts before us, it would be unfair to suppose that the up keep of tanks was thrown upon the ryots under the old system. Indeed, it was the interest of the State itself to see that the cultivators were not diverted from their legitimate occupations to the fields, since the assessment was paid in kind and varied with the gross produce of each year, and since the ryots had to attend to their own legitimate work in the fields, (which could not be neglected without loss to themselves and to the State) just about the time the tanks required to be looked to. It is stated that Dewan Purnaiya expended during the brief period of his regency the sum of nearly 50 lakhs of rupees on irrigation works alone. It must be remembered that the average annual revenue of the State during that period was only about 85 lakhs. It must not be forgotten that there was then no irrigation department absorbing a large portion of the money expended. It was besides a time of low prices and low wages. These facts lead us to believe that not only much labour was employed, but that it was paid for. But it may be asked—Was not forced and unpaid labour resorted to? We answer—It was. It was employed in Mysore not merely before but after the assumption of the Administration of the country, by the British, but in much the same arbitrary way in which it was employed in British India by local authorities long after it was explicitly prohibited. But this is not the same thing as saying that it was a *recognized custom* of the country. Even granting that it was a recognized custom, we should still object to any measure based on a system of compulsory labour, because by the oppression and vexatiousness which it inevitably produces in its practical working, it effectually checks, in the agricultural population, the growth of that nascent spirit of independence and self respect in the development of which alone there lies the guarantee for their deliverance from official tyranny. It is a pity that our contemporary's blind patriotism did not allow him to see the evils with which the scheme is fraught. The greatest service which the native Press can do to Native States is to take an unbiassed view of the actions of their administrators, but in this expectation we must own, we are sadly disappointed. We apprehend were evils from the indiscretion and false delicacy of the native Press than perhaps from the meddlesome intervention of British Political Agents or the wild denunciations of the Anglo Indians of the type of Sir Lepel Griffin.

Occasional Notes

FROM a Lahore telegram we learn that the Amoor has tried his utmost to trace Ayub Khan, but in vain. The men sent out to find him through fright of the rebels turn back.

A CONSIDERABLE reduction has, it is stated, recently taken place in the strength of the Russian garrison in Odessa. This is looked upon as a sign that Russia has abandoned all idea of an armed intervention in Bulgaria.

THERE were two smart shocks of earthquake at Baroda on the night of the 18th instant. They came in quick succession and lasted some three or four seconds each. The time was twenty one minutes 11 P. M., Madras time.

THE total net decrease in the receipts from Indian Railways, both guaranteed and State lines, from the 1st of April to the 10th of September this year, has been Rs. 17,69,646, while on the assisted companies and those in Native States there has been a net increase of Rs. 2 24,167.

ON the 21st instant His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal celebrated his twenty-third birthday in a liberal way. He

wholly remitted the outstanding of the old debts due to the State by his subjects to the amount of about Rs 50,000 This generous measure was announced by the Chief Karbhari in public durbar assembled in honour of the occasion

It is said that the Government of Japan intend to construct by degrees fortresses at about one hundred and fifty three places along the coast As has already been stated, they will consist of three classes The construction of a first-class fortress will cost 180,000 yen, exclusive of the ordnance to be mounted on the forts and cost of barrack buildings, a second class fortress about 110,000, and a third about 80,000

The accounts which were published by the Treasury on the 1st instant show that the revenue of the United Kingdom for the past quarter amounted to £17,896,956, being an increase of £192,424 as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year There was a decrease of £97,000 on Customs, but an increase of £185 000 on Excise, £235,000 on stamps £99 000 from the Post Office and £25,000 from the telegraph service.

A deputation, consisting of the principal merchants and bankers in Hyderabad, Sind, waited on the Collector of Hyderabad on the 21st instant and urged the immediate commencement of the Hyderabad Umarkot Railway In reply, Dr Pollen said that, although warned by Sir Theodore Hope not to commit himself to such a scheme as a railway through the so called desert, he considered the line from Hyderabad to Umarkot a crying local want

Serious examination frauds have come to light in Oudh Hitherto the papers have been got at and sold to students for study and the preparation of replies, but some ingenious individuals at Lukhow have now done the thing thoroughly They have, it is alleged, pilfered the papers framed for the examination of junior officers, deputy collectors, in Oudh this, and one of the number has been arrested for selling them together with their replies There will probably be prosecutions and an extensive clearance of clerks, duffers, and others implicated in the matter

It is a curious circumstance that there is hardly a reigning monarch in Europe whose family is of the same nationality, *par sang*, as the people governed The house of Austria is really the house of Lorraine, and even in their origin the Hapsburgs were swiss And if the Emperor Francis Joseph be not, strictly speaking, an Austrian, still less is he Hungarian, although he is King of Hungary The King of the Belgians is a Saxe Coburg, the King of Denmark a Holsteiner, the infant monarch of Spain is a Bourbon the King of Italy a Savoyard, the King of Roumania and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria are both foreigners, the founder of the Bernadotte dynasty in Sweden was born at Pau less than a century and a quarter ago, the Czar is a Holsteiner Gottorp, and the King of the Hellenes is likewise a Holsteiner

The following is the substance of the Nizam's letter to the Viceroy —"Not inhabitant of India can be quite indifferent to the rapid advance of a great Military power towards this country, to the necessity that exists for putting the Frontier in a proper state of defence, and to the burden thus imposed on those charged with the care of the Empire All who have the welfare of India at heart are bound to consider what should be done and to show that they are heartily in sympathy with those who are endeavouring to strengthen our Frontier in such a way as to ward off all external dangers from our hearth and homes The Princes of India have not been blind to the march of events We realise the financial responsibility the present state of affairs imposes on the Indian exchequer It seems to me that the time has arrived for showing in some open manner that India is united, and for that reason I write now to spontaneously offer to the Imperial Government a contribution from the resources of the Hyderabad State of twenty lakhs of rupees annually for three years, for the purpose of Indian Frontier defences This is my offer in the time of peace, should at any time war unfortunately break out you will find my sword ready"

The Viceroy has replied to His Highness the Nizam's letter as follows —"I have received from Colonel Malleson your letter, and send this reply by his hands It is difficult for me to express in fitting terms my sense of the ready loyalty and good will which have prompted your Highness to come forward at this time with so generous an offer, emanating as it does from the head of one of the largest and most important States in India. It is indeed a striking proof of the friendly feelings entertained towards Her Majesty and the British Government by the Princes of India, and I had the greatest satisfaction in acquainting the Queen Empress with the contents of your Highness's *Kharita* There is no doubt that the advance of a great military power towards the borders of India has imposed upon the Government the obligation of taking those precautions for the defence of our frontier which are adopted by all nations on becoming conterminous with each other, no matter how friendly their existing relations This duty undoubtedly has considerably added, and will continue to add for some time to the expenditure of the Government of India, and it is a convincing proof both of your Highness's strong unlike capacity as well as of your generosity that you should have been the first among the Princes of India to recognise the principle that the Native States are as much interested as the rest of the Indian population in assisting the Government to take whatever measures may be necessary to preserve the borders of the Empire from any dangers which may arise from external complications Again thanking your Highness in the name of my Government as well as in the name of Her Majesty and the Government of England for the noble example you have set, I remain, etc.'

Local and Provincial

Bannur —The public works Lodge at this place will in future be available as a travellers Bungalow of the third class.

The Weather and Crops —Abundant rain has fallen in and around Bangalore, in other parts of the Province The crops are in splendid condition and all apprehensions of a famine or scarcity, we are glad to say, have disappeared

Chickpet —The Aryan Bachelor Club played the Central College Junior F A Class, on Saturday, the 22nd instant The College eleven scored only 52 in one innings while the Aryans put up 60 in the innings, which was a hollow beating for the College

Cholera —We are glad to note that this disease has almost, if not quite, been stamped out of Bangalore In Madras it is raging, not only in the native quarters of the City, but in the European and East Indian districts of Black Town as well The Station and City Police must keep an active look out to prevent the importation of the disease into Bangalore from Madras

The Bangalore Water Supply —The Madras Government have offered, in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, two prizes of Rs 2 000, and 1,000, respectively, for the two best schemes to supply the European troops in Bangalore with water Why do not the Mysore Government follow the example and endeavour to secure the City against drought? The matter is a very serious one, and with such a large cash balance as the Dewan has been able to show for the past official year, the Durbar can well afford to spend some money to improve the water supply in this Station

The Maternity —The fair sex are looking up in Bangalore Miss Govindarajulu has been gazetted as Assistant Surgeon (Surgeoness would, we presume, be more correct if we can coin the word) and posted to the immediate charge of the maternity relieving Hospital Assistant in charge, who has been transferred to the Local Fund Dispensary at Closepet An other Lady of the same name, who is Deputy Inspectress of Schools, has been deputed by Miss Brander, Inspectress of Native Girls' Schools, Madras to inspect the Girls Schools in Bangalore, in connection with the National Indian Association What with Lady Doctors and Lady educationists, who shall dare to deny that native ladies are not coming to the front, and can compete on equal terms with their fair-faced sisters from Great Britain?

The City Municipality —We note that Mr A Streenivasa Charlu, Vice President of the Bangalore City Municipality, has been granted two months' privilege leave, Major A H Macintire President of the Municipality, acting for him We understand that at the expiry of his leave Mr Streenivasa Charlu will resign his post in the Municipality and be advanced to a seat in the Maharajah's Council However that may be, we certainly deprecate the appointment of an official to the Vice-Presidentship of the Municipality, even temporarily The post was created, as we understand for a non official, to secure to the rate payers an impartial disposal of their representations and grievances The appointment carries with it an allowance of Rs 150 per mensem, and we believe it was not contemplated when it was created, to give it to an official There are many deserving noneficials who would do justice to it, and preserve the confidence of the rate payers We have nothing to say against Major Macintire personally, but we contend on principle that the post should be given to a non-official

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SRINGERI SWAMY

Sir,—In continuation of what has been published in your journals and others regarding the progress of the Sringeri "Jagad Guru" in the several holy places of the "Mahratta" country in order to have the personal acquaintance and, where necessary, rectification of the religious condition of the thousands of disciples that owe religious allegiance to His Holiness, and the accidental marks of hearty welcome accorded to him in the several portions of Dharwar, the edification of the several disciples by means of the Guru's unequalled exposition of the tenets contained in our religious books, the unqualified satisfaction felt and expressed by them with the Guru's unbounded liberality, the interest taken and encouragement given by the Guru in that advancement of Sanscrit learning, &c. I beg to give you the following an [illegible] account of what took place in Dharwar

2 In hearty response to the request made by the inhabitants of Kurthakoti of Gadag Taluka His Reverence halted at the place for the "Chaturmasya" Numbers of "Pandits" and others that resorted to the place in consequence of this event from Nasik, Vinchur, Bellary, Bagalkot, Bijapur, and other places went back quite pleased with the Guru's qualities above enumerated The chief of Jamkhandi prayed for the Guru's presence at his capital during "Sarada Navaratri" (Dasara) festival During the Guru's entry to the place the chief with his retinue welcomed His Holiness right royally and accompanied on foot the Guru to the residence allotted for him at the chief's palace in the vicinity of "Ramateerth" The manner in which the Swamy was welcomed would lead one to believe that men of all persuasions were of one mind in the matter On viewing the golden Palanquin and other paraphernalia of the Guru coupled with the Guru's unequalled learning and virtues the people were led to look with mixed feelings of wonder and a certain amount of jealousy at the good fortune of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, who has in his dominions the Head Quarters of a personage of such inestimable worth On hearing that His Highness is about to visit Bombay and other places on route to Calcutta, the people have been talking among themselves of wishing themselves of the opportunity of paying their respects to so fortunate a Rajah in one of the roadside railway station

3 In addition to contributing to the entire extraordinary expenses incidental to the festival above named, His Highness the chief has permanently made an annual grant of rupees one thousand to the "Mutt" His Highness further presented His Reverence with a very valuable diamond necklace of about twelve thousand rupees with an accompanying pair of superior shawls It will not be out of place to mention here that in addition to the above His Highness distributed "shawls" and "Dhoties" to all the Pundits on the establishment of the Mutt and a number of other learned men who had come to Jamkhandi from distant places to witness this memorable event and fed them with choicest food His Reverence the Guru has also made liberal distributions of presents to all Pundits, who attended the "Sabha" according to their merits.

4 Jamkhandi is a small tract of country paying a revenue of about four or five lacs of rupees The chief is a very intelligent and learned gentleman I was told he is a First Class Sirdar of the Deccan having power of life and death in his hands He takes particular interest in engineering, and has got a splendid castle construct dat a cost of about fifty or sixty lacs of rupees, besides several remunerative and ornamental public works He is a gentleman well imbued with western enlightenment without any way diminishing his oriental orthodoxy Another rather extraordinary feature was observed —Unlike several natives of India and European countries, the chief, in spite of his western enlightenment, is strictly orthodox in the religion of his fathers His patriotism will be best known by the fact that he is the President of the "Poona Sarvajanik Sabha" which, from its position, is deemed not to play a not unimportant part in the annals of India both politically and socially The members of this assembly display an amount of concord and self denial for the good of the country which alike command the admiration and emulation of every well-wisher of the country

5 The further progress of the Guru in that part of the country I shall duly communicate to you.

Yours faithfully,
An Observer

General Summary.

The Madras Railway —Mr W R Robinson, Acting Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, proceeds either on three months' privilege leave or eight months' furlough to Europe as soon as Mr F B Horne assumes charge of the office of Agent and Manager

Defrauding Government —At the Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Court, R Ramaiah Chetty, an Attorney, was charged on Monday, by the Collector of Stamp Revenue, with affixing his signature to a receipt otherwise than as a witness, contrary to the section of the Stamp Act On the 13th April last, a native paid the accused Rs 90 as a fee when the attorney granted a receipt for the sum without affixing a stamp The native to satisfy himself that the receipt was in proper form, showed it to a Vakil who told him that it was not valid as there was no stamp and advised him to take it to the Collector, which he did, upon which this charge was preferred His Worship after going into the particulars sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs 5

Order of Government in the Monster Murder Case —In this case in which the High Court, setting aside the Judgment of acquittal passed by the Court of Sessions of South Canara, sentenced the 1st, 2nd and 5th accused persons to transportation for life for having deliberately murdered a male child, a monster, which had four eyes, two teeth, the face of a monkey and crooked arms and legs, the Government accepting the recommendation of the High Court that the case is eminently a fit one for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, and considering that this is the first case of its kind that has come before them, have commuted the sentence passed upon the prisoners to a sentence of one month's simple imprisonment, to commence from the date on which this order reaches the Superintendent of the Jail, the prisoners to be released unconditionally on the expiry of that period —*Standard*

Social Reform in Bombay —The recent return of a Brahman gentleman from England and his application for being readmitted into caste has caused a flutter in that community. The uneducated orthodox portion—the priests and the priest-ridden—declare that no expiation is sufficient for readmission The educated orthodox at least feels to break through the bonds and there is a nice little crisis which, if properly utilized by the friends of progress, may be the starting point of a desirable reform. There have been several instances of admission into caste after as well as without expiatory ceremonies, and one would have thought that the principle was well established, it being in each case either a matter of more or less money or of strong resolution But some in Bombay have once more challenged opposition, and if the opposing party is firm enough, there is an excellent opportunity of breaking the back of priestcraft and of laying down a rule of progress beyond impeachment

Cholera in Madras —There was a sudden out break of cholera, of a most virulent type, yesterday (23rd Instant) in Black Town and in John Pereira's, several cases proving fatal In Semboodoss Street there were five cases, three of which proved fatal, the victims being Mr. Bryanton, Jailer of the Civil Debtor's Jail, Mrs Lyons (senior) and Mrs Lyons (junior), the mother and the wife respectively of Mr. R W Lyons, B A, of the Chief Secretariat. In Armenian Street there were two cases, one of which was fatal—one Mr Rozario's child In John Pereira's (Park Town) there were more than six cases and one death, the victim here being a little girl named Soares In the Broadway and in Sunkaram's Street about seven people were attacked—all Eurasians—all of whom, we are glad to say are now progressing well We also hear that of about six people (Natives) attacked in Cassemode, two died. Owing to these cases having occurred the Sanitary Department of the Municipality are freely sprinkling the infected and adjacent streets with disinfectant powder The Black Town Presidency Magistrates Court was also disinfected the morning Surgeon Major D B Thompson visited Semboodoss Street.

THE FARES ON THE SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY

The Indu Prakash.—A Correspondent travelling recently on the Southern Maratha Railway, writes:—"This line, though recently opened, is worked very well and compares favourably with older lines in point of courtesy and attention to the comfort of travellers. But there is one point which struck me as rather odd,—the excessive difference between the rate of the fare for the third class and those for the second and first classes. The rate for the third class is, I think, 2½ pies per mile, and that for the second 9 pies, or to put a concrete case, the fare for Sattara Road is Rs. 1 for the third class and Rs. 3—11 for the second, i.e., nearly four times as much. I think the difference is quite prohibitive. The rates on the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. and C. I. Railway are, if I mistake not, 2½ pies per mile for the third class and 5 pies for the second. The high rate demanded by the S. M. R. is as injurious to the company itself as the travelling public. Persons of moderate means would willingly pay some thing more than the generality of people to save themselves from being hustled up and too much crowded, but they may think this additional comfort too dearly purchased if the price is three times as much. I have actually seen persons driven away from the second class by this excessive difference—persons who under the G. I. P. Regulations would have travelled second class. The result of the present working is that the third class carriages are crowded to overflowing and second and first class carriages are all but deserted. If the company reduced its rates the loss on the reduction will, I venture to think, be more than made up by the increase of traffic." Let us hope the S. M. R. authorities will consider this suggestion.

THE PROPOSED HYDERABAD AND PACHPADRA RAILWAY

ALLAHABAD, *October* 21.—The Government of India are reported to have addressed the Bombay Government on the proposed Hyderabad Pachpadra Railway. They point out that the saving in the distance from Marwar Junction, on the Rajputana Malwa Railway, to Karachee by the proposed new route, would be only 68 miles, as compared with the existing line from that junction to Bombay direct, that an old established line like the Bombay Baroda and Central India could certainly quote rates low enough to counterbalance this saving of distance when competing with a new line, that the saving of twenty four hours by steamers going from Karachee to Europe instead of from Bombay would be nullified by the delay in crossing the Indus by steam ferry at Kotree that shipping rates are as low from Bombay as from Karachee, and that the proposed line would cost 2 lakhs, on which a dividend of four per cent. could not be earned, as the local traffic would be small, the population being scant in the districts passed through Native Brish territory, while the Western Jodhpur states are equally unpromising. The Government add that they are unable to admit that the north-western railway serves a limited area or is unable to convey the traffic which can reasonably be expected to seek the sea at Karachee and state that a military line in a different direction would be of far greater value. They, therefore, decline to sanction the survey of the proposed railway, but suggest the practicability of a feeder line from the Indus to Mirpore.—*Correspondent of the Times of India*.

THE DIWANSHIP OF TRAVANCORE

The Standard.—How long there will probably be a change in the Dewanship of Travancore. The country is full of rumours that Mr. Rama Rao, the present incumbent, will shortly retire from office. Mr. Hannyngton, the British Resident, may support him, Lord Connemara may extend him his smiles of approval, but we fail to see how he can long continue as Dewan. The persistent attacks of the local Press have considerably weakened him and shaken the public respect for him. Indeed, few Dewans have been attacked as he has been. It is alleged by the local Press that he is ignorant of the principles of Government, that he is a creature of Sayanaji—and that he is possessed of considerable wealth, though till recently he drew comparatively small salaries and inherited little ancestral wealth. Under these circumstances, it can easily be conceived that his position is no bed of roses. The question now arises as to who will be his successor? In Travancore the feeling is that it would be preferable to have as Dewan a Travancore man—a Malayalee if possible. For the Sudras—or Nayars as they are called out of Travancore—have considerably advanced both in education and in wealth, and acutely feel the subjection in which they are held. In Madras, it is felt that the Dewan should be a Madras man who alone would have the strength and experience to grapple with the present difficulties which confront the Travancore State.

For the present, a strong man of abilities experience, and integrity is needed who will steer the country through its present difficulties and restore confidence. But whoever is chosen as Mr. Rama Rao's successor, he he Brahmin or Sudra, we trust he will bear in mind the requirements of the country, and while scrupulously respecting Brahmin and other interests will allow the sons of the soil a share in the Government of their Native Land which they love so much.

LORD CONNEMARA AT THE WEST COAST

The Standard.—Lord Connemara has, apparently enhanced neither his reputation nor his popularity by his recent visit to West Coast. In the British district of Malabar personally, he created a favourable impression and raised a goodly number of expectations about the realisation of which many are somewhat sceptical. In this connection perhaps, certain reported newspaper relations of His Lordship might advantageously be explained. In the Native State of Cochin and Travancore, particularly the latter, we fear that the opinion formed of His Lordship is not on the whole very favorable. At Cochin, the Governor caused some astonishment and no little merriment by stating in a *post prandial* speech that the Raja of that Principality was "enlightened. Assuredly Lord Connemara might have paid the Raja some more appropriate compliment. That Raja is a well meaning and uninterfering Prince who to his credit is extremely strict in all his religious observances, but we hardly imagine that one who cannot even speak English, and who is an exclusive Brahmin and a *Jyotishi* who hides himself within the four walls of his Palace, is entitled to the epithet "enlightened."—at any rate, according to Anglo Indian ideas. It seems a pity that the Governor should thus *speak at random when every utterance of his* was being carefully scanned. In Travancore *His Lordship seemed to disregard public opinion*. If not all informed of what was going on, he must have known that there existed a certain amount of discontent with the Maharajah and his administration, and that that feeling was shared by a large section of the people. The Malayalee Sabha, in their address of welcome, carefully avoided all expression of approval or disapproval of their Government. To their surprise, his Lordship returned an answer as if they had spoken in highly laudatory terms of their Maharajah! Again at the state Banquet he literally extolled the Maharajah and it does seem strange that while he was thus praising the Raja the journals of North India should have been drawing attention to the unsatisfactory state of Travancore affairs. Of course this attitude on the part of Lord Connemara has led the Travancore Government to believe that His Lordship has given them his unqualified approval—and that all their acts have received his sanction. At Trevandrum itself there is at present little short of a panic, as it is popularly believed that the local Government with the support of Lord Connemara are about to adopt repressive measures. For some time a great deal of espionage has been practised, and we trust that the Post Office (which is under the British authorities) will allow no tampering with letters. Perhaps Lord Connemara had some special reasons for acting as he did, and we hope that his Lordship will soon find means of quietly settling a difficulty which threatens to develope into an Indian scandal.

THE OFFER OF THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD

The Homeward Mail.—Referring to the munificent offer of the Nizam of Hyderabad the *Times* says:—"The Indian Government, singularly enough, do not appear to have yet resolved to accept the offer, in spite of the many and obvious reasons for so doing. This hesitation cannot be explained upon the generous and absurdly suggested by a Simla telegram published in London on the 1st instant. Why official coreness at what may be regarded at Simla as a premature disclosure should be allowed to weigh in a matter of national importance, or how, under the circumstances any disclosure could be premature, is a puzzle which no reasonable being could solve. We give the Government credit for a more rational motive in their hesitation. It seems to be considered by the Viceroy and his advisers, not that the Nizam is actuated by any interested motive in making his loyal and honorable offer, but that the acceptance of it may place the Government under too great an obligation to him, especially with regard to the Berar districts. Before 1853 the Nizam was in duty bound in time of war to furnish upon demand troops to aid the British arms. But in consequence of the chronic insolvency of Hyderabad this arrangement proved unsatisfactory, and by a treaty concluded in 1853 it was agreed that the Nizam in lieu of his obligation to provide a large force in time of war shall assign to his certain districts situated to the north of his kingdom. These districts were to be administered by the British, and their revenue applied in equipping and supporting the Hyderabad Contingent—an auxiliary force which is maintained by our Government, but of which the Nizam returns the full use. It should be added that the surplus revenues of the Berar districts, after providing for the maintenance of the contingent, are paid over to the Nizam. For many years the question of the restitution of this territory has been agitated in Hyderabad. The Indian Government it may therefore, be assumed, feels bound to consider the Nizam's offer with reference to the vexed question of the Berars even although to many people their conscuousness in so doing may appear excessive.

"There seems no reason whatever to believe that the Nizam's offer was prompted by any petty motive. He did not make his present in the expectation of receiving an equivalent. Such a supposition, if it could be momentarily entertained, would disappear upon a consideration of the contents of his letter which we have already laid before our readers. He gives at length his reasons for wishing to contribute to the defence of India, and there is nowhere a suggestion that that the British Government should do a stroke of generosity in return. The offer, as it appears to us, ought to be met in the sincere spirit in which it is made and any laboured attempt to read between the lines would be all bred and ungenerous. If, of course, remains open to maintain that whatever the sincerity of his Nizam's intention, the practical effect of accepting his gift the Indian Government would be to place the Indian Government under an obligation to restore the assigned districts. But the Nizam must be taken to be perfectly aware of the difficulty of obtaining an arrangement which has now lasted over a quarter of a century, and which has obvious advantages to recommend its continuance. He must be taken to know this and to have wished that his offer should be considered upon perfectly independent grounds. We can see no reason whatever why the Indian Government should not keep the questions perfectly distinct. If there is any chance of the retrocession of the Berars, that possibility ought not to become any greater by reason that the Nizam has recognised in the spontaneous manner his share of responsibility for the safety of India. Nor ought the Nizam's offer to stand many larger of a position be used it is found that it contains obligation will be created to restore territory which has rested for thirty four years in British administration. The promised contribution was to be in the Nizam's own words, a "free gift." To regard it as either direct or indirectly necessitating a return would be to ignore the force and graciousness of the phrase, and according to Oriental as well as European ideas, to commit a breach of courtesy. We need not dwell upon the inner blackfoot which might be expected to follow if the Nizam's offer were declined. Such a discouragement to similar acts of loyalty upon the part of our great Indian feudatories would be nothing less than calamitous. This, the first precedent of spontaneous enthusiasm in behalf of the protection of our Indian Empire, proceeding from the first of the Native Indian Princes is of incalculable value in shaping the policy and the loyal ambition of the rest. The Nizam's offer is therefore, not one to be haggled with, but to be accepted as frankly as it was made.

"The continued success of Ayoob Khan, as reported by our correspondent, in eluding capture makes the situation in Afghanistan one which may at any time become threatening to the peace of India. Ayoob is supposed to be preparing for a dash at Herat, where he would probably find a larger number of partisans. It is satisfactory, in view of such a possibility, to know that the Ameer is not displaying supineness. His impending visit to Candahar is evidently calculated to deal a crushing blow at the rebellious Ghilzais, and at the same time to place him within striking distance of Herat, should Ayoob establish himself there. It is even rumoured that the Ameer intends to make Candahar his capital, and no doubt this only is advantageously situated for keeping a tight hand upon that troublesome portion of his dominions of which Herat is the centre. We may at any moment find ourselves committed to defend Afghanistan and India itself from Russian aggression, and every assistance from our Indian feudatories is of value, not only for the material help but as ringing native sentiment upon our side. It is possible that the generosity of the Nizam may not find imitators among the less powerful native Princes, but, unless his offer meets with an unfortunate reception at the hands of the Indian Government, the strong probability is that his example will be followed by those chiefs whose good will is our chief policy to enlist in favour of British rule.

With reference to the proffered gift, "Political" writes to the *Times* as follows:—"As the only person in England acquainted with the motive which prompted the Nizam in making his late offer, I feel that it is impossible for me to remain silent when that motive is misrepresented. The motive of His Highness was to show his cordial sentiments towards us in face of a common danger, and he hoped by accepting a share in the expense, to gain the privilege of stationing two of his own regiments in Persian or elsewhere on the frontier. This, and not the recovery of the Berars was the object in the mind of the Nizam, and I may with some confidence leave your readers to judge for themselves whether it forms a worthy motive or not. The Nizam is a young prince of twenty one, who has already done one or two magnificent and unprecedented things—as for instance, the payment of the late Salar Jung's debts amounting to £300,000) and his impulses are noble and honourable. It rests with Lord Dufferin to say whether his advances are to be repelled, his enthusiasm damped, and his sympathies alienated. The only argument put forward for rejecting a spontaneous and splendid offer is, as I can certify, based on an error of fact. Instead of asking for a return for his free gift, the Nizam wants to help us still further and to commit his State to our side past recall. I will venture to add one fact to the Berar question. Whenever that matter was always recurring during the last ten years of the life of the late Salar Jung, whose heart was set on the recovery of that district, it has not once been brought forward officially by the Nizam since his installation three years and a half ago."

The announcement of a gift by the Nizam for foot or defence naturally excited satisfaction not more because of its amount than as an exhibition of loyalty which was peculiarly well-timed. A telegram however received this morning from Simla indicates that there is some hitch in the business. It is mysteriously hinted that "the acceptance of the gift"—by the Government—"may be prejudiced by the premature disclosure of the matter." If that be so one has not far to seek for a possible reason of the difficulty. Part of the Nizam's territories are still under British administration. The Nizam may have entertained a thought—we hope let us call it and we do not say that it is one which need seriously detract from the value of a generous and public move—that such an exhibition of loyalty might induce the Government to consider the advisability of returning the Hyderabad administration of the ceded districts. It cannot be supposed for a moment that any such idea was mooted even privately, to the Government of India, but it is just possible that on receiving the letter referred to in the *Times* the Viceroy's Council may have desired to ascertain from Hyderabad whether there were any, and what, hopes entertained that some recognition of this generosity. The fact that the State of Hyderabad is willing to make such an offer, and has effectively reformed its administration as to be able to do it, is one which might well prompt the Government to exhibit its appreciation in a practical manner. When princes have learned from our agents the art of good government, and show themselves to be at once loyal and devoted to British interests it is good policy to reward them. Gwalior has had its loyalty recognised in a handsome manner, and the Nizam perhaps thinks that his turn has reasonably come.

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1887

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS IN MYSORE

Mysore prides itself on being one of the most prominent of Agricultural Provinces in Southern India. If it were not that its peculiar geographical position exposes it to frequent returns of drought, it would undoubtedly take the lead as a grain producing country. And yet, taking into mind the latter fact, how little the Government of the State does to encourage and promote agriculture, though it is its principal main stay and source of revenue. The Durbar squeezes all it can out of the poor ryot, but what does it give him in return. The *pet hant* or hobby of the present administration is to show large cash balances, at the expense of the ryots. If a season happen to be a little favorable, arrears of kist which had been held in suspense owing to seasons of drought, are collected in one sweeping "*coup*," leaving the ryot impoverished and without the means of improving his land and extending his cultivation. As we pointed out in a recent article, he has besides to maintain and keep in proper repair the tanks which irrigate his land and for which he has to pay so heavily in the shape of wet assessment, and his privileges in forest and grazing lands are constantly curtailed. Now, does the Government give the ryot anything in return? *P actually nothing*. Our readers will have noticed reports in the local English daily papers of cattle disease being very prevalent in various parts of Mysore. But the Government do not seem to be alive to their responsibility to take measures to prevent and cure murrain among cattle. It is superfluous to say that Mysore cattle have always ranked as about the finest in India, and yet they are the most neglected. Cattle are indispensable for agricultural purposes, and the Government who heavily tax the ryots, should give them facilities to improve the breed, and to check and cure disease among the stock. Why do they not appoint Veterinary Surgeons, as is done in British India? Why not offer scholarships to Mysore youths to qualify in the veterinary art in the Sydapett Agricultural College at Madras, and when they pass out, post them to Districts. It passes our comprehension that so important a matter should never have received the attention of Government.

Then again, a great deal of encouragement can be given, and impetus imparted, to agriculture, by holding agricultural exhibitions or shows in various centres in the Province. We do not place much faith in "model" or "experimental" Farms. In the first place, they are located in spots highly favorable for the purpose, and therefore cannot be held up as examples to the ryots. In the next place, it is only the neighbouring ryots who can at all benefit by any lessons they may be capable of imparting. On the other hand, agricultural exhibitions reach everywhere, and embrace all varieties of soil, climate, &c. They would impart instruction in modern improved modes of cultivation, implements of agriculture, and so forth, and by inviting competition by offering prizes for the best produce, the best cultivated field, the best implements, &c., would give a great impetus to the advancement of agriculture in the Province. In the Madras Presidency these exhibitions have wrought a great deal of good, and we would like to see them introduced in Mysore. We maintain that it is the bounden duty of the State to promote agricultural interests, especially when such heavy taxes are wrung out of the sons of the soil, and we hope that now such a large cash balance is available in the treasury, that duty will be recognised.

One danger should be studiously avoided in introducing agricultural reforms into this country. Variations of climate, soil, labor, and other circumstances should all be carefully weighed and considered in introducing western modes. English Civil servants of the old school seemed to be of the opinion that although they never followed a plough in their lives, or drove a spade into the ground, they were perfectly competent, provided they were furnished with modern agricultural implements, to teach the ryot how to improve his cultivation. During the regime of Sir Charles Denison as Governor of Madras the *pet hant* for "Model" farming as it was ambitiously called, was very marked, and really did more harm than good. Coming from a term of office in advanced and *prosperous* English agricultural colony like Australia, Sir Charles set himself to the task of reforming the crude agriculture of the Madras Presidency. "*Model*" Farms were started in Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Cossoor, and other agricultural centres. They were placed under the *charge of the Collectors, or their Assistants*, of the Districts who were told to forthwith teach the ryots what good farming really was. English ploughs, reaping and thrashing machines, and other modern implements were introduced. But as might be expected those unfortunate English farmers being themselves as ignorant, almost, as the babe unborn, of agricultural pursuits, only exposed themselves to the ryots in attempting to teach them. It was found moreover, that some of the native implements were more suited to the local conditions of the country, with simply improvements, than English ones. Take for instance the heavy English plough. It does very well in England, where powerful *draught horses are used, but it would require* a whole team of pure Indian cattle to draw it to any effect. It will be years before the native ryot will be sufficiently advanced in civilisation and prosperity to be able to afford to employ horses, or cattle of the superior breeds, to draw his plough. The mistake made in trying to introduce the English plough has since been recognised, and now a plough has been invented called the "combined" plough, which combines the excellence of the English implement with the lightness of the Indian. We recollect an Agricultural exhibition held at Cossoor, under the auspices of Sir Charles Denison at which the natives were invited to compete against the "Model" Farm. The result was a complete *fiasco*. Cattle were not found strong enough in the place to draw the English plough, a gang of women with the ordinary native scythes, beat the English reaping machine out of time, because there was nobody on the Farm who knew professionally how to work it, and the same was the case with the thrashing machine. However the Government have gained experience, and they are content to establish what is now more modestly called "*experimental*" Farms, on which professors from the Royal Agricultural College at *Cirencester are employed*. Sir Richard Meade established such a Farm in Bangalore, under the management of Mr Harman of that College, which taught the neighbouring ryots some valuable lessons during the great drought of 1876-77, but it was not of general benefit to the country, and had to be given up after a time. We trust, however, that the scheme of holding Agricultural exhibitions throughout the Province, will receive attention from the Mysore Government.

THE STUDY OF SANSKRIT

The promotion of the study of Sanskrit is a noble cause which all interested in the advancement of literature should encourage and foster. India can *proudly boast* that it is the birth place of the human language, for there is not a language or dialect in the world which has not got words which can be traced to Sanskrit. In almost every European country, and in America, there are Sanskrit Colleges. Some of the most distinguished Sanskrit scholars, who have contributed greatly to the development and resuscitation of Sanskrit literature have been Europeans, such men for instance as professor Max Muller and Monier Williams, *the late Dr Burnell, and others*. It behoves Hindus, therefore, not to be behind hand in developing a literature all their own. We have received a prospectus in promotion of the said cause, from which we give an excerpt below and heartily commend it to the attention and support of our readers. The idea, especially of publishing journals to advance the object is well conceived and a grand one, for it cannot fail to open out the whole history of human languages. Of course a scheme with such a wide and ambitious scope can not be carried out with any success unless it is liberally supported, and we trust that this will be accorded to it. It should be borne in mind that the study of Sanskrit should by gone into as much for the information and history its literature gives as for the study of the conception, history and development of human thought and language. It is a grand language, and being the mother of the human tongue, is worthy of study. Mysore boasts of a Sanskrit College, and should be among the first to support the cause in question. The following is an excerpt from the prospectus sent to us —

III The object of the present enterprise, therefore, is, to carefully search for fund in quotations of ancient authors and to indicate, as far as our intelligence permits, the natural course of speech by rending what is purely our own.

IV The ways in which the above end can be achieved are the following —

(1) Printing, as far as available, books on medicine, the sciences of heavenly bodies, architecture, mathematics, music, dancing and other ancient works of literary interest, and instructing the public on these subjects as far as possible.

(2) Making the different branches of sciences easily accessible even to persons, who have known less of Sanskrit language, by explaining their technicalities.

(3) Collection of matters which are dealt with in English and which are also found in Sanskrit, and the knowledge of which is indispensably necessary for the improvement of mind and the *introduction of such matters is do not find* a place in Science.

(4) Explaining many Sanskrit works in the vernacular language.

(5) Delivering lectures, in Sanskrit and the vernacular language, comparing the customs and manners of the ancients with those of the moderns in India and elsewhere, lectures on morality which can contribute to the welfare of the public at large, lectures about the means of developing mutual feeling in society.

6 Publication of three journals comprising the above particulars, one of which to be printed in Devanagari character with an English translation, the second in Grantham characters with the translation in Tamil, the third in Telugu characters with the translation in Telugu.

V All this cannot be effected without the *Sanskrit* having a press with a complete set of materials at its disposal. The members of the *Sanskrit* most respectfully beg therefore, that this highly expensive enterprise may be favoured by respectable gentlemen of wide sympathies with them and

VI Of the several works proposed above the one first to be undertaken is the publication of the journal the first number having been already printed. The annual journals can be had from any one of the Members. The subscription for the journal *should be sent along with the application* bearing the all as legibly written the one in Remittances are made in the shape of stamps an extra sum of one anna per *copy should be sent*.

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THE BANGALORE JUBILEE ADDRESS

Sir Horace Walpole has sent the following acknowledgment of the Bangalore Jubilee address to the Queen Empress. We may well be proud of the allusion to the workmanship of the Casket, and the famous temple of Halibode, one of the most ancient and wonderful architectural structures in the world.

INDIA OFFICE, 9TH SEPT, 1887

SIR,—I am directed by Viscount Cross to inform you that the Casket and Address from the people of Mysore and British subjects of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore referred to in your letter of the 21st May last, have been duly received and forwarded to the Queen-Empress.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the Silver Casket containing this loyal Address on the occasion of the completion of the 50th year of her reign, and has desired that her appreciation of the beauty of the workmanship of the representation of the "Jain" temple of Halibede may be made known to the Committee who selected and sent this present.

I am therefore to request that you will cause the expression of Her Majesty's approval to be conveyed in a suitable manner to those interested.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

(Sd) HORACE WALPOLE

EDWARD HEWETSON, Esq,

Honorary Secretary,

Jubilee Committee, Bangalore

Occasional Notes

It is stated that Lord and Lady Reay will be the guests of the Viceroy in Calcutta in the ensuing cold weather.

The *Pioneer* says that it has been ascertained beyond all doubt that Ayub is still hiding in Eastern Persia, though the exact spot is unknown.

Bhooddee Nur Mahomed, one of Ayub Khan's followers who was taken prisoner after the skirmish on the Persian border, has been publicly hanged at Herat.

The *Bombay Gazette* understands that Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit has been offered by the Viceroy a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council, but that he has declined the offer.

His Highness the Maharajah of Benares returned all the Medals of the Benares Division to a banquet in honor of Sir Alfred Lyall on the 8th instant. The gathering will be a large one.

The difficulties between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung that the latter's return to Hyderabad has been compromised, and the ex-Minister will turn to the capital of the Deccan temporarily.

The *Times of India* learns from a correspondent on the frontier that Sirdar Mir Afzal Khan, father-in-law of the late Amir Sher Ali, has escaped from Meshed and has a place near Ghori in order to join Ayub Khan. He is reported to have taken with him a large sum of money. There are symptoms of rebellion among some of the tribes in the Hazrajat since the arrival of Nisar Hussain Alishan, one of Ayub's Chiefs.

The Rajah of Lombok is said to be possessed of enormous wealth. He has separate storehouses in which to stow away his gold, silver, and copper money. His diamonds are so numerous that they have to be measured out when he wants to know the exact quantity. Besides those treasures, the Rajah has a large stock of bar gold and gold dust, which he at times gets melted and run into moulds, modelled after animals in great variety.

From the district reports from Bengal for the week ended the 22nd ultimo it appears that the late rains have benefited the *rice crop in most parts of the Presidency*, although in some places, such as Burdwan Division, part of Backergunj, Gaya and in most parts of Chota Nagpore, more rain will still be acceptable. In many districts rice is beginning to come into flower, and on the whole, it may be said that the prospects of the crop are now fairly good.

According to the report of the Japanese Railway Department, the total mileage of railways constructed and brought into working order since March, 1869, is 370, of which 209 miles are Government property and 161 miles belong to private companies. The total sum actually expended on the lines in operation amounts to $21,827,034, of which $16,897,104 was spent in Government lines, and $4,557,229

in private lines. The net profit obtained on the former was 6·2 and upon the latter 10·25 per cent. In both cases the working expenses are the same, *viz*, 45·5 per cent. of the gross earnings.

It is stated that the present Mint Master of Hyderabad has submitted, for the approval of His Highness the Nizam, a specimen of the improved Halli Sicca Rupee he proposes to introduce. The coin is of the same thickness as its British Government representative and has also its milky ring. The weight remains the same, namely, eleven *mashas*, being half a *masha* less than the British coin. Its diameter is slightly smaller. The edges are milled, but there is no embossment either on the obverse or reverse, except words similar to those on the current rupee. Several designs had, for a series of years, been placed by the late Mr. Serrieres before the Government in connection with the reorganization of the Mint, for which he had been specially engaged, but nothing seemed to have come of his labours.

When the Finance Committee was in Bombay, the local Chamber of Commerce represented that economy would be promoted by the abolition of the Calcutta Mint. Sir Charles Elliott agreed with this view, but recommended that further enquiry should be made into the matter. A resolution in the Financial Department now notifies that the Governor-General in Council has examined the facts concerning the capacity of the Bombay Mint to undertake the whole of the coinage of silver at both Calcutta and Bombay, and has come to the conclusion that the Mint is now in a position to coin at least 1½ crore of rupees monthly, or that it can easily and at small cost be made capable of doing so, so that the whole demand for rupee coinage is well within, or can easily be brought within, the power of the Bombay Mint. Under these circumstances the economy proposed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce appears feasible. At the same time, while there can be no question that the saving to be secured by the proposal would be substantial, the banking and mercantile community chiefly affected by the proposal is that of Calcutta; and before coming to a decision in the matter the Governor-General in Council desires to be placed in possession of the views of that community on the question of the necessity for maintaining at Calcutta as well as at Bombay the existing facilities for the coinage of imported silver.

Local and Provincial.

Colonel Hay.—It is stated that this officer is about to retire from the Mysore service, but it is premature to guess who his successor will be.

Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts.—Mr. A. Nowcombe has been appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts in Madras.

Miss. Govindarajulu.—We are glad to note that this clever young Lady Doctor has been graded as an Assistant Surgeon of the 3rd Grade, on probation, in the Mysore Medical Service. She is in charge of the Maternity at Bangalore.

The Weather.—We had more rain during the past week, and the tanks have received a plentiful supply of water. It is some time since the Sampangee tank presented the sight of such a broad sheet of water, and most of this has been received direct from the clouds, and not from feeders, which were diverted some time ago for the Upper Hudly Water Project and never restored.

The Maharajah.—Arrangements for His Highness' cold weather tour in the North, are being already made. The Dewan's Assistant Manager has been sent as an *avant courier* to Bombay to engage quarters for the accommodation of His Highness and *suite*, and make other arrangements for his stay there. The Maharajah will stay a few days at Bombay and then proceed to Benares, and finally to Calcutta to interview the Viceroy.

The British Resident.—Sir Harry Prendergast goes on a two month's tour through Coorg, this week, we believe, during which time his Court at Bangalore will be closed. There is yet a forlorn hope, we see, of Mr. Fitzpatrick coming back to Bangalore. Mr. Cordery, British Resident at the Nizam's Court is about to proceed to Europe, and it is likely Sir Charles Bernard will probably prefer Hyderabad to Mysore, for though both are Residencies of the first class, the former is one of greater responsibility and importance in every way. In that event it is said that either Mr. Fitzpatrick or Sir Oliver Saint John will be sent to Mysore. We sincerely trust Mr. Fitzpatrick will have the preference.

Cholera.—This fell epidemic is raging in the Black Town, Madras, and some cases have been imported into Bangalore, we are sorry to say. On Friday, the 28th instant, Conductor J. Smith, of the Bangalore Commissariat Department, was returning to the Station from a visit he had paid to Madras accompanied by his wife and two children, one a girl, five years of age, and the other a boy of seven. By the time they reached Jolarpett the girl was found to be taken bad with cholera. On arrival at Bangalore it was taken to the Bowring Hospital, and died there a couple of hours after admission on Saturday morning. The same night the boy was attacked and taken to Hospital, and was dead by Sunday night. On Monday, the surviving child of Mr. Smith, a boy aged two, died at Madras of cholera. Europeans and Eurasians in Black Town are dying by the dozen, and we know of cases where persons have actually fled in terror from the city. In Bangalore, beyond the cases which were imported, we have been pretty free, but every precaution should continue to be taken to keep it out.

General Summary.

The Railway Passage to Recruits.—The authorities have decided to grant free railway passage to recruits provisionally enlisted from their charge to the nearest military station to which they may be sent for examination and approval. The recruiter is to be held responsible for the Railway fares in the event of the men not coming up to the standard.

Special Tests.—Numerously signed petitions from the *employes* in the various local Government offices, have presented to the Director of Public Instruction praying that as in the case of this year, so also in 1888 and 1889, there may be held examinations in the Special Tests twice in the year, as after 1889 no Matriculate student can appear for the Revenue Higher and certain other Special Tests.

Departure of Sir Salar Jung.—Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by Mr. Morton Fewen, left Madras by afternoon, by the Madras Mail, for Poona. The Nawab and suite travelled in a reserved carriage. There were many friends present to witness their departure, and among them was Mr. Pentucky, Sir Salar's Bribery Agent who had met the Nawab and Mr. Morton Fewen with garlands of flowers. Sir Salar, we understand, stays at Poona for further five days, which he probably goes on to Hyderabad. The prohibition placed on his return to the latter city, however, may necessitate a change in his programme, which in all probability a stay of 10 days at Khandala.—G.

Infringing the Printing Press Act.—Mr. A. Krishnaswamy Naidu, the proprietor of the *Guardian Press*, situated in Nungambakkam, was recently prosecuted by Mr. H. M. Upshon, Inspector of Police, before Mr. Schultch, at the Egmore Presidency Magistrate's Court, for having infringed the terms of the Printing Press Act, in that he had printed a letter without, as required by Section 3 of Act XXV of 1867, "legibly printing on it the name of the printer and the place of printing." His Worship delivered judgment on Wednesday, and inflicted a nominal fine of Rs 5 on the accused. His Worship remarked that this was the first case of its kind, and regretted that such an important point as that involved in the case should not have been argued at length by counsel on both sides.

Floods in Nellore.—*From a Correspondent*. Nellore, 1st *November*. For the last eight days heavy rains have fallen, and during the last three we have had four inches daily, with the result that the whole country is flooded. Traffic on the Nellore railway is suspended owing to the damage done to the embankments. The Engineer-in-Chief is out in all this bad weather inspecting the line and working hard to repair damages, while the Superintendent of ways and works is straining every nerve in trying to stop the leaking of the station buildings. Every station, station master's quarters and porter's house along the whole line, looks like a sieve and at Yellaur the porters house has fallen. *Our mails are twelfed and it* takes nearly the same time coming from Renigunta as it did in the olden days. Telegraph posts are floating about all over the country.

Cholera in Madras.—A few days ago, a Mrs. Renaux, the wife of a signaller in the Railway Telegraph Service, residing in Sembodoss Street, was attacked with cholera and succumbed in a very short time. Among other children she left an infant four months old, which was charitably taken in by Mr. G. D'Rozario, (an Examiner in the *Madras Mail* Office,) living in Mallappan's Street, South Black Town. The child was taken ill but recovered. A son of Mr. D'Rozario, aged about six years, was also attacked and died on Wednesday last; whilst two other children, living in the same house, showed symptoms of the disease and were taken to the hospital for Women and Children, where one of them, a boy five years old, died yesterday evening, while the other, a girl aged ten, remains in a critical condition. A sister-in-law of Mr. D'Rozario who lived in Seven Wells Street, North Black Town, and who went to the house of her brother-in-law to offer him some consolation in his bereavement, was taken ill with the disease yesterday morning and died last night. As we are going to press we regret to learn that two more members of the same family have been attacked and have been sent to hospital, where it is hoped they may recover. Among our "Domestic Occurrences" — we allude to the sad death from cholera of Sub Conductor Smith's infant—his sole remaining child—we of his children having succumbed only a few days ago in Bangalore. This terrible breaking up of one happy home cannot but call forth feelings of the deepest sympathy with the bereaved.—*Mail*.

Extracts.

THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR IN ENGLAND

The *Bombay Gazette* is requested to say, on reference to much that has been stated on the subject of the treatment received by H. H the Maharajah Holkar in England, that the Maharajah was treated by H. M the Empress with the attention suitable to his rank as one of the first class Princes of India. His Highness was a guest of her Majesty, an honour which, we are told, was not enjoyed by any other Prince of India during the Jubilee week. The Queen Empress, was so kind to the Maharajah Holkar that he looked upon her as his mother. Her kindness bordered upon affection. His Highness was very sorry to leave England sooner, and make shorter stays at several places in Europe, than he had intended, for he had gone to Europe with a determination to make a long tour on that Continent. But on hearing from India that her Highness the Maharani was ill he returned at once.

Our contemporary also learns "that the Maharajah has given expression to this feeling very often. His Highness was much pleased with Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India. It is sure, that some unfortunate mistakes were made by the subordinates who had been entrusted with the arrangements for the reception of his Highness on certain occasion, but the Maharajah attributed this to its real cause, and took no offence at it. His Highness was greatly pleased with the friendly and which he always received from Sir Lepel Griffin."

A CARICATURE OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

The *Indu Prakash*.—A dramatic piece called "Tarum Shikshana Natakam" is having a brisk run on the stage at Poona, its sole merit being that it caricatures the Poona Female High School. With the reaction against social reform, which has of late set in here as well as in Bengal, there has sprung up among our people a regrettable tendency to behind any thing that purports to ridicule the work of reformers. There may be something to blame and something to correct in the working of the Poona Female High School, but the attempt to ridicule it in a highly coloured caricature is as discreditable to the person who made it as to the people who encourage it. A certain factitious importance is given to the piece by the presence of some European officials as some of the performances. We can not believe that the European officials liked the piece, but their very presence is apt to pass with the ignorant as a sign of importance. To our mind the piece is a silly production and cannot have the slightest effect on the future of female education. A few ignorant minds may be affected by it, but on the intelligent public its effect will not, we believe, survive the sensation of the season. It takes such an extremely uncompromising view of the question that it scarcely admits of any argument. Its language is in places offensive to good taste. It is in fact an attempt to truckle to popular prejudices which has of late been rather common, and which deserves nothing but severe condemnation from all who have the good of the people at heart.

THE EUROPEAN IN INDIA.

The *Prajabandhu*, if correctly translated by the *Englishman*, gives vent to some strange utterance on Anglo-Indians in a recent issue:—"The Anglo Indians believe that they are the lords of India, and that the administration of India must be conducted according to their wishes. They exercise authority over the native like the Czar of Russia, and no one is able to say anything. But fortunately English education has opened the eyes of the natives. They have become anxious for self-government, but that is not agreeable to the Anglo Indians. They have begun to raise a clamour from all sides. Formerly all Anglo Indians got admission into the public service. Then the natives were not so competent. But now several natives have acquired qualification, and most of them are capable of managing public affairs. Therefore out of malice, the Anglo-Indians give out that the natives are worthless. A native cannot escape if he is in any way implicated. If a European kills a native, that is called rupture of the spleen. The offence for which a native is sentenced to 14 years imprisonment, if committed by a European will result in acquittal. How can the native papers be silent in these matters? Efforts were at first made to gag them, but they failed. Then it was proposed that officials might prosecute newspapers without the sanction of the Government. This is well and good. We don't fear it. But there is one thing in it. Most of the native papers are poor. They have no other force to stand upon except moral force. Many officials will no doubt harass them. How justice is administered in court of justice need not be said. There are very few good men on the mofussil benches. Almost everywhere Jeffeys and Scrogs are visible. For that apprehension is entertained that in many instances innocent newspapers may be punished. But those who write native papers don't fear the frown of these demons. They will go to jail if that be necessary. What they write is neither exaggerated nor false. Whatever they write is written by them with ease."

THE BENGAL-NAGPORE RAILWAY.

The *Pioneer*.—Mr. Wynne, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, arrived in Bombay by the last mail, and with him the following staff engaged for its construction:—Messrs. Lang and Routh, Executive Engineers in the P. W. D., whose services have been lent by Government, and Messrs. De Parrot and Barton, late of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, as District Engineers; Messrs. Evatt, Barker, Birkly, Sladen Bowen, Young, Mackail, Doughty, Sanders, Reilly, Dalby, Thornhill, Webb, Ware, Stanfield, Searight and Egerton as Assistant Engineers. The chief features in the programme of work for this season are the construction of about 350 miles of the main line from Nagpur to Ragarh, from the Nagpur end, of about 160 miles from Assensole to Chikhardarpur from the Bengal end; these to be pushed on as rapidly as possible. Work on the intervening portion at present, will be confined to resurveying the present alignment with the view of improving the gradients and lightening the job. On the Katni Bilaspur branch construction on the first Division out of Umaria is to be put in hand at once, whilst the Pondraghat is to be resurveyed. Up to the present time some 400 miles of permanent way, consisting of 75-lb. steel rails and steel sleepers have been ordered in England, some portion of which has already been delivered. Contracts have also been let at home for a large quantity of girders, signals and other plant. Sixty locomotives and some 1,200 wagons and carriages are likewise in preparation there and will soon commence to reach Bombay. On arrival they will be despatched at once to Nagpur, where arrangements have been made for their erection. The Directors have done well to take time by the forelock in providing for their material—a frequent and fruitful source of delay in the completion of Indian lines. It may be added that, if possible, the section from Nagpur to Raipur will be opened as a broad guage line throughout by July next, notwithstanding that the amount of work to be done is formidable. Altogether the Company's arrangements and preparations have a ring of business like promptitude about them which promises well for the future of their important undertaking.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER

The *Indian Daily News*—We have stated our own opinion that the best course for the Government to take in regard to His Highness the Nizam's offer would be to politely decline it, while acknowledging that it was well meant. In favour of this course, several considerations may be urged. There are the possible inconvenient claims in the matter of the rendition of the Berars. The Nizam has warmly denied that he had any thought of the Berars question in making his offer. Perhaps not. But all the same acceptance of the offer would place the Government under a *sort of obligation which might be found inconvenient whenever the claim to the Berars is renewed.* Then the dignity of the Supreme Government in relation to its feudatories is worth a thought. Further there is another point which we have not seen noticed before, namely, that the Nizam professedly makes the offer as a Mussulman Prince desirous of assisting a Power which he regards as the most powerful friend of the Mahommedan Caliph—the Sultan of Turkey—and helping to frustrate the schemes of Russia who is regarded as the Caliph's powerful enemy. Acceptance of assistance tendered on such grounds as these *might be embarrassing. While the Nizam's* profession of loyalty and his offer to help in the defence of India against Russia are satisfactory and gratifying, it would not be satisfactory to have any condition imposed that would tend to hamper the British Government in regard to the policy to be followed in Eastern Europe. The loyalty of the Indian Mahommedans to the British Government must not be supposed to rest upon the British Government's willingness to defend Stamboul against the Russians. The plain course of politely declining His Highness's offer of a gift to the Government would be the chief best to take, but the Viceroy might perhaps suggest that in the reform of his troops, and their assimilation in matters of organization, dress, plane drill and equipment to the British standard, the Nizam could find a means of assisting the Government that would be both useful and acceptable.

SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE IN ENGLAND

The following are the rules for the examination and election of candidates for the Government scholarship to England, conducted by the University of Madras:—

Rules for selecting a candidate for the Government scholarship allotted to the Madras University.—(1) That a special examination be held of candidates for the scholarship. (2) *That the examination be held in the month of* April. (3) That applications for the examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 15th March immediately preceding. (4) That each candidate be required to furnish along with his application, proofs of the satisfies all the conditions laid down by the Government of India in their Resolution, dated 12th February 1886, No. 1—to 57 as amended by a *subsequent Resolution* received from Madras G.O. dated 10th September 1886, No. 56 Educational. The conditions are—I. That the candidate is a native of India within the meaning of the Statute, II. That he is under 22 years of age at the date of the examination, III. That he has the consent of his family (or of his father, if alive, if deceased, of his guardian) to proceed to England. IV. That his conduct has been good, V. That he has sufficient knowledge of the English language, and VI. The physical capacity to undergo the rigorous of life and study he will have to follow in England. (9) That the competition be open to all Bachelors and Masters of Arts, Bachelors and Masters of Law, Bachelors and Doctors of Medicine and Bachelors of Civil Engineering of the University, who are under 22 years of age at the time of the examination. (10) That the examination be in one or other of the following courses:—(1) Pass Graduates in Arts—(1) English language and literature 500 marks. (2) Any one of the Optional Branches *of the B.A., curriculum* 500 marks. (3) For all other Graduates—(1) English language and literature, 300 marks. (2) The entire curriculum for the B.L., M.B., and C.M. or B.C.E. Degrees, 700 marks. Graduates in Law, Medicine or Engineering, who have also graduated in Arts, will be allowed to select either course. (7) That the marks obtained by any candidate in English Language and Literature and in the optional subject respectively *shall* not be counted if they fall below one third of the marks assigned. (8) That the scholarship shall be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the aggregate *provided that the marks against are not less* than 500, but the Vice Chancellor and Syndicate shall have the power to adjudicate between the best candidates in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering, respectively, should there be candidates in two or more of these branches.

RAILWAY SCHEMES IN THE PUNJAB

The *Pioneer*—There has of late been mention made of various railway *schemes for* shortening the distance between the Punjab and the seaboard, but most of these involve so large an initial outlay that they are scarcely likely to be carried out to completion. The last put forward is to connect Delhi with Hyderabad in Sind by way of the Bikanir Desert, a very direct route no doubt, but one which for four fifths of its distance *would traverse an uninhabited country*, and consequently be dependent solely on through traffic. Such a line could not possibly pay, as the upper part of the Punjab is already tapped by the Indus Valley line, and there is after all a limit to the export trade of the Province. A keen protectionist's home is now under consideration which seems likely to be well received. From Umballa due westwards there runs the Patiala State Railway (broad gauge) which is now in course of extension to Bhinda on the Rajpootana-Malwa narrow gauge line. It is proposed to survey the 200 miles which lie between Bhinda and Bhawalpur, on the Indus Valley line with a view to linking these two points together. This would not only effect a considerable saving in the carriage of wheat and other exports from the districts south of Lower Sutlej but would develop an important country along the left bank of the Sutlej where there is much cultivation by means of irrigation. Moreover from a military point of view it would give *an alternative line of rail to the great system* which runs parallel with the Indus and has off shoots to Peshawar on the one direction and the Sind Sagar Doab on the other. It would link Delhi by means of the broad gauge with Bhawalpur direct, and the advantages of this in case troops had to be massed suddenly on Peshawar cannot be over estimated. The making of the Umballa Kalka railway can only be a matter of time, and the great reserve of British troops centered in the hills between Kalka and Simla would thus be always able to move quickly towards the frontier. The distance from Umballa to Bhawalpur via Patiala and Bhinda is only about 21 miles which could be comfortably run in 24 hours. The desirability of having a line south of the Sutlej has long been recognised, and it is certainly to be desired that it should be laid down at the work would be easy of accomplishment. This is home is for the worthy of consideration when the numerous schemes which have been put forward the outlay is not prohibitive and the immense strategic advantages it would give and relations which can scarcely fail to be equable in the eyes of the Government of India. The survey will probably be carried out during the ensuing cold weather and when the estimates have been framed after consideration of the various arrangements should be carefully be secured.

THE NIZAM'S ARMY

The *Deccan Times*—In returning to the subject we may recapitulate that the pension of the Nizam's Forces is to be paid direct from the military revenues of the State as the Indian troops are now. Every year the Regular Troops (including 1,200 cavalry and 4,800 infantry and the recently formed Contingent Brigade (which is really a branch of the Regular though under a separate command) number 9,000 men in all. The cost of the whole is in round numbers 90 lakhs a year, not counting cost of arms and accoutrements or one fourth of the gross revenue of the State. As these troops are at present constituted this huge slice of the revenues is almost thrown away. The country gets no return whatever of such expenditure. Indeed, it may be said to be worse than a useless expenditure, it is a burdensome one, as it goes to support a crowd of men in idleness who would otherwise add to the productive resources of the State. The almost that even the best of them are now fitted for no police duties or maintaining the internal peace of the country. For this, however, they are not wanted, or at least a very small number would be sufficient to supplement the other troops that are always available for this duty. We are aware that we are now stating facts with which the authorities are perfectly impressed. They quite recognize that what is wanted is the reduction and ultimate extinction of the rabble of which the Irregulars are for the most part formed, and the formation of an efficient army in keeping with the importance and resources of the State. The former part of this reform has been talked of any time for the past twenty years and now and again spasmodic efforts have been made to grapple practically with the difficulty, but these have hitherto been barren of results. One good result from Colonel Marshall's association with this Government has been that at last the promise of reform is backed by the earnest of action. A short time ago we were able to announce that one of the city regiments had been handed over to Colonel Novill and we again hear that 800 more of the Irregulars are also to be transferred to the Regulars and that their places are not to be filled up. The work of reduction will be slow even with the most determined and sustained efforts. The subject is complicated and surrounded with difficulties vested rights have to be respected, prejudices overcome, and opposition met. With regard to the other part of this military reform—augmenting the numbers of the remaining three regiments of the Regulars—a difficulty *also* has to be met. As to the numbers they will be recruited to the required extent by the operation of the measure above referred to, but the factor of the Irregulars, and as to the efficiency, this may safely be left in the hands of those who now command the whole concern. Superior Government thus adopts its proper policy of distrust, and invests the Pioneers of the Imperial Service with the duties of police. In a word such an institution as Novill has already shown it can be turned to good account for the organization of regular troops. Surely all this is easy enough to carry out. The Nizam's Army is an important unit of the Imperial Force. The Nizam's future is intimately bound up with the Empire. Its proper sphere is the defence of India against the hordes of Asia. There is no question of the numbers of men in the existing regiments rather than the regiments themselves are not all what we want in point of efficiency and economy. We have seen the Nizam's troops in action and know what they are capable of. We have seen the Nizam's troops in action and know what they are capable of. We have seen the Nizam's troops in action and know what they are capable of

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An infallible and speedy remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hooping cough and other Chest diseases One dose of this Remedy is equal to Twenty Doses of Cod Liver Oil,

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Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy, Impur Mercurial Eruptions, &c

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To be used with the Compound oil of neem for Leprosy Lepra, Mercurial Eruptions, &c this great Medicine is composed of 25 different mineral substances prepared chemically

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SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

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Only 7 days use brings the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

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The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease, and brings on conception

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Prepared only by,

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77 College street, Calcutta

Bangalore City Municipality.

NOTIFICATION
No 424

Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 24th November 1887, for lighting the City of Bangalore with silber lamps from 1st January 1888, to 31st December 1888

2 Particulars can be had at the City Municipal Office from 12 to 4 P M, daily except on Sundays and Holidays. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for lighting the City of Bangalore"

3. No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 in Cash or Currency Notes

4 The deposit of the successful competitor will be returned and the same will be forfeited, if he fails to execute the necessary Contract Bond within one week from the date of the acceptance of his contract is made known to him The Board reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing

CITY MUNI. OFFICE, BANGALORE, *Dated 12th November 1887* } A S PACHAVACHAR, *Ag Vice President, City Municipal Commission.*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

H. P BLAVATSKY.

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy Art, Literature, and Occultism It consists of not less than sixty four pages of reading matter and its content will be found highly interesting to all who care for mystical lore and ancient learning Subscription (payable in advance) Rupees 8 per annum single copy Rupee 1 Back numbers and volumes may be obtained at the same price Money Orders or Cheques should be made payable to the Manager, *Theosophist* Office and all business communications should be addressed to him at Adyar, Madras

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Berlin, 5th Nov—An official bulletin states that Emperor William is regaining his health but slowly His medical attendants enjoin that the greatest care be taken to avoid a relapse

Rome, 6th Nov—Two thousand more Italian troops have sailed for Massowah

London, 6th Nov—H R H Field Marshall the Duke of Cambridge was appointed Commander in Chief of the British Army by Royal patent on the occasion of the celebration of his military Jubilee

Bombay, 7th Nov—A fire broke out in the Secretariat buildings at Ahmedabad yesterday morning The building was partially destroyed, and most of the official records were burnt. The loss of the latter is serious, some relating to the Mutiny, and others being a century old All papers under the heads General, Revenue, Financial, Public Works, and Buildings, were completely lost, the rest are scattered over the compound The main building and the new Council Chamber are destroyed. The water supply was inadequate Incendiarism is strongly suspected, the belief being that the authors of the outrage are persons implicated in the examination frauds at Lucknow, who were desirous of destroying the evidences of their guilt in the Secretariat. The roof of the building had completely fallen in by 8 o'clock

Nagercoil, 8th Nov—Above 1,000 people, including ladies, met yesterday evening to present an address of welcome to Mr Rama Row, on his visit to this town as Dewan of Travancore The address, signed by 800 ryots of South Travancore, was presented, approving his policy of Government. There was an

acrobatic performance, and the room in which it took place was so crowded that many had to stand outside The town was illuminated with red and blue lights

London, 9th Nov —Lord Salisbury, speaking at Guildhall, announced that Government had to day learnt that Ayub Khan had yielded himself up to the Government of India

London, 10th Nov —Lord Salisbury delivered an important speech last night, at the Banquet given at the Guildhall by the new Lord Mayor His Lordship said that the settlement of the Afghan Boundary question was satisfactory alike to England, Russia, and the Amir of Afghanistan The surrender of Ayub Khan had removed a serious source of danger to the maintenance of peace The settlement of the Suez Canal and the new Hebrides question was especially important, as removing a thorn from the sides of England and France His Lordship declared that he knew of nothing to cause any uneasiness regarding the maintenance of European peace beyond the fact of the keeping up of enormous armaments by the Powers He believed every ruler in the world was intensely anxious for peace, and the only danger that this would be broken across from possible gusts of popular passion England, on her part, adheres to her policy of maintaining peace, treaties which are the present frame work of Europe and the independence of free peoples He believed Austria and Italy with whom the sympathies of England are deeply bound up, aim at the same objects. Government were more determined than ever to subordinate everything to enforcing the law in Ireland and there had been a marked improvement in the condition of that country since the Coercion Act had been in operation though the progress made had been necessarily slow

London, 11th Nov —The Irish Exchequer have decided that the charge against Mr Sullivan, the Lord Mayor of Dublin be re-heard on the grounds that the presiding magistrate acted wrongly in dismissing the case

The

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1887

ABUSE NOT ARGUMENT

An article appeared in the local *Evening Mail* of Saturday last, which all right-thinking, reasoning, sober minded people will greatly deprecate It is headed,—

"EXETER HALL AND THE DEWAN"

(*A story of the countryman and the viper*)

The occasion which provoked the article, was certain remarks which the Dowan, Mr Seshadri Iyer, C S I, made in his proceedings of 9th August, 1887, with reference to a visit he paid to Miss Anstey's Christian Orphanage at Kolar As it will be necessary for our readers to have before them the Dewan's remarks *inextenso*, to be able to comprehend fully the utter unreasonableness, and groundlessly abusive character of our contemporary's criticisms, we quote the proceedings in full below —

"*In the afternoon at 2 I inspected the* Christian Orphanage, superintended by Miss Anstey There are 175 orphans of whom 85 are boys and 90 girls The boys are taught a little reading, carpentry, tailoring and other useful trades, but the majority appear to be employed in agriculture The orphanage owns several farms in the neighbourhood and at my visit a large number were absent in the farms The education of the girls also receives a fair share of attention the institution ought to be well received by public, and perhaps to a great extent it is I am however informed that certain proceedings of people connected with the orphanage have pained the minds of the Hindus Attempts appear to have been made at street preaching on national religious occasions, with running commentaries in disparagement of the Hindu Religion, and I am informed that in one or two instances the local authorities have had to interfere in the interests of public peace I regret that such a state of things should exist I would be the last to advise His Highness Government to adopt any measures tending to curtail the liberty of public speaking and discussion, but to make use of this liberty to wound and annoy, and at times excite the people of an opposite faith is to abuse the liberty, and the Government, as custodian of the public peace, is bound to intervene Similarly, establishing Christian places of worship newly by the side of a Hindu temple or Muhammadan mosque or in such near neighbourhoods is not very desirable and I fully trust that Missionary bodies will not give occasion to general discontent by adopting what may be looked upon as an aggressive policy Such a policy can never be expected to convince or convert and cannot advance the spread of the religion of love and charity I have had to convey these sentiments in very mild terms to Miss Anstey in reply to her appeal that I should mark my visit to Kolar by putting an end to the want of kindly feeling towards the Mission"

Our contemporary, taking exception to the latter part of the Dewan's remarks, with regard to the people connected with the orphanage wounding the religious susceptibilities of the Hindu population around, proceeds to operate him with his scalpel He bases his attack on the fact that Mr Seshadri Iyer was educated in a Mission School, and proceeds to argue that therefore his remarks with reference to the attitude of Miss Anstey and her people towards the Hindus in Kolar, smacked of gross ingratitude. He likens Mr Seshadri Iyer to the viper in Æsop's Fables, and shows in his own way how the "little viper" was taken from "the bare earthen floor of a pial school in Kumbaconum, presided over by a "half naked dominie" into the bosom of an English Missionary, and conducted to the comfortable rooms of the Mission School" and how with "all the advantages of a Christian education showered on the head of the fortunate little Seshadri" "The viper is warmed into life" With all these advantages, Mr Seshadri Iyer rises from a tutorship in a Mission School, to be Dewan of Mysore Thanks to the interest taken in him, and influence exercised on his behalf, by his Missionary friends! Our contemporary shows how, having come to power, the once "half frozen viper" rewards his missionary friends, by attacking them in his remarks regarding Miss Anstey's orphanage

It quite takes one's breath away that such harmless, well considered remarks, and kindly admonition and counsel, as are embodied in Mr Seshadri Iyer's proceedings, should have brought upon him such a perfect avalanche of abuse We have no intention to find space for any more of our contemporary's attack than the few little excerpts we have given, but they are quite sufficient to give our readers an idea of the nature of the production in question We think that it is positively impertinent to pry into a man's private affairs and make them subject of public comment M Seshadri Iyer's humble origin has nothing to do with his present position All the more credit to him if he rose from a pial school boy to the proud position of Dewan of Mysore. Is that a circumstance to be ashamed or to be proud of? Rather the latter we opine, and we thought many of the greatest men whom the civilised world has known, who made their way up the ladder from the meanest surroundings Nor because Mr Seshadri Iyer owes his early education to a mission school is it any reason that he should be under so binding an obligation to the missionaries as to be expected to enter upon a crusade with them against his own fellow religionists, and consider their interests above everything else Coming to the Dewan's proceedings, we see nothing harsh or calculated to the least to wound the feelings of the most thin skinned missionary Miss Anstey and her people have no right to insult the religious feelings of Hindus by street preaching and such demonstrations, in which the religion of the people is violently attacked It is not tolerated even under the British administration as our contemporary must be perfectly well aware So recently as in 1880 a Native Methodist preacher was sent to Jail by the Sub Magistrate of the Bangalore Cantonment, for preaching in the streets after being warned not to do so An order of the Madras Government dated 20th March 1859, No 413, distinctly provides against the public streets being used for any other than their legitimate purposes of traffic Our contemporary's remark about the Dewan wishing to drive the Christian churches into the "wilderness" is perfectly idle. There is plenty of room in Kolar and all other towns for Christian Churches without their being erected cheek by jole with the Hindu temples or Mahomedan mosques which have probably been in existence for ages The Dewan gave Miss Anstey all credit for wishing to do good, and remarked favorably on the operations of her orphanage, but he was bound to protest (and he did so, we think in very mild, temperate terms) against her and her people doing anything calculated to stir up religious prejudices and perhaps lead to unseemly disturbances in the public streets Mr Seshadri Iyer has always displayed a liberal policy towards mission schools and treated them with the greatest impartiality with regard to grants, and we fail to see he has done anything to merit the uncalled for attack directed against him in the *Evening Mail*

ARMIES OF NATIVE STATES

While the British Government have times without number restored their entire belief and confidence in the good faith and loyalty of the Native Princes of India, still they have betrayed an ungenerous and unworthy hesitation to the oft repeated expression to the same Mere declarations amount to nothing, and this is all the British have done to manifest the belief that they can place implicit trust in the Native feudatories of Her Majesty the Queen Empress On the other hand they have shown unmistakeable signs of the suspicions they entertain of them, by hedging them round with various restrictions and conditions and keeping a too watchful eye on their movements. This policy has been particularly noticeable with regard to the strength of the armies which Native Princes are allowed to maintain, and which are strictly limited, and kept within close observation, which would tend to imply that the British Government fears that in the event of a Russian invasion, the Native Princes would make common cause with the invader, and take their forces over to his standard Past events have not warranted this lack of thorough confidence in the loyalty and support of the Native Princes What greater proof could be afforded of the latter than the attitude of those Princes during the Indian mutiny? Had they sided with the rebel Nana, can there be any doubt that the British would have been swept out of the country? On the contrary many of them like Holkar Scindia, Baroda, and Hederabad, afforded material assistance in quelling the mutiny, and bringing its leaders to justice The enthusiasm displayed at the brilliant gathering of Princes at the Imperial Proclamation at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, was another proof of loyalty to and affection for the Empress Perhaps the grandest and most convincing proof, save one which we will presently come to, was the spontaneous offer of troops made by some of the leading Native Princes to the Government of India, at the time of the Russian scare in 1884 So far from betraying any disaffection, they showed their eager desire to assist with their own arms in keeping the Russians out of the country Again, the hearty manner in which the Native Princes united in celebrating the Empress' Jubilee, and congratulating her on it, some of them even going to England to take a part in the rejoicings, was surely convincing enough But if additional evidence was wanting that the Princes of India are true as steel to the British crown, it was forthcoming the other day in the munificent offer made to the Government of India by the Nizam, of 20 lakhs of rupees a year for three years towards the cost of maintaining additional troops on our frontier It would be bad grace, and a very bad return for all this display of loyalty, if the British Government did not throw off its reserve and treat the Princes of India with unbounded confidence and more liberality

We are well aware that the armies of the Native States, with some notable and brilliant exceptions, are very undisciplined and sadly in want of training But these shortcomings can easily be remedied and those troops brought into a state of thorough efficiency, if the British Government will only recognise the important service they can render in the event of an invasion, in assisting to repel the same and maintain the integrity of the British Empire So late as 1884 the Press in England were in favor of largely reducing the armies of Native States, and one writer in the London *Times* in that year even went so far as to advocate their disbandment altogether Times have changed, and it is a pleasing and hopeful sign to see another writer in the same paper, now putting forward a scheme for raising the efficiency of the troops of Native States, so that they may be able to supplement those of the British in time of an invasion This is what the writer says —

"Admitting the military shortcomings of these bodies of men, it follows that the first step taken should be an offer from the Government of India to lend to each State a small number of English officers to train and discipline its army To render this palatable and acceptable it should be preceded by a notification that the Viceroy is prepared, on receiving the assent of a sufficient number of States, to issue a declaration constituting the armies of the Native Princes, the first India Reserve The acceptance of the services of English Officers, who should be exclusively employed in military duties, should not be made binding on the Native State for a longer period than three years, and it should then have the right of reducing the number employed or of dispensing with their services altogether One of our main objects would be the elevation of the Native officers, who very frequently are members of gentle or noble families and only require example and encouragement to become proficient in all the duties required of them If the Duke of Connaught's admirable idea of creating an Indian Sandhurst for the training of officers for our own Native army bear fruit, it may be hoped that some of the chief independent States will follow the example and establish a similar institution in their own territory"

The writer does not propose that these forces should be employed only on garrison duty while the British armies are doing the fighting He rightly points out that "They will want some of the glory and excitement of the war" He proposes, therefore that each Native Prince should be empowered to send a force of a certain strength to join the Imperial troops on the frontier He goes on to say —"In a few years, we might thus count on the addition of 30,000 troops to our native army, while the remaining 90,000 men would be discharging invaluable garrison duties in India and thus setting free a large number of English and sepoy regiments"

The scheme put forth by the writer in the *Times* is a most laudable, admirable, and at the same time feasible one, one that will at the same time knit the tie between the British Government and the feudatory Princes of India close together, and moreover be a safe guard and guarantee against any successful attempt to invade India That it may find favor with the Government, and be speedily and effectively developed and carried into effect, should be the fervent prayer of every loyal and patriotic Native as well as Englishman

Occasional Notes

NAWAB Inyat Ali Khan, of Malaut Kotla, has offered pecuniary assistance to Government for frontier defences

IN consequence of the recent scarcity, remissions of revenue aggregating nearly Rs 9,000, will be made to certain villages in Lahore districts.

MR D FITZPATRICK took over the Chief Commissionership of Assam from Mr Ward at Gauhati on the 31st October He reached Sillong on the day following

OF late the planet Venus has been visible at Manila in daylight to the unassisted eye. The natives look upon it as a dire portent. They consider it as the harbinger of disease and pestilence

SIR Salar Jung, C S I, late Minister to H H the Nizam, arrived at Gulbergah yesterday morning from Europe, at the expiration of his six months leave of absence, and was to proceed on Wadi to Hyderabad last night.

NAWAB Afsar Jung is making a successful attempt to acclimatise industrial art in Golconda, where he has established various manufactures previously unknown there, including the weaving of carpets and cloths embroidery, and tile making.

MR J F FINLAY, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce being about to take leave previous to retirement, the Government of India has offered the appointment to the Hon'ble Mr H E Stokes, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras We are happy to say that Mr Stokes has declined the offer

As might have been anticipated the *Moscow Gazette* makes a very ill natured and ridiculous remark in reference to H H the Nizam's offer of help towards the frontier defences That journal says —"It is not difficult to perceive that this offer has been called forth by pressure on the Nizam by the English authorities themselves, in view of the present state of fermentation in India"

THE *Deccan Times* says that Dhuleep Singh's last vagary has been to send a telegram, on Wednesday, to the Nizam, rebuking him for offering the 60 lakhs to the British Government, urging him to put no trust in that Government, and calling upon him as a fellow Prince and countryman to strive for the day of deliverance His Highness promptly forwarded the telegram to the Viceroy.

THE work of construction of the Bezwada line is being pushed on so vigorously by Mr Farmwell the Engineer in charge, that it is expected that a section of the main line from Wiranigal to Dharakal towards Bezwada, and a minor branch to the Singareni collieries, will be opened for public traffic at the commencement of next year,—the whole length being about seventy miles

A SERIOUS case of extortion by the police has been committed in the Bellary Sessions One head constable and four subordinates have been convicted of extorting a confession from certain Beeds who were suspected of having been concerned in a burglary The means of torture adopted in addition to the ordinary lathi thrashing consisted in the suspension of the unfortunate men for several hours head downwards

The development of the Indian wheat trade in recent years has been a source of gratification to all interested in the commerce and material prosperity of this country, and the importance which it has now assumed is shown in the fact that the American trade in this commodity has been so seriously affected by the rivalry of the produce of the Indian ryot that the Americans are talking of the advisability of granting bounties on the export of the cereal in order to counteract it

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN has resumed charge of his duties as Agent to the Governor General for Central India, and Colonel P W Bannerman has returned to Gwalior, relieving Major Beer, who has held charge during the past six months of the duties of Resident, and now reverts to his appointment at Rewah It is understood that Sir Lepel Griffin proposes shortly to visit Gwalior, and to remain there some weeks to ascertain how the administration of the State has been conducted by the Council of Regency under the presidency of Sir Gunpat Rao

H E the Viceroy arrived at Kapurthala station on the 5th instant and was received by the principal officials of Kapurthala State The party then drove on to Kapurthala, about 7 miles, and were met on the boundary of the State by the Rajah His Excellency was escorted by a body guard of the Rajah's cavalry, while the infantry lined the road and formed a guard of honour at the Residency Later in the afternoon formal visits were exchanged between H E and the Rajah His Excellency's visit to Kapurthala is quite of a private nature

THE *Bangabasi* thus speaks of 'English justice' —The English law has made criminal acts of all sorts punishable But are all the offences committed in the English Empire punished? With regard to justice the English Government is in a manner in difficulty When I am oppressed, I shall have to prove that before a Court of Justice then the oppressor will be punished, otherwise not The weak suffers oppression from the strong, Powerful and oppressive zemindars are not punished by Courts of Justice for this reason For this reason, the oppressions of the indigo and tea planters are not on many occasions brought before the Court, This is not a glory to the English rule"

BENGAL should no longer remain idle, says the *Deccan Gazette* One great fault in our character is, we cannot do a thing till at the eleventh hour, and such is being the case, it is no wonder, we always do it most perfunctorily Last year Madras sent no less than 100 delegates to the Calcutta Congress, and Bengal should therefore send at least 200 delegates to the Madras Congress The days of long and big talk is gone, and let it not be said that so long as the political regeneration of the country consisted in long and empty talks Bengal took the lead, and now that the time for action is come she is slowly slipping away from her front position to make room for better and worthier men Let us hope our country men will bestir themselves before it is too late, and take steps for the adequate representation of the country in the coming Congress.

THE Marquis of Ripon speaking at Wigan on the 11th ultimo, said that the recent press prosecutions struck at the very root of the freedom of the press The minds of the Government now cried out that there had been blundering The blundering was that the clause enabling such prosecutions was never inserted by Parliament The Government were giving lessons in lawlessness to the Irish people They had blustered and blundered, and now stood cowering in the laughing stock of the country It was a scandal that when this hateful coercion policy was being inaugurated the Chief Secretary and Lord Lieutenant should be absent from Ireland The fact was that the game of the Government was up, their policy was hopeless, their precious Coercion Act had broken down The one true remedy was Home Rule

IN reply to enquiries from Constantinople as to the conditions on which Russia would make a compromise with Bulgaria, the Russian Government has answered that it must insist—first, on the appointment of a Russian Commissioner, acting with a Turkish assistant, to have plenary powers in Bulgaria for six months, secondly, that a new Ministry shall be appointed in Bulgaria, entirely at the discretion of the Russian Commissioner—that is to say, that the Commissioner shall not be required to choose the Ministers with any reference to the state of parties, thirdly, that a Sobranje shall be elected three months after the Commissioner's installation and fourthly, that after the election of a new Sobranje the Russian Government shall nominate two candidates for the princely throne, one of whom is to be elected by the Sobranje These conditions cannot be taken seriously

THE Bangalore correspondent of the *Times of India* says —Owing to the repeated complaints of planters and others that the Mysore Postal arrangements interfere seriously with the transaction of business betwn this province and British territory and in response to proposal made by the Government of India from time to time, the Mysore Durbar have decided to agree to the transfer of the working of the local *Anche*, or Postal Department, to the Imperial Postal Service The details as to convenience of frec letters on the Mysore service has to be decided by the Mysore Postal Service, which is now worked at a loss, so that the new arrangement will effect a saving in the Mysore Government, as well as be a convenience to the public The measure has been repeatedly pressed upon the Mysore Government since the revolution of the province, but has been objected to on sentimental grounds

AT the levee held on the occasion of the King of Siam's birthday, a Royal speech was read, in which the following passage occurs —On the occasion of the Jubilee Celebration in London of my valued ally the Queen of England and Empress of India, we despatched to the Court of St James a special Envoy charged with Our messages of congratulation and friendship Our well beloved brother Krom Luang Devawongse Varopakar Minister for Foreign Affairs, who carried these messages to England, availed himself of the opportunity to visit many of the principal countries in Europe, America, and Asia He was received in all these countries with that consideration which we have a right to expect, and I trust that the experience which he has gained during this journey will be of value to the country, besides strengthening the cordial relations existing between ourselves and the Governments of distant States.

THE following is her Majesty's reply to the address from the Bombay University —"I have read with great interest and pleasure the address of the University of Bombay, and heartily thank the Chancellor Vice Chancellor, and Fellows for their assurances of loyalty and affection Amongst the many events of my reign none have been a source of deeper satisfaction to me than the progress which throughout the Empire has been made in the spread of education and general culture and in the achievements of scientific research The rapid growth of the Indian Universities and the good work they have accomplished strikingly exemplify the advance of education in my Indian Empire I trust that the future of the Bombay University may be not less brilliant than has been its past On behalf of my sons who have all derived much benefit as well as pleasure from their visits to India I thank the University for the kindly references to them which are contained in the address"

When the Nizam of Hyderabad came forward with his loyal and patriotic offer to assist in the defences of the country, it was generally predicted that other rulers of Native States would be prompt to follow his example The first to do so is the Rajah of Kapurthala, who places at the disposal of the Viceroy the sum of five lakhs of rupees Kapurthala is one of the small Native States under the political superintendence of the Government of the Punjab At the time of the Mutiny the then Rajah, Randhir Sinh, never wavered in his loyalty to England, and he led in person a contingent to Oudh, which did good service in the field The present Rajah, Jagatjit Sinh, succeeded in 1877, being then a minor The revenue of the State is about 20 lakhs per annum Of course the acceptance or non acceptance of the generous offer will depend on the answer given to the Nizam by the Imperial Government Whatever be the result, however, the political importance of such gifts being voluntarily proffered cannot be over-estimated They are a splendid answer to the redoubtable tale of Russian journalists, who are never tired of writing that the Native States are only waiting for Russia to knock at the gate of India as the signal to rise in revolt against the British *raj*

AT a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday under the presidency of Captain Sir Henry Morland, the following resolution, proposed by the Hon Rao Saheb V N Mandlik and seconded by Dr Blaney, was carried — "That the Corporation is unable to approve of the scheme now before this meeting, proposing the erection of a furnace for the cremation of the bodies of Hindoos out castes and others, the proposed new mode of disposal of the dead not being in accordance with the religious rites and ceremonies enjoined on Hindoos and in as much as the use of such an incinerator is generally regarded by the Hindoo community of Bombay with feelings of the utmost apprehension and alarm That, on the other hand, the Corporation cordially approves of the principle of an annual contribution being made from the Municipal fund of money towards the cost of the cremation of the poor and out caste dead of the Hindoo community, provided that such bodies are disposed of on the simple *chita* or *pyre in universal use throughout India*. That the letter, dated the 9th September last, from Messrs Harkisandas Narottamdas and Dundhir Shakersee Monji, with following their assent to the report of the committee on the subject, be recorded, and that the following petitions against the erection of the proposed new furnace be also recorded —(1) from the headman of the Hindoo community and others, (2) from the Shastras of Bombay, and (3) from Pandit Gattaldji Ghanshyamji Gokhalwami Dowkhan Incharyi, and about 15,000 ratepayers"

THE Jains of Sholapur are evidently practical men The *Gaddi of Bhattaraka* has fallen vacant and the question of a successor to the *Gaddi* is being discussed The *Kasars* of Sholapur have laid down the following conditions —

1 That the *Bhattaraka* should take what fees the disciples give him, he should not take anything by putting moral pressure upon his spiritual subjects

2 That he should live within his means

3 That half the fee proceeds should be expended on education That he should engage a learned man and keep him always with him to teach young children Religion cannot be well understood without learning

4 That the *Swami* should every year publish his accounts for the information of his subjects

5 That the right of excommunication should belong to the castes and not to the *Swami*

6 That the *Swami* should pass the day in reading the *Shastras* and in giving spiritual advice to his subjects

The Sholapur *Kasars* contend that he who satisfies or accepts these conditions should be chosen to fill the Holy chair If no one be found then a boy should be chosen and should be entered at the Sholapur *Path-Shala for education and when he* is master of the *Shastras*, should be placed on the *Gadi*. Well, that is the way to put life into our religious organisations. Some of our Holy seas are polluted, with the grossest sins. The people are fast losing all their reverence for these spiritual kings. We must have learned and sensible men filling these chairs and we should then expect our religion to show vigorous signs of life and energy.

Local and Provincial

COLONEL OLCOTT —The President of the Theosophical Society is expected in Bangalore on the 20th Instant, in order to take part in the celebration of the anniversary of the Bangalore Branch of that body

CHOLERA —This disease appears to have disappeared in the Pettah, but it would be wise not to relax in taking precautionary measures against its revival in our midst. In the Station of Bangalore, for many days, not a single case was reported, when last Thursday one occurred in the old Police lines We are glad to learn, however, that the person attacked recovered

EXAMINATION —The examination in handwriting for the Matriculates will be held on Monday, the 5th December 1887, at 12 noon The examination will be conducted at the following places in Mysore —Bangalore, Hassan, Mysore and Shemoga *B A Degree Examination* —An Examination in English and Vernacular for B A candidates will be held at Bangalore on *Monday, the 21st November 1887 and the* two following days, the successful candidates in the above Examination will have to go to Madras for their optional branch, which Examination will come out on the 16th January 1888 —S

APPELLATE JURISDICTION —We believe the Government of India has enquired whether the High Court of Madras would undertake the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and that the Judges replied that they would have no objection to do so, provided a sixth judge were appointed to the Bench of that Court The Government of India, it is reported, are disposed to sanction the measure We trust the news will prove true In that event, a District Judge will, besides, be probably appointed by the Madras High Court in Bangalore, and final appeals from his Court will go before their Lordships at Madras. The Bangalore Advocates, of course, disapprove the measure, as only Vakils and Barristers are allowed to practise in the Madras High Court —S

THE MAHARAJAH'S TOUR —It has been announced that His Highness will leave Mysore on the 16th December next on his tour through the North He will first halt at Bombay, where he will make a stay of a few days, then proceeding northwards, and finally paying his respects to the Viceroy at Calcutta His Highness will no doubt enjoy his trip up north, because he is not quite a stranger to those parts. On his return journey from Delhi, after the Imperial Assemblage, in January, 1887, he paid flying visits to Agra, famous for its wonderful Taj Mahal and Futtehpore Sikhri, to Cawnpore, to Benares, the holy city, and lastly, to Bombay, the "gates of the west" His Highness visited Bombay on a previous occasion, viz., in 1870, to welcome, in common with other distinguished Princes, the Prince of Wales to India We trust His Highness will enjoy his travels, and benefitted by them

THE BRITISH RESIDENT —Sir Harry Prendergast, the officiating British Resident, left Bangalore for Mysore, on the morning of Friday last, accompanied by Lady, and the Misses Prendergast. Sir Harry will leave Mysore to-morrow, on his tour through Coorg, returning to Bangalore about the 21st December Meanwhile the Resident's Court at Bangalore will remain closed till the 22nd December The inconvenience to parties to appeals pending in that Court is quite obvious, and it affords another illustration of the very unsatisfactory nature of the present arrangements, and demonstrates the necessity of a distinct and properly qualified Appellate Judge for the Station A local contemporary states that the Government of India contemplate transferring the appellate jurisdiction of the Bangalore Station, to the Madras High Court, giving the latter an additional Judge. This will certainly be most satisfactory as far as the soundness of decisions will go, but it will entail additional expense on suitors having to go from Bangalore to Madras, and instruct solicitors and Barristers to appear for them, as the local Advocates have no *locus standi* in the Madras High Court It will moreover be a great hardship to the Bangalore Advocates, who will thus forfeit a large amount of practice. A distinct Appellate Judge for Bangalore would be the best.

Extracts.

SIR PERTAB SINGH ON HIS HONOURS

Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh, in a recent speech at a meeting at Jodhpore, took the opportunity to deliver himself on the subject of his treatment in England He said —"You know, gentlemen, the honour which the Empress of India has so graciously been pleased to confer on me, and the special favour and kindness she has been pleased to lavish on me, are really a thousand times more that I am deserving of Language lacks words to express my gratitude in full Arithmetic is taxed to enumerate them The honour thus bestowed on me by her Imperial Majesty is in excess for joy and pride for the whole of Rajpootana, I being a member of the community thereof It is a cause of joy and pride for the whole of the Rathor clan I need not say that it has been a source of very great pleasure to H H the Maharajah Scindia, and the Commander in Chief, as is evident from the fact that both of them condescend fail to go to receive me as far as the Marwar Railway Junction It is impossible for me to be adequately thankful for the special favour and sincere regard with which his royal Highness the Prince of Wales treated me, and held me in, and the rare honour he was pleased to confer on me by making me for life his A D C—a title which it has never been the lot of any person to enjoy before, nor, it is believed, will it ever be in future, as it is always bestowed temporarily but in my case only for life—a special mark of favour Moreover, the *aiglet* badge of honour of A D C is purchased for many by those on whom the honours conferred, but in my case I have been favoured with it by the generosity of the Prince himself No language can describe my gratitude for these in detail, my millions of tongues would fail to do it."

THE NIZAM AND SIR SALAR JUNG

The *Pioneer*—The existence of a serious difference between the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung on the subject of the latter's temporary return to Hyderabad is no secret And although a compromise of some sort has been adopted, the difference remains the thing less certainly known is who and what precisely are at the bottom of the business One never does get quite to the bottom of a thing in Hyderabad *Before quitting Paris the ex Minister is said to* have asked for leave to remain in Europe for a time, but without result Merely to have granted his request then would apparently have disposed of the difficulty which was already brewing In place of this, as is now pretty *generally known, the Nawab was met at each* stage of his journey eastward by messages from Hyderabad of increasing peremptoriness, requiring him to turn back There is reason to fear that the new Minister, Asman Jah, disappointing so early the auspicious formed of his sense and sobriety, has listened to timorous counsels, and regarding the son of the ex Dewan as a possible rival, would keep him at a safe distance at any cost Whether the Nizam, his master, is leader or led in the course adopted is not important to inquire, since his consent and responsibility are admitted If, however, His Highness is well advised, he will abandon a position which is at once unwise and ungraceful To strain his prerogative against a man who bears a name still greatly honoured in the State, whose loyalty to its interests no one has ever ventured to question, upon whom he himself conferred pensions and honours on his resigning office six months ago, is to follow a course at once capricious and tyrannical Moreover it is one which, if the Nawab is a strong man with a strong party of potential allies, is not without disadvantages and even dangers We are by no means blind believers in Sir Salar Jung But this much is certain that, the persecution to which he is being subjected, will win him public sympathy at the cost of the Nizam, and tend to alienate from His Highness that feeling of admiration and cordiality to which his recent noble offer to the British Government eminently entitles him

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

The *Mahratta*—The Deccan Brahmin Community of Bombay has taken a step in the right direction We confess that the step now taken should have been taken long since not only in Bombay, but in every important town in the Maharashtra This most welcome step consists in giving an organisation to the scattered mass of those belonging to the community An Association has been established under the title of the *Brahmin Parishad* of Bombay The object of this Association is to provide an Assembly which can discuss and settle the various religious and social questions affecting the community that start up every now and then The rules of the Association have not yet been passed, but we understand that they are most judiciously framed The executive body will consist of one President three Vice Presidents, 21 Members of the Managing Committee 2 Secretaries and one Treasurer Of the Vice Presidents one is to belong to the laity the other two to the Vaidika and Shastri classes Similarly of the 21 Members of the Managing Committee 7 are to belong to the Shastri class, 7 to the Vaidikas and 7 to the laity Of the two Secretaries one will be a Shastri and the other of the laity Thus the organization is well balanced We should have wished for a larger representation of the laity, for if we look upon Vaidikas and Shastris as forming one class and indeed at the present moment they may virtually be considered so, then it becomes evident that that class has considerable preponderance However it may be considered prudent by the promoters to have such a division of power and practical working will show if it should be retained or not The minimum of subscription entitling one to become a Life-Member of this body is fixed at Rs 100 The rates for ordinary Members are not fixed The amount realised from the *Life members will form an Endowment Fund* the interest of which only will be spent The annual subscriptions from the other Members will be utilized towards defraying current expenditure On the whole therefore we are not not to think that the movement, which is in every way a commendable one, will be placed on a permanent footing Those who have started the idea deserve all the credit we can give them We wish them every success and hope that the Association will serve the purpose of bringing together our scattered forces

THE TRAINING OF NATIVE PRINCES

The *Mahratta*—Our Princes, according to the new ways of thinking, are always reared in solitude away from the turmoil of the world in the sweet retirement of Rajkumar Colleges In taking care to shield the young Prince from the often times pernicious influence of the Zenana he is so effectually guarded that he very rarely gets an idea of what responsibilities he will have to bear of what high authority he will be possessed, and how injurious and kind he must be in his dealing with the people In fact if we consider the way in which these Highnesses are *brought up*, we are struck with the remarkable fact that the exclusive attention to which they are treated is likely to make them quite unfit for the responsible and delicate task of taking over their subjects They become fine gentlemen, they learn to appreciate manly sports such as cricket, racing or any other of the like nature, they are well taught how to spend money like Princes On occasions they can make speeches, they might be asked to preside at public meetings, they know how to figure well in subscription lists But beyond this mere ornamental part of life's business they are fit for nothing It is in the school of practical administration that they must be initiated If they were taught their high duties so potential of either good or mischief, by being made to associate with responsible officials, they would turn out model *Princes Something like what we propose* was tried in the case of the final war and all accounts speak of him as an exemplary ruler If the Princes, the most noble of them, were asked to sit with the Judges of the High Court for a term or two, with the Legislative Councillors for a similar period, then in their own States, to work in the different branches of the administration under the guidance of the responsible officials in charge of them, we should not be surprised to see them become efficient rulers We do not mean to say that nothing like this is attempted at present We are aware that before the Princes are *given full powers of administration, a certain* novitiate is obligatory upon them But those who are acquainted with these things, will certainly understand why we are not disposed to attach much or any importance to it

THE CREMATION QUESTION

The appended memorial has been forwarded to the Municipal Corporation It is signed by over 200 Hindoos

To Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt, Chairman, Municipal Corporation, Bombay

Sir,—Having heard that the Corporation are about to discuss the question of erecting suitable crematoria for burning deceased pauper Hindoos, whose bodies have to be disposed of by, and at the expense of, the Municipality, or whose relatives being unable to bear the expenses which the present Hindoo mode of cremation requires, feel compelled to bury them, we, the undersigned, beg to approach that body over which you preside with this representation, trusting that it will receive a careful consideration of the members of the Corporation

2 We beg, in the first place, to prevent all misunderstanding, to state that it is undesirable and undesirable to force the new system of cremation on any community And we do not think either the Corporation or the Sub Committee appointed to report on the question, or the Municipal Commissioner has ever thought of forcing it on the Hindoo community It is difficult for us to understand how the impression got abroad that the Commissioner and the Corporation were about to force the new system on the unwilling Hindoo public

3 A large portion of the Hindoo community are, indeed not prepared for the new system, but we know, and have reason to believe that there are many people who will have no objection to its adoption, and if the *new crematorium* which which is to be declared open for the use of such as are willing to use them, there will be no coercion at all In this way the gentlemen who met in a private house, and who calling themselves the head men of their respective castes, decided to address the Corporation against the introduction of the new system of cremation, will have no reason to complain that those whom they profess to represent are being forced to adopt the new system

4 We understand that hitherto it has been the practice of the Municipality to dispose of the dead bodies of pauper Hindoos by *getting bearers* and *coolies* to bury them It is not a little strange that the gentlemen who have addressed the Corporation not to introduce *crematorium* in *nothing* to say to this state of things which is most highly repugnant to the Hindoo religion, and that, when it is proposed to dispose of the dead bodies of pauper Hindoos in a respectable manner, these gentlemen come forward with their protest?

5 Whatever the so called head men of the Hindoo castes may say about the Shastras, the Corporation cannot, note the fact that iron appliances have been used since many years in the Sonapore burning ground to keep the funeral pyre in position, and Hindoos of all classes avail themselves of those We *firmly believe that at no distant date* those very men who are at present opposed to the crematorium will finally avail of the same and resort to them provided they are set up in convenient localities

6 Lastly, we respectfully beg that the clamour raised against the proposed measure —which is clearly a permissive one—may have no undue weight with the Corporation towards abandoning the scheme which their committee have proposed after mature and Deliberation—We beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient and humble servants

THE DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE

The *Madras Times*—It is about a year since our Gracious Highness the Maha Rajah was pleased to place Mr Rama Row at the head of the administration, and we are glad to be able to testify that he has proved himself well qualified for the high position conferred upon him As an officer of long standing he is fully acquainted with the inner wants of the country and has set his heart to remedy these wants The intelligent community of South Travancore fully appreciate the tenour of his administration and are thankful for the various rules he has published in the Government Gazette, every one of them fitted to promote the internal welfare of the country They are therefore ready to give him a hearty welcome and only wish that he will be established for years to come to go on in his right path removing the inner evils of the country and inaugurating measures to promote its material, intellectual and social welfare To show to outsiders and to those who may not have had an opportunity of seeing the weekly Gazettes, how much the country is indebted to our new Dewan we desire to point out the various rules enacted by him during the short time he has been holding the reins of Government

1 The Dewan has newly empowered the Division Peshkars to dispose of Pattaval applications And one who is at all conversant with the internal affairs of the country cannot but feel this as an invaluable relief to the industrial population, for, when this power was concentrated in the Huzoor office they had to wait five, ten and even fifteen years to commence work in lands reclaimed by them The new rule will no doubt give a new life to industry as it shortens the process of reclamation of lands

2 A new rule has been published that all public offices must be erected in places accessible to all castes of people This, although an objectionable concession to caste prejudice, is, on the land just, seeing that it is fitted to give a great relief to classes other than those that call themselves high castes

3 Some new Unjel stations have been appointed in places that hitherto suffered for want of them

4 With a view to remove the evils attendant on the present mode of paying for Unjel letters and parcels the Dewan is engaged in making arrangements for the introduction of *Unjel stamps No doubt a great convenience* to the public for inland correspondence

5 For the benefit of cultivation in North Travancore that yearly suffers on account of insufficient irrigation, the Dewan has newly made an arrangement by which an annual *Rs 20,000 will be made by Gov*ernment for the restoration and construction of channels and the sum recovered from the produce of lands benefited by those channels Is not this a great boon to those parts?

6 The Dewan we hear, during the short time of his official career, has disposed of 2000 out of 5000 sechent petitions that were consigned to oblivion ever since 1038 Does not this testify to the energy and ability of our Dewan

7 Threatening circulars have been issued to all the Peyoottarapa of the country against overmeasurement of paddy paid as rent by the ryots This may seem a trivial affair to outsiders, but the ryots who were losers every time they had to pay tax in kind sincerely thank the Dewan for the prompt step he has taken to check the evil No doubt the Dewan is abused by the Tax gathering Department for his depriving them of a very important source of their unlawful income, but the heart of the tax paying community is filled with gratitude to the Dewan

8 No one who has not passed Lawcists, according to the Dewan's new rule, is eligible for the position of a Magistrate Gumasthas and Clerks also are required to pass certain examinations

9 Rates of hire for boats and coolies taken for Government purposes have been raised

10 A company for the manufacture of paper with a capital of 3 lakhs of rupees has been organized Mr D G Cameron of Quilon a very enterprising and worthy gentleman has been placed at its head

11 The crossing of the Vembanad Cayal in common boats having long been complained of as highly dangerous at times, an arrangement has been made by our new Dewan with some European company by which Steam Boats are now duly seen plying between Alleppy and Cottayam

12 The opening of a Medical class for women and a Normal school to train up female teachers certainly calls for public thanks to our good Dewan

13 Arrangements are being made to stimulate research and mental activity among *the educated young men of the country by* inaugurating a course of lectures in Trevandrum at an expense to Government of 1000 rupees a year The Dewan really deserves his title P M C and must be thanked by all the educated men of the country

14 The rules for the organization of Cattle and agricultural show in each Division and the announcement that an allotment of Rs 2000 a year will be given out as prizes will no doubt infuse a new life among the agricultural classes

15 The Peshkars have been newly empowered to pay for lands assumed for Government purposes—a measure testifying to the liberal minded policy of our Dewan Distribution and not centralization appears to be his policy—a policy that tends to promote the convenience of the subject population

16 Efforts have been put forth to separate the Devasom from the Revenue Department. This is a measure long thought of, but our new Dewan has the credit of bringing it into action

17 The rules regulating promotion in service newly introduced testify to the disinterested policy of our Dewan and the official staff of the country must feel highly satisfied with those rules.

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THE

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Bangalore City Municipality.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission, to be held at their office premises, on Friday the 25th November 1887, at 7 30 A M

1 Cash account current and mortuary returns for the month of October 1887

2 Re appropriation statement of budget provisions for the year

3. Deferred proposition regarding the acquisition of land in Gangar Pete for the erection of hackney carriage stand

4 Disposal of tenders for the lighting of the City of Bangalore.

5 Entertainment of five additional sweepers for conservancy of Gasipura, Guttahalli, Malenahalli, Kanakanapalya and Madigarapalyam (Hanumantapur), and of a temporary Overseer to superintend the roads and conservancy of the suburban villages till they are brought up to standard

6 Letter No 1493, dated 19th October 1887, from the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, forwarding for favorable consideration an application from the matron of the Maternity for an increase of pay

7 Arrangements to be made for the Fruit and Flower Show in December next.

8 Draft Rules for the sanitation and conservancy of cart stands within Municipal limits

9 Letter, dated 14th November 1887, from Colonel Magrath, President of the Park Fair Committee, requesting liquidation of debts incurred during the Xmas fair of 1884

10 Statement showing cost for making badges and belts for the Octroi Department, also badges with straps for Jatka drivers

11 Application from Messrs. Appavu Chetti and Sons, for a piece of ground situated near Agrahar gate on the Mysore road

A S. RAGHAVACHAR,

Ag Vice President.

The 16th Nov 1887

Bangalore City Municipality.

NOTIFICATION
No 424.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 24th November 1887, for lighting the City of Bangalore with silber lamps from 1st January 1888, to 31st December 1888.

2. Particulars can be had at the City municipal Office from 12 to 4 P M, daily except on Sundays and Holidays. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for lighting the City of Bangalore."

3 No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 in Cash or Currency Notes.

4. The deposit of the successful competitor will be retained and the same will be forfeited, if he fails to execute the necessary Contract Bond within one week from the date of the acceptance of his contract is made known to him. The Board reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing

CITY MUNI OFFICE, BANGALORE, *Dated 12th November 1887.* } A. S RAGHAVACHAR, *Ag Vice President, City Municipal Commission.*

The Indian National Congress, 1887

The Madras Committee beg to announce that the Third Indian National Congress will be held at Madras in accordance with the resolution No. XIV adopted at the last Congress held at Calcutta in 1886 The days of meetings as already announced will be 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th December 1887 The several Standing Committees, public bodies and the Secretaries of the public meetings to be held for the appointment of delegates are requested to communicate to the undersigned, in a tabular form like the one below, the particulars regarding the delegates. As for any special arrangements which the delegates may require during their stay at Madras they may communicate to the undersigned

Presidency	Province, District or City	Name in full	Residence and address elected	Occupation	Remarks

M VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,

Secretary,

100, Mount Road, Madras.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Berlin, 13th Nov—The latest reports regarding the Crown Prince, state that Sir Morel Mackenzie starts for London today, and as now arranged he will return to San Remo in December. It is stated that His Imperial Highness and the members of his family are averse to allowing any extreme operation to be performed. The Prince's composure under his dreadful malady is said to be marvellous.

Berlin, 13th Nov—The Emperor William has summoned Prince Bismarck to Berlin

London 13th Nov—In express defiance of the proclamation issued by the Commissioner of Police, the Radical Societies in London made persistent attempts to hold a meeting yesterday in Trafalgar Square The mob having destroyed the railings, the Police cleared the Square, and formed a strong cordon round the place Several attempts were made by the crowd to force their way into the Square, but were frustrated As in the course of the afternoon the aspect of affairs became more threatening, the Police were reinforced by a body of horse and foot Guards. Several arrests were made as the crowd was dispersing

London, 14th Nov—Further details of the Sunday riots show that the Police encountered and broke through some bodies of Radical Societies marching in procession to Trafalgar Square A desperate conflict ensued down the Haymarket along the Strand, and in Parliament Square, the police coming off victorious Upwards of 100 persons were taken to hospital for treatment of wounds received in the affray and the police made about 400 arrests, among whom was Mr Graham member for North-West Lanarkshire Two police men were stabbed, and many were seriously injured in course of struggle

London, 17th Nov—It is officially announced that the Magistrates throughout London will be prepared to swear mas special constables, commencing from to day, till Saturday ext The Radicals have resolved to hold a meeting on Sunday in Hyde Park, instead of in Trafalgar Square.

London, 18th Nov—Over 3,000 persons of all classes presented themselves yesterday at the different Magistrates' Courts, and were sworn in as special constables.

Cairo, 17th Nov—Information has been received here that General Valentine Baker Pasha has died of fever at Debel Kobir.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1887

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

The approaching meeting of the National Indian Congress at Madras is looked forward to with great interest by all classes of the Native community It is very gratifying to find that not only Hindus, but Parsees and Mahomedans as well are joining heartily in the patriotic movement The *Muslim Herald* is "anxious to see perfectly harmonious relations existing between our own" (the Mahomedan) "community and the Hindus," "and we would be behind no one who would use his sincere efforts in establishing social intercourse between our co religionists and our brethren of other faiths." "We count it our pride that our feelings towards our Hindu fellow subjects of whom, chiefly, the Congress is composed, are of a most warm and cordial description" We give these excerpts from the Mahomedan organ to show the marked improvement for the better in the relations between Hindus and Mahomedans Till lately a great estrangement, nay, positive class enmity existed between the two communities, and religious carnivals, processions and other demonstrations were invariably taken advantage of to give expression to it effect to the feelings of hatred one class entertained for the other It is pleasing to note that the Congress appears to be bringing the two communities together, and inducing them to lay aside all foolish differences and meet on a common platform to fight a common cause We are glad of all this, and re echo the prudent sentiments and sound counsel of the paper already quoted, with regard to the manner in which those who have the control of the Congress, should go to work Our contemporary in alluding to them says —" we cannot approve of the hot haste of some of them and their extremest views in political matters which should be handled with due care and caution, in India especially We ask them to be more temperate and considerate in this direction and not to embarrass our rulers whose difficulties are legion and who have to step warily on unexplored ground We ask them to pause before hurrying to impart the lesson of 'how to rule' to our rulers who know better than they what is good for this country, at least just now, and will widen the bounds of liberty in due season" More wise, sensible counsel could not well be given But there cannot be a greater mistake than to suppose that the projectors of the movement are not aware of the shoals and rocks they are to avoid A reference to the proceedings of the Congress during its first two sittings will convince every one that they are as modest in the proposals they make as temperate in their language We need have no fear for the Congress that among those who draw up the programme of its business there will be rash hare brained, red-hot reformers, whose field of action will be a very wide one, embracing most ambitious measures, and difficult to command and who would have the Congress run before it has learnt to walk That will never do The Congress is content to advance slowly but steadily It is aware that it must gradually gain the ends it seeks to secure, one by one The acts, measures, and conditions of the Government and country which require reforming cannot possibly be overthrown in a day To make large and sweeping demands of Government will only defeat the patriotic objects of the Congress, and bring shame and confusion on it It is not likely that at the mere bidding of the Congress the Government will, with one stroke of the pen, remove all the disabilities under which the natives of India labor, and place them on a level with the ruling class The battle for our rights and privileges must be fought by degrees, manfully, and in a proper spirit We have not the slightest doubt that those who will attend the meetings of the Congress are fully aware of all this There is therefore no reasonable ground for our contemporary's fear

One of the first objects which the Congress should seek to secure is the proper representation of the country in the Legislative Councils It should endeavour to induce the Government to concede to the people the privilege of electing a certain number of members to represent them in those assemblies This would be a great step gained We are glad to note that one subject to be discussed at the Congress, is that of asking Government to appoint a Native Secretary to the staff of each Presidential Governor This is very desirable indeed, as it would obviate many of the numerous blunders which Governors are constantly falling into, and the misconceptions they labor under with regard to the people and country Very often they are betrayed into these mistakes unintentionally, by English Secretaries, themselves honest-minded, straight-forward gentlemen, but whose knowledge of the country and people is limited and crude

We would refer, briefly, to another matter connected with the coming Congress We understand that among the subjects to be discussed is the very vexed one of "social reform" Now, we must protest strongly against so dangerous a topic being introduced into the discussions of a Congress composed of natives of various classes, castes, communities, and religions It will inevitably lead to confusion, and probably to mutual recriminations, bickerings, and unpleasant scenes We cannot conceive what the Congress can have to do with such a subject We maintain, and always have done so, that social reform must be the spontaneous outcome of the people Let each do what he thinks is right in such matters, and in the long run the happy medium, 'the correct thing' as an Englishman would say, will be arrived at To attempt to lay down hard and fast rules could only be to bring a hornet's nest about the ears of fire brand reformers, and put social reform further off than ever Let the Congress leave such matters alone, and confine their attention to such legitimate subjects as the raising of their status under Government and their proper representation in the administration, and in the Legislative Assemblies of the country

Among other subjects which will be discussed at the Congress, will be, we understand the Drink Question Abkari and Gutshi and Excise systems This is a subject fraught with the most momentous importance to the welfare and prosperity of the people and country, and will require *very careful handling* That *drink has of* late years been very greatly on the increase is evident from the enhanced prices the Abkari contracts fetch every year That it is very desirable to put down the curse of drink as much as possible cannot be denied by all true, patriotic, sober Natives But seeing that the Abkari is such an immense source of revenue to the Government, the Congress, if they purpose to petition Government to limit the sale of intoxicating liquors, must also be prepared to show some other feasible source from which Government can be recouped for the loss sustained in the Abkari revenue. We trust the question of "Restitution of Conjugal Rights" will not really be discussed, as we believe it is intended to do There is great difference of opinion on the point, and the Congress is unlikely to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the difficulty We have already, on former occasions, expressed our view of the legal aspect of the question The large mass of the people will resent the intervention of legislation on the matter, and we repeat again that *any reform in this direction must be the* voluntary outcome of the people

The promotion of Technical Education is a matter worthy of the serious consideration of the Congress Thousands of highly educated youths in the country find it difficult to obtain suitable employment A mere collegiate training will not do. Trades and professions should be taught, and youths be encouraged to take to these instead of confining their aspirations and sphere of labor to Government service The trades, manufactures, and valuable resources of the country, now so much neglected, will then be developed, and the people rendered more prosperous and contented The British Government ought to be urged to make liberal grants towards the object, and the Princes and nobles of India should not be behind hand in furthering it Lastly, to make themselves heard, the members of the Congress should send a deputation to England, and there press the objects and aims of the Congress before the British public and Parliament Past experience has taught that memorials and representations made through the Government of India are of little or no avail, and never come and any serious attention The British Parliament and public must be interviewed and agitated on their own ground, and then, perhaps, the Congress will have a chance of being heard to some practical effect

CITY MUNICIPAL REFORM

We are very glad to observe that the "Bangalore City Rate payers' association" intend—" to represent to the Mysore Government to introduce the elective system of the Municipal Commission into the City Municipality" and also —" to suggest to Government the necessity of an improved system of water supply to the town of Bangalore" It is a shame that while the rate payers of the sister station of Bangalore enjoy the Municipal elective privilege it is withheld from those of the city That the elective system has wrought wonderous beneficial changes and reforms in Municipal administration in the station is so manifest that it would be idle and a waste of space to recapitulate them While formerly the Commissioners chairman and every act of their President, however irregular and questionable, and "ayed" every proposal of his with ready obsequiousness, they now want to know the why and the wherefore of everything They go into details and figures they would not have presumed in the days of Government nomination, to question, and many have been the little sparring matches (metaphorically speaking of course), which President and Commissioners have had at the meetings of the Board The result is that the interests of the rate payers are jealously guarded, and their welfare promoted And all this because the commissioners know that they owe their seats to the suffrage of the people and that their chances of re election depend upon the account they give of their stewardships. Surely the rate payers of the city have a right to at the system be given a trial here also

As to the necessity of an improved system of water supply to the Town of Bangalore all are agreed on that subject The largest of our tanks are liable to run dry in time of drought, and some scheme should be adopted to ensure a regular supply of water The question has been discussed times without number, and members of schemes drawn up, without anything practical being done The Madras Government have set the example by offering a reward of two thousand rupees for the best scheme for the supply of water to the troops in garrison in Bangalore, and an additional one thousand rupees if the scheme be adopted Why do not the Mysore Government do likewise? Year after year we are threatened with drought, and yet the Government will not look the danger in the face, and adopt such measures as will ensure a regular supply of water in such an event Let us hope that with a cash surplus now in hand the Durbar will no longer delay in going into the matter seriously

Occasional Notes.

One of the sons of Dhuleep Singh has entered at Magdalene College, Cambridge

The question of making Quetta the head quarters of a military division is under consideration

The Rajah of Nabha has made an offer of four lakhs of rupees towards the cost of frontier defences

Local Self Government is not working very smoothly in Peshawar, where considerable friction exists between different members of the Municipality

The Gaekwar of Baroda, who is at present in England, intends to reside at *Brighton for two months*, and he has taken three large houses adjoining one another

The 2nd West Surrey and 7th Bengal Cavalry Regiments return to India from Burmah on the 1st March The 15th Bengal Infantry returns on the 15th December

It is now stated that the Rajah of Cooch Behar will pass the whole winter season at the Bristol Hotel The Ranee, with her three children, departed for Calcutta on the 20th ultimo

The Marquis of Ripon and Sir Charles Russell, Q C M P, have become part proprietors of *Merry England* a magazine of secular literature chiefly circulated among Roman Catholics

Maharajah Partab Singh, who is an Honorary Lieutenant Colonel in the British Army, has determined on a thorough reform of the Jodhpore troops, and is going in steadily for drilling and parades

Lala Behrumal Mayaram, of Rohri, has offered to the Sind Arts College committee Rs 20,000 for a library, to be attached to the College, provided Government doubles the sum, and the library bears the name of the donor

Sir Salar Jung, after leaving Hyderabad towards the close of the current month, will, a contemporary states visit his Jaghir in the Aurungabad District, and will subsequently make a tour through India during the rest of the cold weather

It is stated that the Nizam has given sanction to the construction of a Tramway which will connect the city with its various suburbs and with Secunderabad A company has been formed, and a contemporary understands that operations will be almost immediately commenced

Mr Lalmohun Ghose will, it is stated, probably be asked to stand as Liberal candidate for Deptford Mr Evelyn, who defeated him at the last election having resigned It is doubtful, however, if Mr Ghose will abandon his practice at the Calcutta Bar for the purpose of devoting himself to political life in England

There are to be two extra Judges in the Chief Court of Lahore, which will bring its strength up to six as well as another Divisional Judge by which addition it is now hoped that there will be no delays in the administration of justice It is understood that one of the Chief Court Judgeships will be offered to Mr W H Rattigan, L L D

The following paragraph is from *Truth* —"The population of the Bengal Presidency is 66 691,156, that of the Bombay Presidency, 16,454,414, yet the civil charges for governing the former are only £2,276,764 whilst those of the latter are £1,748,165 Either, therefore, Bengal is inefficiently governed or the government of Bombay costs too much."

According to a Paris telegram to the *Cologne Gazette*, the Berlin Ambassador of France, M Herbette, has informed M Floquet that he has had a very agreeable reception by the statesmen of Germany on his return, and that he looks on the difficulties between the two countries as removed for a long time to come Count Herbert Bismarck had assured him that Germany is resolved to do her utmost to avoid irritating French susceptibilities

The Postal Department has come well out of the examination by the Public Service Commission into its internal arrangements Of its 40,000 employes only 49 are imported Europeans The patronage is found to be most fairly distributed, appointments in all the grades being given to Europeans and natives indiscriminately according to merit, whilst these work together in excellent harmony.

H. H the Maharajah of Vizianagram has requested Professor Max Muller to publish a new edition of the Sacred Book of the Brahmins, the Rig Veda, with the commentary of Siyanacharya The first edition of this work, consisting of six quarto volumes, has been out of print for some time The Maharajah will bear the whole expense, which is considerable, and the new edition will be printed at the Oxford University Press

It is reported that Ayub Khan's surrender was mainly brought about by Sirdar Hashim Khan, son of Mahomed Sharig Khan, who since he fled from Afghanistan, when Abdul Rahman's claims were acknowledged, has been living at Meshed. About a fortnight ago Ayub opened communications with him there, and Hashim made these known to the British Political Agent at Meshed, General Maclean, with the result telegraphed by Reuter Ayub's great desire was to obtain a safe conduct pass from General Maclean, and this no doubt was granted in some form or other

Dulip Singh has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Standard* — "Sir,—Might I request you to contradict the report of your Paris correspondent which appeared in the *Standard* of the 11th instant? It is quite true that I am a proud rebel against England, but I have no connection whatever with Djemal Addin (whom I know only by name) or his party; nor do I approve of the present action I am, sir your obedient servant, Dilloop Singh, Sovereign of the Sikh Nation and Implacable Foe of England Hotel Billo, Moscow, October 18"

The West Deccan section of the Southern Mahratta Railway is fast drawing to completion, and Poona will be in direct communication with Belgaum and Dharwar in many months hence. The bridge over the Krishna river is not yet completed, but the line will be opened probably on a diversion, with a temporary girder bridge at the bottom—this bridge and diversion were run over all last hot weather by the material trains The bridge over the Ghataprba river, 45 spans of 40 feet girders, is almost complete, and when this is done through communication will be established, and officers and others transferred to Belgaum will be able to reach that station in about seven hours, instead of going round by Hotgee, Gadag and Dharwar The line passes within a short distance of the Gothak Falls, which are well worth a visit to the tourist and sketcher who can spare the time

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

We regret to have again to call upon those of our subscribers who are in arrears (and their number is not small), to remit the same without further delay We repeat that it is extremely difficult to work a newspaper, hampered by subscribers failing to pay their subscriptions, for, Editors, Printers, &c, cannot be induced to work without being paid, nor can paper ink, &c, be procured for nothing We trust, therefore, those of our subscribers who are in arrears for the past and current year, will recognise the justice and fairness of our remarks, and as the year is fast approaching to a close, send in their dues at once

Local and Provincial

Theosophical Society —The annual Meeting of the Bangalore Branch of the Theosophical Society will take place on the 25th Instant, Colonel Olcott, the President of the society, in the chair

The Weather —The weather has been pretty fair during the past week, and the nights and mornings very cold, giving signs of the approach of winter, Yesterday morning, between 4 and 6 o'Clock we had a slight shower of rain

We learn that the Maharajah of Mysore is to pay a visit to the caves of Ellora, about Christmas. His Highness' Government has issued orders to the Subadar of Aurangabad to make all necessary arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Maharajah and his party

Zenana Education —We are glad to hear that steps are being taken to secure the services of a Brahmin lady of superior education, in connection with the Zenana educational work undertaken under the auspices of the National Indian Association This will no doubt contribute materially to raise the efficiency and extend the usefulness of the work in question

The Twenty first Hussars —This Regiment will leave Aldershott on Wednesday next the 23rd Instant, *en route* for India. It is timed to arrive at Bombay, in the troop ship *Crocodile*, on the 20th December, and by train at Bangalore, its destinat on for the next five years, on the 25th Decem, Xmas day Colonel Hickman comes in command of the Regiment

Obituary —It is with deep regret we have to announce the death, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at Mysore, of the mother of Mr K Seshadri Iyer, c s i, Dewan of Mysore The deceased lady, who died at the ripe age of about seventy years, was of a most amiable, charitable, and devout disposition She did many acts of charity in a most unostentatious manner, and will be much missed by the many poor whom she assisted In her own society she was much liked, and she leaves many friends to bemoan her loss.

Cholera —We note that this fell epidemic is raging to such an extent in various parts of the Province, that the Mysore Government have, in the *Gazette*, warned persons intending to visit Bale, in the Manjarabad Taluk, of the Hassan District, during the approaching Subramanya *Jatra*, that they will run a great risk in doing so The country through which they will have to travel is more or less infected with cholera, and we believe it is very prevalent in Manjrabad No more fresh cases have, we are glad to say, been reported in Bangalore, but some persons who went to Madras from here, fell victims to the epidemic, which is at its height at that city

The Maharajah's Tour —His Highness the Maharajah will leave Mysore on the 16th December, on his northern tour We understand that A H. Macintire will accompany His Highness as British political officer, the officiating British Resident, Sir Harry Prendergast, being unable to do so, as he is absent on his tour through Coorg It is said that Mr I B Clerk Assistant Commissioner, will act for Major Macintire as Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District His Highness, in the course of his tour, will visit the famous Caves of Ellora, and the *Deccan Times* tells us that the Mysore Government has issued orders to the Subadar of Aurangabad to make all necessary arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Maharajah and his party

General Summary.

The Hon'ble Mr F Brandt, B A, Brasenose College Oxford, Judge of the High Court of Madras, will retire on the 11th proximo He has just completed 25 years' service, and qualified for a pension of £1,000 a year Madras society can ill afford to lose so popular and hospitable a member of it

Mr James H Nelson, M A, Kings College Cambridge, late District and Sessions Judge North Malabar, having completed a service of 25 years and 9 months, resigned the Madras Civil Service on the 7th instant, has taken his pension of £1 000 a year, and joined the Madras Bar in view to practice as Barrister

Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by his Private Secretary and suite, arrived at Hyderabad by the Madras mail train on Thursday night He was met by a number of his friends and officials amongst, whom was a representative from H E the Minister A much larger number would have been present to welcome the ex-Minister back to Hyderabad were it not for the uncertainty that prevailed as to the train by which he was to arrive Sir Salar Jung at once drove to his palace in the city, but we understand that he will make Suroungger his place of residence while he stays there —D

Extracts.

PENSIONS TO MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL FUND SERVANTS

In November last year certain draft rules were framed by Government regarding the grant of pensions to Municipal and Local Fund Servants. One of these rules laid down, with an exception specified, that servants of Municipal Councils were not entitled to pensions. This was objected to by the several Municipal Councils in the Presidency as being unduly hard on their employes, and preventing the best man entering their service The Government, on consideration of the representation made by the several Municipal councils and their servants, has come to the conclusion that absolute deprivation of Municipal servants of the possibility of obtaining pensions would not be expedient To allow pensions generally would be unfair to posterity, but there can be no doubt that the prospect of a pension affords a strong inducement to good and faithful service, and so long as the rules of the Government secure that each generation shall bear its proper share of the burden, each Council may fairly be left to make such concessions in this direction as it thinks proper. In the North West Provinces and Oudh a Municipal Council may, if empowered by the Local Government, subscribe on behalf of any of its servants for pensions, gratuities, and leave allowances under the rules of the Government Civil Pension Code for the time being in force Similar provision was also made in the case of Local Board, and these arrangements received the sanction of the Secretary of State The Government therefore considers that similar concessions may reasonably be made to the Municipalities and Local Boards in this presidency By paying monthly contributions according to the scale laid down in the Civil Pension Code, these bodies may secure for their servants pensions or gratuities from Government in proportion to the contributions paid on their behalf As regards the establishment of any pension or provident fund it has been decided that such shall not be instituted without the previous sanction of Government —*Mail.*

THE HON, J B PEILE, C S I

The following *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued on the 11th instant —

Bombay Castle, 10th November, 1887

In bidding farewell to the Hon James Braithwaite Peile, C S I, who resigns the Bombay Civil Service with effect from the 12th instant, His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to place on record his sense of the valuable services rendered to the Empire generally, and the Presidency of Bombay in particular, by the honourable gentleman. Mr Peile arrived in India in 1853 as one of the first representatives of the then newly established competitive system, and his great ability earned for him rapid promotion To him are mainly due the measures taken in 1866 and subsequent years for the relief of the Talukdars of Gujrat, by which many ancient and noble families of that province have been rescued from poverty and distress As Director of Public Instruction in 1869 72, and as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay in the latter year, his remarkable powers of organisation and reform found full scope for work which was characterized by thoroughness and conciliatory tact, qualities which were equally evinced during his administration as Political Agent in Kattywar in 1873 77 His eminent services as a Member of the Finance Commission in 1878 80 were recognized by the Government of India and her Majesty the Queen Empress by conferring on him the Companionship of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India As Secretary and Chief Secretary from 1879 to 1882 and as a Member of the Executive Council of the Government, his varied experience, his close accuracy, and his general knowledge have been of the greatest value and assistance in disposing of many most intricate questions of policy and administration For the last year the Hon Mr Peile has occupied the high position of Member of his Excellency the Viceroy's Council, and although he is now resigning the Service and leaving India permanently, the Governor in Council has the satisfaction of knowing that the Empire will still retain his distinguished services in the important appointment which has been conferred on him as Member of the Council of the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India.

By order of his Excellency the Right Hon the Governor in Council

T D Mackenzie,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government

SIR ALFRED LYALL'S DEPARTURE

The following is a translation of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares' address at the recent meeting, held in the Town Hall at Benares, to adopt steps to commemorate the memory of Sir Alfred Lyall in these Provinces The address is interesting not only from the position of its author, but in relation to the subject of the Revenue Settlement assessment rates which is now exercising the public of these Provinces —

"The great difficulty is that you will acknowledge publicly only such acts of our Governors as bear the light of day under official publication in the *Gazette*, while the battles they fight for us with the Government of India and the Secretary of State you cannot know unless you have access to the official correspondence The Secretary of State fires his guns from a fort, while our Governors have only their bows and arrows, as to whether they strike the mark the results will amply tell You know the population of this country derives its income from agriculture The agricultural calling is the best, trade is only second to it Sir Cecil Beadon had truly said that the true benefactor of India is that man who makes two blades of grass grow where one has been growing hitherto Our wants are few and the produce plentiful, for which reason we call the earth *kamdhen* or mother cow, but the settlement of the last thirty years has been most harrassing to the people They are quite right in calling it the period of judgment If you see the reports of the old Settlements, you will be astonished at the basis on which the assessments were made Some Settlement Officers assessed on assumed assets and some on prospective Once called on a Settlement Officer as he had just returned from his morning ride He was taking out of his pocket something wrapped up in pieces of paper and arranging them carefully on his table I inquired whether these were curiosities collected during his ride He replied they were all samples of earth taken up from different fields to be analysed for assessment of revenue I am not an advocate of a permanent settlement I want simply a method which may enable the landholder to know positively the sum he is to pay the Government consequent on the increase of his actual assets The battle of assessments has been raging for many years, and I had hopes of giving you today acceptable news to the effect that Sir Alfred Lyall has won the day for us His Honor has got sanction to the rises for the assessments in Gorakpur and Basti after a severe struggle with the Government of India, and in the first instance the Government demand is to be assessed on the actual assets according to the village records, all entries being corrected where false once exist In both districts the Settlement Officers are assessing on the basis, and the tenants and land holders are content and happy. But just now I am informed, and am sorry to say, that when Sir Alfred Lyall asked the Government of India to sanction similar rates for future assessments in the United Provinces, that Government, probably under the direction of the Secretary of State, desired the Local Government to add to the existing rules that where a fixed rate of present enhancement is not made there the assessment is to be on the actuals Now, my friends tell me, what is Sir Alfred Lyall to do? The landholders suspect the motives of the Government and four lost where it is found the actuals have increased they will assess on the actuals, and where it is found the actuals have decreased they will enhance the demand by a fixed rate per cent For instance if 20 per cent. is the rate of enhancement fixed and the settlement is made for 20 years, the Government revenue will be more than double, that is the village which now pays Rs 100 per annum, will after 500 years whether its actuals rise or decrease, have to pay about Rs 10,000 per annum. My friends is there being a man who would be so fool ish as to invest his capital in the improvement of the land under such circumstances? I still hope and I urge you all to pray that Sir Alfred Lyall, our popular Lieutenant Governor, may still prevail, in some way or the other, on Lord Dufferin, our just, wise, and statesmanlike Viceroy, to avert this coming evil from our heads. —*Pioneer*

THE MORGAN—ROSS CASE

The *Standard* —Morgan—Ross Adultery Case has now reached its second stage, and in a few days hence the verdict of the Jury will be made known At present it is beyond our province to touch upon any facts connected with the case as it would be a breach of privilege, but we shall say a few words regarding public indignation at the course pursued by Sir Arthur Collins, the Chief Justice, in conducting the trial His Lordship has not added one jot or tittle to his fame by shifting his Court to the Appellate side where there is no prisoner's dock But, on the contrary, he has injured his reputation as much as public confidence is waning in the presen

Government Who is Henry Thomas Ross that he should not be placed in the prisoner's dock? What reason or motive had the Chief Justice in shifting his Court to the Appellate Side? Mr Ross, we know, is the Registrar of the High Court, but when he stands in the position of a prisoner why should a difference be made between him and a scavenger? The Law is no respector of persons and His Lordship announced this doctrine, which is older than himself, in the Sullivan Norton case, in very forcible terms when Mr Shephard, the then acting Advocate-General spoke about "position in life" That learned Judge, Mr Justice Kernan, who sat at the trial made some very strong observations about the absurdity of having one law for the poor and another for the rich, and yet what do we see in the Morgan—Ross case? Ramaswamy, a coolly, is charged with adultery and he is placed in the dock, Ross a civil servant, holding the position of Registrar of the High Court, is charged with a similar offence, and what is the course adopted? The Chief Justice quietly orders two Courts and appoints Mr Justice Kernan as the additional Judge Mr Justice Kernan should have occupied the Appellate Side as the Second Court as was the invariable practice since the institution of the High Court by Letters Patent, but what does the Chief Justice do *in the present case? He shifts his Court to* the Appellate Side where there is no prisoner's dock and less accommodation and allows the prisoner a seat His proper position should be the prisoner's dock and he should be exposed and stand the trial like all other prisoners, be he European, Eurasian, or Native, of any position in life for the Law is no respector of persons The conduct of the Chief Justice in this case passes all understanding Men of higher positions in life than Mr Ross were placed in the prisoner's dock and tried, and we fail to see why an exception should be made in his case But for his being a Registrar of the High *Court he would be shoved* into the box like any other felon or misdemeanant We are prepared to show instances where the sons of illustrious men were placed in the dock on the Original Side in common with other prisoners and tried Mr Justice Holloway generally arraigned all prisoners in the dock on the first day to plead There have been British officers besides others who were placed in the dock In the common assault case of W D Shallard *vs* Cornet Watkins, the prisoner was placed in the dock, in the case of Van-Ingan *vs* Lieutenants Frere and Lambert, the same course was adopted But here because a man is a Civilian and holds a position in the High Court, he is not treated like other men, although other superior men or men of equal standing had to stand on the common platform with murderers and thieves as long as the Law made the offence penal It does not concern us how the case ends We neither know Mr Morgan nor Mr Ross, nor do we care to know either We take our standpoint in the interests of the general public

We also wish to say a word or two about the Madras Government The prisoner was committed by Mr Scharlieb to take his trial at the Sessions on the 10th September, and yet he was granted privilege leave for two months from the 15th September which was announced in the *Gazette* of 20th September, although he did not attend office since his committal Under the section of the Civil Leave Code he should have been suspended, but the Paternal Government of Madras granted him two months privilege leave We quote the section once more to justify our remarks —

The privilege leave due to an officer is the privilege leave which he has earned, less the period during which he has been absent on privilege leave

I Privilege leave is not admissible to —

(A) Officer serving in departments in which regular vacations are allowed, during which the officers are permitted to be absent from duty, *e g*, Uncovenanted Judicial officers, Educational officers, Officers in the High Court

(B) District and Sessions Judges who are permitted to avail themselves of the periodical Court vacation

I But in case of urgent necessity privilege leave may be granted to any such officer under the ordinary rules, subject to the conditions (1) that the officer shall, during his absence, receive only half the salary and allowance ordinarily admissable during privilege leave and (2) that the leave cannot, in any case be combined with vacation

II. Rule I does not apply to the case of an officer who is, by general or special orders issued by competent authority, prevented in any year from availing himself of the vacation or vacations by reason of his having to remain at his post on duty In a case, privilege leave may be granted under the ordinary Rules, provided always that the leave shall not, in any case, be combined with vacation

As Mr Ross has applied "with the permission of the Chief Justice for fifteen days' additional privilege leave, we want to be surprised in the least, if the leave is granted, knowing as we do how things are drifting in the official world

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE B A EXAMINATION

The following letter from Mr H B Grigg, to the Registrar of the University of Madras, will be considered at the Meeting of the Senate on the 24th instant —

SIR,—I have the honor to request, under bye law 8, that you will be good enough to submit the following questions to the Syndicate, in view of their being brought, in due course, with, I trust, their support before Senate —

I That the compulsory study of language, English excepted, shall be discontinued in the B A portion of the Arts' course, and that the languages now classed as optional be added to the optional branches of the B A examination as branch VI

II That to be eligible for the degree of B A a candidate must, in addition to passing in English, pass in two of the six optional branches

III That until July 1889, the subjects and standard of examination in the language, optional branch, remain, as far as practicable, the same as at present but that thereafter this branch be placed on a par with the other optional branches as regards standard

IV That a test in translation be introduced into the English branch, such being required from all candidates whose mother tongue is not English, and, that, in lieu of translation, candidates whose mother tongue is English be required to pass a high or test in composition in that language

V That with reference to bye law 16 the English branch and the optional branch VI be sub divided into (1) Text Books, Language and Literature (4) Composition and Translation, and that the candidates be required to obtain the same minimum in each sub division as is now prescribed for optional branches I—V

VI That French and German be included in the list of optional languages

VII That candidates, who have passed in branches II or III or in branch VI, be permitted to appear for examination in the remaining subjects of branch II or branch III, or in one or more languages in branch VI, respectively, provided that candidates so passing, be not included in the class list of such branch, but only be declared to have satisfied the examiners

VIII That the time for holding the examination in the Arts' course be changed from November December and January, to March, April and May

IX *That there be held at intervals of about* six months, two examinations in each optional branch in the year, instead of only one examination in a year, as at present

2 Should the above motions, or any of them, be passed by the Senate I shall propose—That the Senate now resolve itself into a Committee, to revise the by laws concerned

3 The chief reasons which lead me to suggest the above alterations in the bye laws are —(1) As regards language (*a*) That the compulsory study of language, beyond the intermediate or previous stage, is a course of study in the Faculty of Art, except when the language concerned is the chief or only means by which a knowledge of the sciences and arts can be obtained, is inexpedient and opposed to the practice of most of the great Universities (*b*) That the study in this University of English, and of the classical and other languages will be benefited thereby (*c*) That experience has shown that the present system of including two languages in one branch is opposed to a high standard of excellence in either, and conceals from the University the real attainments of the candidates (*d*) That while by splitting up the branches of knowledge tested in the B A examination into three, as a minimum, instead of two, the mental strain on the students will be lessened, their standard of knowledge in each such branch will probably be raised (*e*) That by the making of the study of a second language optional, students will assist them in acquiring a more thorough knowledge of the first optional branch selected, *e g*, physical science students will be encouraged to pursue their mathematical studies (*f*) That the new scheme will form a better foundation for the M A courses, and will thus encourage advanced study in the University

(2) As regards the translation test proposed to be introduced into the examinations in English —That experience shows the necessity of such a test, whilst the transfer of the second languages to the optional branches will get rid, as regards students who do not bring up language as an optional subject, of the only test, poor though it be, of the kind

(3) As regards French and German — That science and professional students especially should be encouraged to study one or both of these languages

(4) As regards the concessions proposed in branches II, III and VI —That this concession will encourage science students to complete the entire branch of study included in one branch, and language students to increase their knowledge of languages and better prepare themselves for beginning the M A courses—without in any way interfering with the ordinary working of the present system of examinations

(5) As regards the time of examinations —

(*a*) That the present system seriously *interferes with the work of students in school* and college at the seasons of the year best suited for intellectual labor

(*b*) That it has the effect of making a much longer break in school and college work than the term of the sanctioned Christmas holidays indicates

(*c*) That it burthens many professors and school-masters with heavy examination work during term, and thus necessarily interferes more or less with efficient discharge of duty

(*d*) That it prevents superior teachers from obtaining a summer vacation sufficiently long to sustain freshness and vigour of mind,

(*e*) *That it will allow of most of the work* of examining candidates papers being done during vacation

(6) As regards holding of examinations twice a year in optional subject —That the progress of the University and the interests of the students demand the change which can be given effect to without increasing the number of classes in Colleges

4 In conclusion, I beg that the Syndicate will be pleased to circulate this letter and its enclosures among the Fellows of the University at least a month before the meeting of the Senate in which the questions are to be discussed

I am, yours obedently,
(Signed) H B GRIGG,
President, Faculty of Arts

MAJOR EVANS BELL

Of men exact in the discharge of what they hold to be their duty we have no dearth enough Of goodness, limited in range to the private relations of life, we have among us even abundance The land runs over with talent expended upon all the arts of life Nor is there any want in England of the application of *human faculties to wider ends Religion, charity*, and social improvement have all their apostles and devotees But, owing to the prevalence of some mental paralysis, which is one of the deadly effects of party spirit, it is rare indeed to find a man, who, being in other respects blameless, has risen to the full height of manhood, in that he has accepted no limitation to the lawful exercise of his energies, and has not shrank from the application of an unbiassed judgment to the weightiest affairs of State But, rare though they may be, we have such men, and such a man we have just lost

A good man and a good officer, Major Evans Bell must always have commanded respect, but having been endowed by nature with the qualities which make a statesman, and those qualities having been kindled into life and activity by the love of justice, the good man and the good officer rose up to become one of the great men who have been the preservers of our Indian Empire

Evans Bell, in the Indian Service, attained no higher rank than that of Major, but, by his writings on Indian subjects he made himself illustrious The record we give speaks for itself, and, to a great extent, it is a record of success Evans Bell was one of the few who shed the light of sympathy and intelligence upon the question of "adoption" in India, and to have contributed to bring home to the Indian Government a sense of *wrong* as to their conduct in this respect, and to have assisted to induce them to alter their ways, is enough to have lived for Evans Bell did much, upon other points, to dispose the hearts of the rulers of India towards justice He was eminent among the small but distinguished body of men who are known by the name of East Indian Reformers

There is however one question in respect *to which Evans Bell stands above all his contemporaries*; a question not yet disposed of, the Afghan question Opposed from first to last, to all our wars with the Afghans Evans Bell did, not the less, attach the utmost importance to our securing a commanding influence in Afghanistan, and the following is the mode by which he proposed to secure that influence West of the passes that lead to Cabul is a level fertile country, about Peshawar, that formerly belonged to the Afghans, but was taken from them by the Sikhs After we had dispossessed the Sikhs, Evans Bell proposed that we should restore this territory to the Afghans, on the condition that they should hold it as our vassals The land was of the utmost value to the dwellers in the barren mountains of Cabul, and, being part of a plain of which we occupied the rest, could not be defended against us, should any misconduct on the part of the Afghans give us a right to resume it So, by holding this district of us, the Afghans would be bound to us Such was the statesmanlike conception which was in vain urged upon the attention of the British Government by Major Evans Bell Truly in him we have lost a Great Counsellor

GEORGE CRAWSHAY

The life of Major Evans Bell was devoted to justifying British rule in India by rendering it just An officer in the service of the East India Company, he discriminated in a manner in which few, if any others, have done between the services which the British might do to the millions under their rule, and the prejudices and the selfishness which might render that rule an intolerable burden No one like him ever combined as well in his ideas the interests of the people and the Princes of India in connection with those of the Crown and the people of Great Britain, so as to give to every one his place in one harmonious empire An extensive analysis of his writings would be needed in order to show the amount of security that has been obtained by following his advice It is much easier to point to the ruin which has followed where his advice has been disregarded Let any one read in "The Oxus and the Indus" Evans Bell's withering exposition of the perfidy of the Calcutta Foreign Office to Shir Ali on his accession to the throne of Kabul, of the wisdom of returning to him the territory of which his father, Dost Mahomed had been *deprived by Runjeet Sing, and of the advant*age of making the Indus the boundary of India, and he must confess that such a policy would have averted the second disgraceful Afghan war Nay more, it would have justified in the eyes of the Afghans our demand that they should accept our superintendence of their foreign relations and should refrain from all intercourse with Russia, who exacts these conditions from Bokhara and Khiva. These demands we now make, but without the corresponding advantage to the Afghans and the consequent security of the arrangement But the subject is too great for us. Since the meeting at which an address was agreed on which was presented to Major Evans a few weeks before his death, the words of the French poet have rung in our ears—

"*Que le pouvir tomes qu'en ce laissant?*"

We subjoin an extract from the proceedings of that meeting, a brief memoir of Major Bell, by the former Editor of the *Times of India*, and an address spoken at the grave by one of his oldest friends But first we copy, from "The Oxus and the Indus," a few sentences which contain the Indian creed of Major Evans Bell

"The establishment of a regular financial and judicial system in an Eastern State, under the management of English officers must *never be the aim and end of our reforming* operations Our work will not be fairly done until we have replaced Native agency at the head of every Department Good administration is not identical with good government so long as it can only be worked by foreigners, and maintained by military force

"The most urgent problem of Eastern statesmanship is how to reconcile self government for India with Imperial Supremacy for Great Britain My doctrine is that the more we concede the former the more we confirm the latter"—*Diplomatic Fly-Sheets.*

C D COLLET

BANGALORE —Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital Road Pettah.

THE

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The Indian National Congress, 1887.

The Madras Committee beg to announce that the Third Indian National Congress will be held at Madras in accordance with the resolution No. XIV adopted at the last Congress held at Calcutta in 1886. The days of meetings as already announced will be 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th December 1887. The several Standing Committees, public bodies and the Secretaries of the public meetings to be held for the appointment of delegates are requested to communicate to the undersigned, in a tabular form like the one below, the particulars regarding the delegates. As for any special arrangements which the delegates may require during their stay at Madras they may communicate to the undersigned.

Pre fency	Presidency District or City	Name in full	By whom appointed	Occupation	Remarks

M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,
Secretary
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For further particulars *vide Fort Saint George Gazette*, No. 45, Part II, Page 1972, of 22nd November 1887.

Cooltee, £17,65,087
Straw, { Paddy, £12,00,000
{ Raggi £ 5,00,000
Green Grass, Bundles, £80,000.

JOHN EWING, COLNEL,
Supdt., Reserve Remount Depot.

REMOUNT DEPOT,
HOSUR,
24th *November* 1887.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Paris, 19th Nov.—The French Ministry has resigned in consequence of the Chamber of Deputies having refused to adjourn the debate on the motion of the Extreme Left party on domestic policy.

President Grevy has summoned M. de-Freycinet to confer on the situation.

London, 21st Nov.—The Radical Clubs met peaceably yesterday in Hyde Park and passed resolutions expressing sympathy with Mr O Brien in his imprisonment and censuring the Government for the course of action it is pursuing.

San Remo, 22nd Nov.—The Crown Prince of Germany continues in wonderful health and spirits. Breathing and swallowing are not impeded.

London, 24th Nov.—The Marquis of Salisbury, in speaking at a Conservative Conference held at Oxford yesterday, urged the necessity which exists for stringent reform in the procedure rules of the House of Commons. He also forcibly pointed out the importance of introducing measures for the reform of local Government throughout the United Kingdom.

Cairo, 23rd Nov.—General Charles Baker succeeds the late Valentine Baker Pasha in the command of the Egyptian Police.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1887.

THE NATIVE MILITARY QUESTION.

In our issue of a fortnight ago we dealt with the subject of the Armies of Native States, and pointed out that, after the substantial practical proof, the Princes of India had given of their loyalty to the British Crown, and their desire to assist in maintaining intact the integrity of the Empire, the ruling, paramount Power, so far from keeping down the Armies of those Princes, should encourage and promote their proper organisation and effective training, so that they might be available to supplement *the British troops in the event of an* invasion of India. We deprecated the further continuance on the part of the Government of an ungenerous and unreasonable policy of distrust in their relations with the native Princes, with reference to this matter. We are glad to find our contemporary the *Hindu* of Madras entertain the same sentiments. In an article in his issue of the 23rd instant he puts the matter very fairly, logically, and at the same time forcibly. Says our contemporary —

"The princes and people of India know that Russian diplomacy is bound by no considerations of principle. The Slavonic

races of Europe have never been remarkable for any of the sterner virtues of human nature. Bowed down by a cruel despotism, the Slavonic mind has never risen superior to the tides of circumstance, and the masses of the people have sunk into an attitude of complacent subserviency. Freed from the control of public opinion, not open to any correction either from the awakening of conscience or from the counsels of the wise, the Czar pursues his own autocratic fancies. We cannot, therefore, expect any consistent or honourable course of action from the Russian Emperor or his advisers. The danger, then, of a war with Russia always looms in the distance; and it is no wonder that all parties in India wish to rally to the support of the British Government. We said that the very fact that that Government had secured us from internecine strife entitled it to our warm support and enthusiastic loyalty. That we are ready to show our gratitude and loyalty does credit to us. But we ask is not Government bound to encourage us? Of course, there is no lack of words. People speak of making concessions tentatively and carefully. Statesmen congratulate the people in set phrases on their demonstrations of loyalty. But let us judge of their professions by the test of action. We have no wish to assume an attitude of unnecessary suspicion or hostility. We know the great difficulties in the way of popular and sympathetic administration. Lord Ripon essayed it for the first time on a small scale; and we know what treatment he received. But we are here not to clamour for large and untimely concessions. We ask only for moderate and reasonable concessions—we put forth only just claims, when we say that Government, having in view all that has taken place, should offer us the first humble beginnings of a military career."

It is certainly high time that the British Government took the native Princes entirely into their confidence, gave them solid proofs that they trusted their honor and loyalty implicitly, and made them realise that as part and parcel of the great British Empire the suzerain power looked to them to assist in maintaining that Empire, and in defending it against invasion. The Nizam's munificent offer of pecuniary aid to the Government for the purpose of strengthening the defences of the country against Russian invasion has been followed up by similar offers, proportionate to the revenues of their States, from other Princes. Indeed, we do not suppose that any one of them would hold back if a call was made on them, but that these offers have been voluntary, enhances their value and emphasises the fact that the loyalty of our Princes is not mere lip service, but is real, sincere, and earnest. The *Hindu* points out there are races in India, like the Rajpoots, the Sikhs, the Mahrattas, Nayars, Poligars and others, who have been extracted from essentially warlike clans. Their profession is that of the sword, and they lived by it in the olden days, before the country was brought under the complete subjugation of the British. Some of them, indeed, like the Nayars, helped the British, fighting side by side with them in establishing the Empire in this country, and in destroying the power of aggressive, rapacious usurpers. These clans, now that the country has long since been settled, have been thrown out of employ. Why should not such fine fighting material be utilised and worked up to a proper state of efficiency, so as to form an additional guarantee to the maintenance of our Empire? Here in Mysore, take the Silledar Horse, once the finest body of native cavalry in the country. Even that radical reformer, Sir James Gordon, was opposed to its defacement, or the lowering of its character. When the Province was being prepared for the rendition, in a memorandum to the Government of India, dated 24th February, 1878, he remarked:—

"After the large reduction made comparatively recently in the Silledar Force, a further reduction now cannot but be very unpopular. On the other hand, if the regiments are to retain anything of the character of a regular force, it is alike a waste of power, and very destructive of military discipline to employ such men on road patrol and other quasi-police duties in small numbers at a distance from head-quarters. If they could be relieved of these duties, and a mounted constabulary gradually provided in their stead out of the existing Police Budget, there ought to be no difficulty in carrying out the reductions proposed in the strength of three Silledar regiments from 350 to 250 each, or even to 200 each, producing a saving of at least Rs. 70,000, and considerably more if the lower limit be fixed. The regimental organisation being retained, the force would admit of restoration to present strength at a future time if required. A mounted constabulary would be a very desirable accession to the police force."

The Silledars did gallant service in the olden time, and though, through being sadly neglected of late years their efficiency has been sadly impaired, they rather astonished Military men at the Camp of Exercise at Krishnarajapuram in 1874, when the umpires ruled that they had defeated a body of British Hussars (the 18th) with whom they were engaged. The stuff is there, and it only has to be worked up and moulded into a proper state. Instead of degrading the force by employing the troopers as mounted postmen and couriers, their proficiency as cavalry should be attended to, and they should be maintained in a state ready for active service in the event of the outbreak of hostilities with Russia or any other invading power.

There is another matter in connection with this subject we would briefly touch upon. Some time ago, at the time of the Imperial Proclamation in 1877, it was announced by the Government of India that a certain number of native noblemen and gentlemen of aristocratic birth, would be granted commissions, if they wished to enter the native British Army, without having to rise from the ranks. We have only heard of one gentleman thus obtaining a commission (though we do not say he was the only one), and he is, Mr. Dinaraj Urs, a scion of the Mysore House, who was appointed as Jamadar of a native Cavalry Regiment, and did service in the recent Burmese expedition. The native army wants officers of this stamp. The general class of native officers in native corps, are of low caste and rising from the ranks. They fail to command from the rank and file that respect and implicit obedience without which good discipline and efficiency are simply impossible. We should like to see native gentlemen encouraged to compete for commissions, but to do this, and to promote good organisation and thorough efficiency both in the native troops under the British command, and those of our Princes, Government must establish an Indian Sandhurst, or Military training college. In conclusion, we cordially endorse the recommendation of the *Hindu* that the coming congress in Madras bestow its serious attention on Native Military aspirations, and we trust they will at last succeed in gaining the ear of Government.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

The generous offer of the Nizam of help to the British Government in strengthening the defence of India against the contingency of an invasion by Russia, has, as might be expected, unpleasantly attracted the attention of the Russian organs of public opinion, and piqued them considerably. It will be remembered that Russia has most industriously, for years past circulated the fiction that the Princes and people of India were very much disaffected, and that Russia had only to show herself on the frontiers of the Peninsula to draw all those Princes and their Armies to her standard. The only foundation that Russia had for such a bold statement was the mutiny of 1857-58, which was the outcome of the designs and ambition of one disappointed man, fostered by some unfortunate bungling in the native British Army with regard to greased cartridges, or, perhaps to be more correct, a misapprehension regarding the same in the minds of the sepoys. The Princes of India stood aloof from that rebellion, and it was almost confined to the Native Army, led on by some malcontents. Indeed, stronger proof could not be adduced of the loyalty of that Army than the fact that they took no part in the mutiny, for had they done so there can be little doubt that the British would have been driven to the sea, and we may perhaps have been now under the iron rule of the "Autocrat of all the Russias." That lamentable, unfortunate mutiny, has, however, been almost forgotten by the English and natives alike, and the most perfect *entente cordiale* now exists between the two, however Russia's little game of inciting the native Princes of India to rebel against the British Government, and to court an invasion by the former, has been completely played out, and the death has now been given to her fancies, hopes, and designs, by the Nizam's offer. As we said at the beginning of this article, Russia is piqued at it. The *Moscow Gazette*, poor thing, is driven for want of a better explanation, to attribute *interested* motives to the Nizam. This is what that paper says:—

"Nevertheless the Viceroy of India according to the latest information is uncertain whether to accept this valuable gift from Nizam or not.

What can this mean?

It proves that the Nizam, with that cunning, peculiar to Eastern people had recourse to this liberal and enticing promise of the Berars which the English had taken from him and which are considered to be the best part on of the Hyderabad State. By offering this round sum of money for an important end, so to speak, patriotic object, the Nizam has placed the Indian Government in a dilemma forcing it either to refuse this enticing present of nearly seven million roubles or to give up some fine land of incomparably greater value. Even the immodest Government of India consider it impossible to accept money and not return the coveted territory. In any case the Nizam has not thing to lose by his proposition. The English press impudently advise the Government to accept the gift without restoring the Berars as if these two questions have nothing whatever to do with each other; and among others, the *Times* of the 3rd of October expresses itself in this sense, although in a considerably more minor tone than in the first mentioned leading article. To refuse the gift would, according to Eastern custom so says the *Times*, be rude and uncivil; and this want of civility would produce a bad impression on the other Indian Princes. But, as we have already said the Indian Government does not see its way to being civil in this particular case foreseeing that such civility might cost it very dear in the end. The native Indian papers propose that this money should not be used for the defence of the North Western frontier but for improving the organisation of the armies of native Princes, which the English themselves allow to be worthless; this reorganisation would open a new career for the native aristocracy. What, then, does the circumstance amount to, which has given the *Times* occasion for such enthusiastic rejoicing and which is considered by the whole English press as such a happy omen? To this that the strongest of England's Indian vassals has dismissed from England in a very polite way the return of his dominion and that native opinion has taken advantage of the circumstance to express a desire to see the armies of native Princes reorganised in the interests of the Indian aristocracy. Surely this is not very very much for England to rejoice at."

This is simply absurd, and shows what a bad case Russia really has. If it is true that the Nizam was inspired to make his offer with the forlorn hope that he would receive the *quid pro quo* thereby, by the rendition of the Berars to him, what about the Rajahs of Kapurthalla Moler Kotla and Nabla, the Regency of the Maharajah of Pattiala, and other Princes who have followed suit? They have no such motive as is attributed to the Nizam, and, moreover, their revenues are infinitessimally smaller than his. But in point of fact, the Nizam was *not* actuated by any unworthy, interested motive. He was given to understand, about the time of his installation on the throne of the Deccan, in terms which could not possibly be misunderstood or controverted, that he must abandon all hopes of the restoration to him of the Berars, and though a young man, he has had sufficient knowledge, experience, and insight, into the unswerving firmness and strict moral integrity of the British Government, to cherish the hope that they could be bought over. Rather would he fear to risk incurring their marked displeasure and disfavor, by giving them reason to believe that he entertained such a sentiment. Moreover, the Nizam, through his Private Secretary, Colonel Marshall, has, in the public Press, indignantly and unreservedly denied that his offer to the Government of India was actuated by the motive in question. It is quite easy and plain to see that the Nizam, in making his offer, did so in all sincerity. In so far only, that the use to which the money he tendered would be applied to the strengthening of the defences of India, and thus of securing his own seat on the throne of the Deccan, can his offer be said to have been dictated by interested motives, motives which do him honour and credit, him with soundness of judgment, shrewdness, and foresight. The British Government can afford to laugh at the insane flapdoodle of the Russian Press.

Occasional Notes.

Sir William Hunter resigned the Bengal Civil Service on 30th ultimo.

Ayub Khan proceeds from Meshed to Teheran, pending directions from the British Government regarding his final disposal.

There were 17,741 fatal cases of cholera in the North-West Provinces during September, against 30,700 in the previous month.

Lord Dufferin arrived at Quetta on the 17th instant. This is the first visit that has been paid to the town by a Viceroy of India.

The ceremonial opening of "the Dufferin" Bridge over the Ganges at Benares, by the Viceroy, will take place at noon on the 16th proximo.

January 9th is the date fixed for the Potographic Exhibition in the Calcutta Museum. Nine medals are to be given, including one by the Viceroy.

A considerable sum has been subscribed among the native public of the North-West Provinces to found a memorial of the administration of Sir Alfred Lyall.

The rumour is current at Calcutta that considerable reductions are contemplated in the *personnel* of the Public Works Department, but it is not yet known on what basis this report rests.

An attempt is being made by the Chinese authorities at Shanghai to enforce registration fees upon European residents, and trouble similar to what lately broke out in Bangkok is likely to arise.

The results of working the Guaranteed Railways during 1886 may be considered satisfactory. In the year 1882 the loss was Rs. 28,82,025, while this year it was converted into a gain of Rs 35,91,077.

A Contemporary learns that Maharajah Holkar, during his Jubilee visit to England, made extensive purchases in London and Paris. But as His Highness has returned to his capital a sadder but wiser man, endeavours are being made to dispose of the goods in Bombay.

In the recent Honour Examinations for the Degree at the Woman's Medical College, New York, a Chinese girl, named Kin-Yamei, came out at the head of the list. She is able to read and write in five languages, and is possessed of all the hard-working and persevering qualities of her race.

The German authorities have recently added a new machine to their military equipment. It is a portable combination of a steam engine, dynamo, and a large reflector, which will be used for the purpose of projecting a strong light in front of important works so as to guard against surprise.

The established strength of the Bombay Army is 444 artillery, 4,567 cavalry, 22,256 infantry and 867 sappers and miners; grand total, 28,134. In 1886-87 there were 8 artillery men, 113 of the cavalry, 546 infantry and 6 sappers invalided, and 19 cavalry, 1 sapper and 187 infantry pensioned.

The Patiala Council of Regency has, on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja, offered all the pecuniary and military aid which the State can provide towards the Frontier Defences, and has at the same time asked Government for permission to equip and keep ready as many of its forces as may be required for this purpose.

Mr. Girdlestone, Resident of Nepaul, had an interview at Darjeeling with Mr. Paul, the Deputy Commissioner, who recently returned from a mission to Sikkim. Mr. Girdlestone is now at Calcutta for the purpose of holding an interview with the Lieutenant-Governor. It is believed that the state of affairs at Nepaul are causing some anxiety.

The Burmah State Railway will be open for through traffic on the new line of the Tour ,boo Mandalay extension as far as Mingyan in April. This will be about half the distace to Mandalay. As they are also laying the line from Mandalay, it is probable that by the close of next year, or the commencement of 1889, the iron horse will run into the ex King Theebaw's capital.

"China's Sorrow" the Yellow River, is again causing serious mischief. In the middle of last month it had burst its banks over a very long line, flooded an immense expanse of country in Honan, Shantung and Chihli and the flood had even reached Anhui. The loss of life is enormous; numerous cities, towns and villages have been destroyed, and the rain done is incalculable in amount.

THE late Kumar Girish Chundra Singh of Pakpara, by his will, dated the 13th of October 1877, bequeathed the sum of Rs 1,25,000 for the construction and maintenance of a dispensary at Kandi, Moorshedabad. The building has now been completed, and the trustees are prepared to hand it over to the Government together with the fund, which now amounts to Rs. 1,36,000.

THE Nizam has sanctioned a grant of four and a half lakhs of rupees for Education this year in his Dominions, in addition to the funds to be raised by cess on the land revenue, of which two pies per rupee are to be devoted to primary education. This cess is estimated to yield a further sum of between seventy-five and eighty thousand rupees from those districts alone which had been surveyed and settled.

INTELLIGENCE received at Lahore from Teheran, dated 21st ultimo, states that Abdul Wahab and Rasul Hakeemji were the two prime-movers in Ayub Khan's escape and in the intrigues on his behalf Since his absence they have obtained permission to leave Persia and are now on the road to India Most of the other Afghans of Ayub's party left in Teheran have consequently found their position untenable, and have asked to be sent off as well. Some of them will accordingly leave shortly.

An influentially supported suggestion has, it is stated, been made to the Supreme Government that twenty lakhs of the contribution proffered by the Nizam should be allocated for the enrolment of Military College for the training of officers of the armies of the Native States, and for the officers of Her Majesty's Native Army. The object of the proposal is to supply a sufficient leavening of Native Officers, qualified by education and training, to lead Oriental troops in the field when opposed to the European enemy.

THE carved ivory chair which was made by Moung Moon Htaw, the Moulmein forester, for presentation to King Theebaw, but which was not ready before the King's deposition, is now on view at Rangoon, whence it will be sent to England to the Imperial Institute. This chair took 25 elephants' tusks and two years to complete As usual, however, with Burmese articles, it has been finished badly. The seat composed of common brocaded silk fastened with brass tacks! The carving is worth many thousands of rupees as a curiosity

DURING a recent visit to the Dehra Dun district, Dr. Burgess, Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, made fresh and excellent copies of the Asoka edicts at Kalsi, and obtained a new and valuable historical inscription, in perfect preservation, of the Gupta period from the old temple of Lakha Mandal at the small village of Maiha, on the Upper Jumna, in the pargunah Jaunsar Bawar. The edict records the erection of a temple by one Divakaravarma, a feudatory prince under the great Chandragupta II, whose reign extended from about A. D. 380 410, and gives the genealogy of the founder up to several generations

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We regret to have again to call upon those of our subscribers who are in arrears (and their number is not small), to remit the same without further delay We repeat that it is extremely difficult to work a newspaper, handicapped by subscribers failing to pay their subscriptions, for, Editors, Printers, &c., cannot be induced to work without being paid, nor can paper, ink, &c., be procured for nothing We trust, therefore, those of our subscribers who are in arrears for the past and current years, will recognise the justice and fairness of our remarks, and as the year is fast approaching to a close, send in their dues at once

Local and Provincial.

POSTING.—The services of Lieut.-Colonel D. Cowie, M. S.C, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Mysore Revenue Survey, having been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, that officer has been posted to the Eastern District for general duty at Madras.

SPORT AT MYSORE —They had a capital day's sport at Mysore, on the 16th Instant, when there were Gymkhana Races at the Hinkal course, under the patronage of the Maharajah. Mr. Desaraj Urs and Mr. Vincombe Davy contributed much to the success of the Meeting, and the riding of both gentlemen was much admired.

AMILDARS —A correspondent writes to the local *Spectator* —The communication, published in your issue of the 16th instant, about some rumoured arrangements of Amildars in the Shemoga District, rightly advocates the cause of passed candidates. On the other hand, however, it is argued that passing examinations is only one of the qualifications of an Amildar, to whom the care and well being of thousands of human beings and several thousand square miles of territory, are entrusted. Men, not of grain, but possessed of stuff, grit, or mettle (as Lord Lawrence called it) will succeed in the executive service. It was by selecting extraordinarily able and safe men under him that the most eminent of Administrators was able to devote his time to reflection and digestion of important measures, and made the Indian service what it is. The Deputy Commissioner of Shemoga must, doubtless, have recommended officials of proved ability and vast and acknowledged experience, and to whom passing the tests is a mere matter of an attempt. It is unconstitutional to discard rules, but there must be a saving clause to meet exceptional cases, in so far that even Legislative Acts, Laws, and every blessed Regulation imaginable is provided with an "exception to the rule"

CITY MUNICIPAL MEETING—At the monthly meeting of the City Municipality, held on the morning of Friday last, the 25th Instant, it was proposed and carried that a sub-committee of three commissioners select three or four sites in different localities, for Jutka stands, and report on the same at the next meeting of the Board. The lighting contract for the ensuing year was continued to the present contractor, at 14 annas per lamp. The entertainment of five additional sweepers for the conservancy of Gwipur, Guttahalli, Malenahalli, Kankanapalya and Madigarpalyam (Hanumantpur), and of a temporary overseer to superintend the roads and conservancy of the suburban villages till they are brought up to standard, was sanctioned.—It was resolved to bring the matron of the maternity to the same footing as that of the Mysore Maternity, by increasing her pay to Rs. 75 —It was decided to hold the next Fruit and Flour Show at the Municipal Gardens, on the 2nd January, 1888, and a sub committee was appointed to arrange the preliminaries. It was resolved, in reply to an application from Colonel Magrath, President of the Fair held at the Cubbon Park in 1884, to contribute Rs 100, towards liquidation of the debt incurred by the committee of the Fair. The amount to be paid in April next.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.—We note that Mr. R Dixon Carter, Traffic Inspector of the Mysore extension of the Southern Mahratta Railway, has returned to Bangalore after being absent for weeks in restoring communication over the several breaches of the line between Bangalore and Mysore, which occurred during the heavy rains we had last month and September. It is said that the cost of the repairs, some fifty-thousand rupees, will have to be borne by the Mysore Government, according to the conditions under which the Railway was handed over to the Southern Mahratta Company It appears, then, that the Mysore Government, so far from benefitting by the hypothecation of the Line, are likely to suffer seriously by it In the first place the amount advanced on the Railway, sixty lakhs, was paid to the Government of India in liquidation of the Famine debt, and now, while the Mysore Government does not get a pie of revenue from the Railway, they have to pay all the same for repairs to it! We are glad to note that the Gubbi Harihar extension is getting on rapidly, and that the work of laying the rails is about to be taken in hand almost immediately. Telegraph communication has been opened between Gubbi and Harihar, and it is said that offices are shortly to be opened for the receipt and despatch of private messages. We believe the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Mysore—Harihar extension of the Southern Mahratta Railway is to be removed in a few days to Arsikere, so that he may be better able to supervise the construction.

General Summary.

MADRAS RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS —The annual rifle meeting of the Regiment will take place at the Red Hills range during the ensuing Pongal holidays.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE —It has been decided that the next Railway Conference shall be held at Simla next August, under the Presidentship of Colonel Conway Gordon, R E. Director General of Railways. Captain Wilson is the Secretary.

LEAVE.—Mr. C J. Weir, M C S. Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, having been granted privilege leave for one month, availed himself of the leave, on the 7th instant.

THE MADRAS REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT —Sanction has been obtained for the reorganisation of the Madras Revenue Survey Department, a large number of *employes* will therefore, either be dismissed or pensioned and the remaining ones graded.

BEZWADA RAILWAY —In view to the early completion of the line now under construction from Bezwada to the frontier of His Highness the Nizam's dominions, a sum of two and three quarter lakhs has been allotted for expenditure during the coming official year.

SOUTH INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY —The Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway Company have issued instructions to their Executive in India to afford all information necessary to the Dewan Regent of the Puducottah States, Sheshiah Sastry, C I E, for the projected line of Railway from that Native State to Trichinopoly on the South India Railway Company's system —*Mail*

Towards the close of last week Mr. Alfred E Gifford, aged 23, the Assayer of the Mysore Gold Mining Company at Kolar, arrived in Madras to make preparations for his marriage with Miss Horswill, a passenger from London by the P. and O Steamer *Khedive* That vessel arrived in the harbour on Saturday evening and Miss Horswill was received by Mr. Gifford, and by Mr. and Mrs. Collins, of the Ooregum Gold Mining Company. The marriage was celebrated at St. George's Cathedral the following (Sunday) morning, and after the ceremony the newly married couple returned to Dent's Gardens Hotel where the wedding breakfast was laid. After breakfast the friends of Mr. and Mrs Gifford left the Hotel. Early yesterday morning Mr. Gifford rose, and walked about in the verandah for a short time. Feeling very unwell he returned to his bed room, where he was suddenly seized with epileptic fits, and died in a few minutes He had, it is said, been subject to such fits many years ago. He presented the appearance of a remarkably strong young man He led a very active life at Kolar, and seemed to enjoy uniformly robust health He was an accomplished assayer, and his books were a marvel of mathematical accuracy and conscientious neatness. Universal sympathy will be felt for her who was maid, wife, and widow within the brief space of twenty hours.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—Great excitement prevails in Aurungabad, owing to the rumoured visit shortly of the Raja of Mysore, who has intimated his intention to the Nizam to pay the famous caves of Ellora a visit, sometime during the next two months *Or did* he will take advantage of the opportunity and call at that station The purse of the Nizam has been opened again, the outlay of a sum of Rs. 10,000 being sanctioned for the Raja's reception both at Ellora and Aurungabad There will be, of course, the usual display of fireworks, illuminations, and the erection of triumphal arches to welcome His Highness in the City. The Nizam is to be represented by the Sowbah, Nawab Mukhtadar Jung Bahadur. The officers of H H the Nizam's P W. Department are putting the Ellora Caves approaches into order, no doubt in anticipation of the coming big visit. They are also clearing out that antiquarian resort, and making the place in general look something like respectable. It is a pity to see how these ancient relics are sometimes neglected. An old resident of Aurungabad writes that he has noticed that, only on the approach of a distinguished visitor, the Government rouse themselves and begin to look about them to see what they should attend to first. The result is that so many repairs and "washings" are necessary that all hope of doing them leisurely is given up and consequently the work is hurried on *kutcha*, fit only to be seen for a short time, after which they again fall into their dilapidated state.—D. T.

Extracts.

THE INDIAN FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

As a Bombay contemporary has heard from Calcutta that the Income Tax will probably be increased in India next year owing to financial urgency, peculiar interest attaches to the following forecast with which the *Pioneer* concludes an able sketch of Sir Auckland Colvin's services as Finance Minister:—

"The administration comes out of Sir Aucland Colvin's hands without a blot on its character. There are signs, too, that the time of tension is passing away. The retiring Minister hands over the finances in equilibrium, and while some of the heaviest sources of expenditure may be anticipated to decrease or disappear in the course of the next year or two, the permanent assets of the Government of India are considerably greater than when he took office. Income tax and the revision of the provincial contracts represent a million and three quarters annually; the increase in the general revenues maintains the rate of between £450,000 and £500,000 assigned to it in 1883 by Mr. Westland, and the railways which in 1882-83, brought in a net earning of £7,500,000, in this year are calculated to yield £10,000,000. With these additions to the resources at command, speculation on the future of Indian finance need not necessarily take a gloomy turn. It is true that the uncertainties of exchange still hower over us and that very ominous things are said concerning opium But with exchange there is now at any rate a chance of improvement; and it is by no means the first time in history that speedy extinction has been predicted for the opium trade. The expanding wealth of the country and the increase of incomes 'derived from other sources than land' are facts patent to all, and promise the best security for our being able to do without the prop, should it ever be taken away."

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The *Statesman* —The National Congress is occupying the attention of the national dress, and the attitude adopted towards it promises well for the good sense of the members who are attend it. The movement is young and tentative, and it is to the credit of native critics that they do not deal with it as if it were one of the established institutions of history. The entire importance of this annual Congress rests not in what it is, but in what it may become. As yet, it is as unauthorised as an Exeter Hall meeting; it has no responsible attachment to the country at large, and its decrees are but opinions, which have about the same sanction as those of a debating society. But that it may grow out of the callow stage and become an institution, is what most observers anticipate, and what we should heartily wish for it. "Self government", says the *Bengalee*, "is the law of nature; it is the ordinance of Divine Providence" It has not been to any great extent the law of nature for India, though it is said by the same authority that "when the ancestors of the present European races were roaming the forests as wild barbarians, our fathers had developed a high measure of self-government." On the score of antiquity it will not do to attribute the representatives, idea to India It is an English idea, and what benefits are to accrue to India from its adoption will be due to England The Indian Witenagemot need not be ashamed of its pedigree, for the English Parliament, dating from Schleswig Holstein, is older than Porus and Alexander. That, however, is a minor consideration in comparison with the practical benefits which may be presumed to accrue from the operations of the new Assembly It cannot pass laws, and it may not enforce its opinions upon the Government, but it may openly discuss whether the Legislative Councils are not in need of reconstituting, and whether the services may not be more freely opened to the people of India. More than this, by bringing together from all parts of India, under one roof members of different religions and nationalities, these Congresses will promote united action among them for the removal of common grievances and disabilities And in the discussion of their specific remedies, this consensus of opinion will give to the deliberations of the Conference a weight and authority that will without doubt exercise a potent influence on the course of future legislation in the country."

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

The *Indu Prakash*.—Amidst much opposition and not a little abuse, the Allahabad University has at last become an accomplished fact, and its first Convocation was held on Tuesday last under the presidency of Sir Alfred Lyall as its first Chancellor.

The peroration of Sir Alfred's speech is as eloquent as it is full of encouragement and warning. "Whatever also may be said of the English administration of India as one can assert that in the matter of education the English have not been open handed and unreservedly, almost ambiguously, liberal. They have frankly given their best to India; they are ready to tell her all they know, and although knowledge like other keen and polished instruments may need skilful handing, although literary facilities freely given may be sometimes used against the givers, the English do not allow such things to affect the continuity of their educational measures or to shake their faith in their settled principles. If our Indian fellow-subjects suppose this to be an ordinary and common-place political concession, if they imagine that from any civilised administration they would, as a matter of course, have received the privileges of independent universities and a free press, then they have by no means entered the real state of affairs under some of the foremost European Governments. But however this may be for India, the English have chosen their policy, and have marked out their part, nor will it be diverted or obscured by any shadow of turning. Like the Greek leader in Homer, who only asked the gods to scatter the mists that surrounded him, and to let his men see with their eyes in the field, the English desire, in their Indian enterprise to take all the risks with the advantages of clear light. I do not believe that this policy will be misunderstood, or will be still resented among the people of this part of India. My experience during the past 5½ years in these provinces which have a great history in the past and for whom the future is full of promise, has led me to a high appreciation of intelligent and sound capacity of the leaders of the native community. I trust that the new university will be received by them as a fresh pledge and a manifest sign of the confidence with which we are pursuing a free and magnanimous policy in education." We earnestly hope that the magnanimity and confidence here spoken of which seem no doubt to have characterized Sir Alfred Lyall's administration will be passed on by him to his successors and that the native communities will in are and more show themselves worthy of the same. We did not require to be reminded that the boon of liberal education is not quite a matter of right and that other European Governments may not necessarily give it, for we are convinced that among several blessings due to the British rule this one of education stands supreme and though there may be among educated men here and there foolish writers, who do not scruple to disgrace their education by actually writing things against Government but also by using the language of filth in their papers, such black sheep form the exception and not the rule. Higher education has done good and will do good. The assurance that the policy chosen will be continued is not superfluous. We trust that the same liberal spirit will animate all the other statesmen who rule the destinies of the other Provinces.

POVERTY OF INDIA

The *Young Bengal*.—Why is India so poor? Her land is fertile, the people are industrious, simple, and temperate, they enjoy a profound peace, railways, canals, roads, and foreign wars have increased her commerce, European capital has entered into all the meandering veins of the land, yet India fasts 3 months every year, and is starved to death every six years. A canker feeds upon her heart, and no amount of external treatment will add a pound of flesh to her emaciated form.

The subject is important indeed. Both the rulers and the ruled are very much interested in it especially in these hard times. A poor people make a poor Government, and an exacting Government makes a people dissatisfied. If Government wishes to increase her resources and income, if it wishes the people to make their own roads and schools, and, at the same time, to remain loyal and contented,—and these are the most hearty wishes of our present Government—let their wretched case be removed. The annual drain upon India by England, specially of late, has become so great that we entertain a constant dread of the recurrence of that bankruptcy of the whole nation which occurred nearly a century ago, and which has been so graphically described by Sir W (then Mr) Hunter. To tax a people heavily is impolitic, but to tax them heavily under circumstances mentioned below is simply suicidal.

The Europeans, official and non official, come to this country to make money, and return with large fortunes to spend their earnings in their own country. Large sums of money are annually sent to England by Anglo Indians who have families or relatives to maintain there. And even those who reside in this country and spend a portion of their money here, consume mostly articles imported from Europe. Add to these the scandalous Home Charge, the interest upon Indian securities, &c., which are paid from the taxes of this country. An estimate of these drains will show that, though the poorest nation in the world, we have to pay England annually the sum of 16 millions in sterling pound. It was once triumphantly pointed out to our nation by an English statistician that while Russia pays upwards of Rs. 9, England Rs 23, France Rs 20, Turkey Rs 4, Switzerland Rs 3 per head as taxation, India has to pay only Rs 3. But the writer forgot that India was poorer than any of these countries. Others congratulate us in the pages of our Government alleging that, while Russia pays almost 2 millions to her Sovereign, no such charge is ever made to India. Those politicians seem to ignore the fact that, it matters very little to the country whether she is heavily or lightly taxed if the tax raised is spent in the country. As to the other point, we beg leave to say, that if the Russians pay two millions to her Sovereign, we pay more than 8 times the amount to our sovereign country. Look, again, how English enterprise, machinery, money and selfishness have destroyed all indigenous manufactures. India which could clothe the whole world is now dependent on England for her supplies. The paper on which we write, the leather we use, even the salt that we eat, are all imported from foreign countries, and humble India is now but the grower of raw materials! The most oppressive and exciting Mahomedan Emperors resided in the country and if they impoverished one Province they enriched another. In other words they did less injury to the country than the British people are doing now. We do not mean this as a sneer. We only mention this to show that we have a right to grumble. If the British rule cannot remedy it, we do not know how that can be done, it must try to palliate the wrong by other incidental and collateral advantages and not aggravate it by a most heavy taxation and reckless despotism.

THE UNWISE ACCEPTANCE OF THE NIZAM'S OFFER

The *Madras Mail*.—The news which reached the *Bombay Gazette* by telegraph from London last Saturday that the Nizam's offer has been accepted, but that the form of expenditure is not yet settled, is, in our opinion, much to be regretted. It will be remembered that His Highness lately deputed Colonel Marshall, his Secretary, to proceed to Simla, and there personally to make to the Viceroy, on his Highness's behalf, an offer of sixty lakhs payable in three annual instalments of twenty lakhs each to be applied to the purpose of the defence of the Indian frontier. It is proverbially unwise to look a gift horse in the mouth, and the willingness to admit, both that the Nizam was animated in making this offer by not idle feelings of loyalty to the Paramount Power, and that the idea did not originate with Colonel Marshall, is compatible with a disapproval on general grounds of the offer. The Queen Empress has telegraphed, through the Viceroy, to His Highness to say, "how warmly she appreciates the fresh proof of friendship shown by His Highness's magnificent offer of assistance towards front or defence and his promise of still further material aid in case of need, and assuring His Highness that his feelings of friendship are fully reciprocated by Her Majesty." The question of accepting or declining the offer has, however, been under consideration for six weeks, so it may be supposed that there was a marked difference of opinion both in Simla and in London as to the course that should be pursued.

It seems to us that the question should be decided rather with regard to what is just to Hyderabad, than with regard to what is financially convenient to India. Is the State of Hyderabad in a position to spare Rs 20,00,000 a year for three years? We greatly fear that it is not? Peace is preserved, but only because a large British force is maintained at Secunderabad. The city is the hot bed of intrigue, and is full of dangerous elements. The position of the people of the state compares unfavorably with that of the people in the Berars in British territory, and in Mysore. The Nizam is practically autocratic, and he is free to help himself to as large a slice of the collections of revenue as he likes. There are several men at his Court who have grown suddenly rich owing to this liberality, and it is generally believed that one way and another a large sum of money is squandered. Therefore it may be said that 20 lakhs are paid to the Government of India there will be so much less for extravagance at Hyderabad. But the Nizam and his satellites may not feel the loss of money, for it will probably fall upon the man who is tickling the soil with the most primitive of ploughs as well as upon the official subordinate who is too much tempted as it is to compensate himself by irregular means for scanty emoluments. The Nizam's Dominions offer a fine field for the judicious outlay of capital for the extension of irrigation, for the opening out of remote localities by roads, and for the development of mineral and other resources. There need be no difficulty in finding many ways for the profitable return to the soil of any surplus that is found in the public exchequer. Or, if development is not to be thought of, then the surplus can be returned to the people in the form of reduction of taxation. The Nizam and his subjects are directly interested in the maintenance of the inviolability of the frontier, but on the other hand, the Government of India is much interested in the well being of Hyderabad, and as that well being is likely to suffer by the proposed gift, there should be no hesitation about declining the offer in a gracious manner. The Government of India should not be indifferent to the probability of embarrassment arising from placing itself under pecuniary obligations to the minor sovereign of the Berars. One good turn deserves another, and if the British Government, in a financial emergency, accept 60 lakhs as a gift, it will almost assuredly one of these days be asked to reopen the vexed Berars question. The Nizam is probably not in a mood to be disposed than other nine to give something for nothing.

There is this further objection to the acceptance of the Nizam's offer that it will stimulate other feudatories who are less able to make largesses to the British Government to come forward with large gifts in order to prevent invidious comparisons being made to their disadvantage. The Hindu States of Travancore and Mysore, for example, would little like to do nothing when Hyderabad is applied for doing so much. State will vie with State, Prince with Prince in making contributions but in the end the uncivilized people will find the money. The acceptance of a gift of money often involves a sacrifice of self respect or impartial sympathies to the transaction. The British Government should not hold itself too cheap as to accept subsidies from any quarter especially as such acceptance would be an advertisement of comparative poverty, or weakness. A Government like an individual can easily pay too much for financial independence.

THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM

The *Madras Mail*.—Professor Max Müller writes to the *Times*:—"Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will allow me to supplement with a few words the statement published in the *Times* of to day, that his Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram has requested me to bring out at his expense a new edition of the Rig-Veda with Sayana's Commentary. This act of enlightened liberality is as much a sign of the times as the recent patriotic offer of His Highness the Nizam. It shows a truly patriotic spirit on the part of the Maharajah, a pride in his own country and its ancient literature and a wish to combine with European scholars for its preservation and proper appreciation.

"Vizianagram is a town, and was formerly a kingdom, full of glorious historical recollections. It formed one of the last bulwarks against Mahomedan invasion, and a refuge for native learning, and was called, therefore, not only Vijayanagara, the town of victory but also Vidya nagara, the town of knowledge. We know of an uninterrupted line of Kings of Vizianagram, partly from inscriptions, partly from books and pedigrees, extending from the fourteenth century to 1830, when the dynasty founded by King Bukka became extinct. The accounts of the foundation of the kingdom of Vizianagram vary considerably, but in spite of conflicting opinions we can see clearly that the first rulers, Bukka and Harihara owed their success mainly to the support of the Brahmans. One of them, Madhava, was Prime Minister, and at the same time the most generous patron of Brahmanic learning. He and his brother, Sayana are mentioned as compilers of a large number of commentaries on the Vedas, and as the authors of the various legal, ceremonial, and grammatical works, which to the present day may be said to form the foundation of Sanskrit scholarship in India. Those works existed, however, in manuscript only, it was in order to collect and collate these MSS and thus to prepare the editio princeps of Madhava's great commentary on the Rig Veda, that I came to England in 1846. My edition was published under the patronage of the East India Company in six volumes quarto and occupied the chief part of my time from 1849 to 1873. At first the study of the Veda, the most ancient among the sacred books of the East, seemed confined to European scholars only. After a time however, a new interest in their sacred literature woke among native students also, and at present the Veda may be said to form the principal subject of study among the really learned Pandits of India. The great reformer Dayananda Saraswati published a text commentary, and Hindi translation of the Rig-Veda. A Marathi translation is being published anonymously at Bombay, and a Bengali translation by Ramesa Chandra Dutta has just been finished. A report assiduously spread at first that my edition was printed with cow blood and ought therefore not to be touched was soon forgotten, and as mine was the only complete edition in existence—the Brahmans having never allowed their ancient Bible to be printed—it soon became very popular. Of late years, such has been the demand for it that the early volumes can no longer be procured for love or money. I have often been told that I ought to bring out a new edition, but at my time of life and with so much more urgent work still unfinished I was not very anxious to undertake so laborious a task. Nor could I have done so without assistance considering that the work consists of more than 1,000 pages quarto, which it took me thirty years to prepare and to carry through the press.

"When, however, the Maharajah of Vizianagram informed me that he wished to become the patron of a new edition of the Rig-Veda and of its ancient commentary, which he had so generously at Vizianagram, had been patronised by its first Sovereign and written by his Prime Minister, I thought I might at least make a beginning. Whether I shall live to see it finished will depend on the future assistance which I am able to secure. But, whatever the result may be the Maharajah has set a noble example which I hope, may be followed by other Indian Princes. He is a man who knows how to appreciate the benefits of European civilisation, but he is not a cosmopolitan, ashamed of his own country, its ancient literature, and its time proved and time honoured customs. The Rig Veda is the oldest book of the Aryan world, and to have helped towards its preservation will remain a lasting title of honour to the present Maharajah of Vizianagram as it has proved to be the first ruler of that once powerful kingdom, who is now chiefly remembered as the patron of Madhava the commentator of the Veda."

"Madras Civilian referring to the above writes—"Sir Professor Max Muller, in the letter you publish, confuses the two towns in the Madras Presidency known as Vizianagram. The city so interesting to him as the home of the great Sanskrit scholar Madhava, lies 550 miles north west of Madras, the Vizianagram of his Maharajah nearly 600 miles north-east. Nor is there any connection between the two dynasties. The history of the patrons of Madhava is familiar to every Indian antiquary the history of the modern Vizianagram is to be found in Mr Carmichael's 'Manual of the Vizagapatam District,' published by the Government of Madras in 1869. The family belongs to an illustrious branch of the Rajputs of Northern India, but did not attain political importance till about two centuries ago."

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The Indian National Congress, 1887

The Madras Committee beg to announce that the Third Indian National Congress will be held at Madras in accordance with the resolution No XIV adopted at the last congress held at Calcutta in 1886 The days of meetings as already announced will be 26th, 27th 28th, 29th and 30th December 1887 The several Standing Committees, public bodies and the Secretaries of the public meetings to be held for the appointment of delegates are requested to communicate to the undersigned, in a tabular form like the one below, the particulars regarding the delegates. As for any special arrangements which the delegates may require during their stay at Madras they may communicate to the undersigned

Presidency	Language of Assembly	Name of Delegate	Residence and address	Occupation	Remarks

M VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR
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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

St Petersburg, 20th Nov. The *Moscow Gazette*, in a leading article to day, urges England to abandon her blind jealousy of Russia respecting India, and says that Russia seeks no increase of territory to the detriment of England

Berlin, 27th Nov The Emperor William to day received the representatives of the Reichstag in audience and in reply to their address said that Germany was desirous that peace be maintained in Europe, but that she was perfectly prepared on all points to repel any attacks that might be made on her from any quarter.

London, 30th Nov—The *Cologne Gazette* and the *Paris Journal des Debats* both report that negotiations with England by Germany, Austria and Italy, the members of the lately concluded Triple Alliance are almost complete, these negotiations having as their object to secure the eventual co-operation of the British Navy to defend the balance of power in the Mediterranean especially in the case of the integrity of Turkey being menaced

Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, paid a visit to the Gaekwar of Baroda at his residence at Brighton yesterday

St Petersburg, 29th Nov—It is stated that M de Giers, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will retire next year, and will be succeeded by Count Schouvaloff the present Ambassador at the German Court.

Paris, 2nd Dec.—A sharp skirmish took place yesterday evening between the mob, among whom were a number of Anarchists, and the mounted guards in the Place de La Concorde The rioters threw stones at the guards who charged them with drawn sabres, and many persons were injured by being thrown down and trampled by horses

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1887

REPRESENTATIVE LEGISLATION

One of the principal subjects set down for discussion at the ensuing National Congress, Madras, is that of the representation of the people in the Legislative Assemblies in British India The question has been raised, and will be gone into at the meeting of the Congress, whether the people should return their own representatives direct, or through an Electoral College, the members of which would be chosen by the suffrages of the masses, and would have the power of selecting representatives to sit in the Legislative Assemblies The subject is of the greatest importance, and should be duly weighed, for upon its issue will depend the recognition or otherwise of the people to have their voices heard in the Assemblies of the State

That the Legislative Assemblies under the Government of India are practically Government institutions there can be no disputing It is true that a few members in each Assembly or Council, are non official men, and by one of those fictions which the Government delight to foist upon the people, they are supposed to represent the interests of the latter. As a matter of fact, however, they do nothing of the kind The Government are very careful in choosing men whose opinions and interests are at one with them, who court Government favor and patronage, and who may therefore be counted upon to support the latter at the Council table So long as this rotten system of legislation obtains, the rights and interests of the people will not be represented or recognised The full and proper representation of the people in our Legislative Council will be but the stepping stone to their representation in the British Parliament or in an Indian one, which would be still better, as in the case of the Colonies Now, we come to the question as to direct representation or representation through an Electoral College Much has been advanced in support of either proposition We have seen it argued (and very illogically, too) against direct representation that the masses are not sufficiently educated and informed to be entrusted with the select one of their own representatives This argument is absurd on the face of it, for if the people can be trusted to return members to the Electoral College, clearly they can as well elect directly, members to represent them in the Legislative Council. The Electoral College system is open to many objections, and has never proved a success, wherever it has been tried, in Europe and elsewhere In the first place it is dangerous to entrust the election of Legislative Members to a mere handful of men, with not, perhaps, very wide differences of opinion Such election would be anything but representative It would not be the outcome of the "voice of the people." It should be borne in mind that the feelings, sympathies, interests, &c, of the middle and upper strata of the native community, are far from being identical with those of the masses, and the latter in making their selection of members would be guided by widely different instincts and ideas to those of the educated and better classes who would necessarily constitute the Faculty of an Electoral College We will endeavor to make this a little more plain The masses, in electing members, either for the Electoral College or direct for the Legislative Council, would lay greater stress on selecting men whose sympathies are with the people, and who have the interests of the latter at heart, than upon mere questions of party policy On the other hand the members of the Electoral College, though in sympathy with the people themselves, would be unlikely to enquire so much into the popular sentiments and ideas of candidates for seats in the Legislative Assemblies, than into their political views and literary attainments Moreover, it is far easier for a mere Faculty to make up any differences of opinion they might entertain, and make sacrifices to each other in order to arrive at a decision as to the respective merits and claims of candidates for election, than it is for the masses of the people Yet another objection to the Electoral College scheme is, that a small body of men are far more likely to be open to party and private influences and interests than a whole mass Indeed, it is possible that some of them might even lend themselves to corruption One more point we will consider in this connection There are constant revulsions and reactions in the state of public opinion, as is amply illustrated in Parliamentary elections in Great Britain A constituency returns, perhaps a conservative candidate, by an overwhelming majority over the Liberal one By the time the seat next falls vacant the tide of public opinion has turned completely, and the liberal candidate "walks in" Now, it is unlikely that the members comprising an Electoral College would change their political opinions so frequently as the people The latter are the best judges of the success or otherwise of a particular policy or form of administration, for it would act more directly on themselves than on the better classes The result, therefore of candidates for Legislative honors being returned by Electoral College would inevitably be that public opinion in Legislative Assemblies would be more or less stagnant Let the National Congress then, we say, consider a question of such vital importance with the greatest care and judgment, in a broad light

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The College of Agriculture at Sydapett, in the suburbs of the metropolis of the Madras Presidency, has now been in existence for over fifteen years and it is, of course, high time that it began to show practical results Its aims at first, were too ambitious, and its policy too conservative Mr Robertson the Superintendent, a Fellow of the Royal College of Agriculture at Cirencester, evidently thought like many men before him, that skilled as he was in modern western modes of Agriculture, all that he had to do was to "fix up" a Farm and College at Sydapett, get in a number of pupils, lecture, and give practical lessons, and in no time the whole agricultural system of the Southern Presidency would undergo a thorough sweeping reform for the better, and the prosperity of the country be assured But it was not long before Mr Robertson discovered that the agricultural conditions of England and of India were vastly different, and that they could not well be reconciled The climate and seasons vary greatly in the two countries, the produce is not the same, the puny cattle of the Indian ryot will not draw the heavy English plough, and so on But by experience gained from practical experiments and frequent tours through the agricultural districts of the Presidency, Mr Robertson has been enabled in time to understand exactly how Indian agriculture can be reformed to the good of the country There can be no doubt that in the course of his tours, and the exhibitions he held, Mr Robertson has been able to impart a good deal of useful information and instruction to the ryots, and proof is not wanting that they have benefitted by the same, as may be evidenced in many prosperous Native farms in Bellary, Coimbatore, Tanjore, and elsewhere The Agricultural College at Sydapett has turned out many students thoroughly grounded in scientific and practical Agriculture, adapted to the requirements and conditions of this country The institution was intended more as a training school for educated Natives, possessed of capital or landed property, who could start life as gentlemen farmers, put the knowledge they had acquired to a practical use, to their own benefit as well as to that of the country at large. That those who have passed out of the college and obtained diplomas, have not made any practical use of their knowledge, is no fault of the Professors of that institution We repeat again, that the intention of Government in establishing the Agricultural College was to promote the improvement of the agriculture of the country, by training educated, respectable youths to enter upon the calling with a superior knowledge But so far as one can see, this desired result has not yet been brought about The desire to enter Government service is as strong as ever

We trust that something will be done by local Governments, Zemindars, Jahagirdars and others to encourage youths who pass out of the Agricultural College, to take to agriculture as a profession, and become independent of Government service Judicious grants of land, facilities for procuring superior stocks of cattle, seed, &c, might be made by Government, and large landed proprietors might offer farms on their estates, on lease, at reasonable rentals or employ passed men as Stewards or Bailiffs on their estates, as is done in England Clearly something must be done soon, to promote the object we refer to.

Occasional Notes

His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Limri, who had been on a visit to the Continent and America, returned to India by the mail steamer on Monday last.

According to *Truth* it is probable that Prince Albert Victor will come to India next year, to serve on his uncle, the Duke of Connaught's staff for a few months

Mr G S Forbes, Madras Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent of the 2nd class, and posted as First Assistant and Secretary, for Berar, to the Resident at Hyderabad

The Hon Mr Justice Nanabhai Haridas is to preside in the Presidency Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay instead of the Hon Mr Justice West He is the first native gentleman who has been appointed to the post

The Consort of H H Maharana Futeh Singjee Sahib, G C S I, of Oodeypore, was delivered of a son on the 26th ultimo Great rejoicing prevails at Oodeypore, and 158 prisoners have been released in commemoration of the event

It is said that the estimate for the new Viceregal Residence at Simla, which, when the work was sanctioned, amounted to Rs 4 80 000 has swelled up to the sum of Rs 8,00,000, and that Rs 2,00 000 more are required to furnish the building before it is fit for occupation

It is now rumoured that the Nizam has agreed to allow Sir Salar Jung to take up his residence at Aurungabad It may occur to the ex Minister's successor that two stars cannot shine satisfactorily in the same hemisphere For the present the Nizam is off with the old love, and on with the new

The Emperor of Austria has signed a minute which provides that every officer who has served in the Austro Hungarian Army for thirty years uninterruptedly, and who has gone through one campaign, shall receive a title of nobility if he is desirous of obtaining such a distinction, and the usual heavy fees will be remitted

Another Native State has offered its aid to the Government of India for frontier defence, Raja of Jhind in the Punjab has expressed his willingness to place the entire resources of his State at the disposal of Government for the above purpose The Patiala State has also extended its recent offer and includes all its resources

Criticism on the Nizam's offer by the Vernacular Press of Calcutta is couched in curious terms. One paper thinks the Government would lose dignity in accepting the offer, and another writes that the Nizam's gift is a punishment to India, and that its poisonous effects will be apparent if other Native Princes follow his example

That part of British India which is under the administration of the Agent to the Governor General in Beluchistan, inclusive of the tracts known as Pishin, Shora-rud, Kach, Kawas, Harnai, Sibi, and Thal Chotiali, has been constituted a Chief Commissionership under the name of Chief Commissionership of British Beluchistan. The Agent to the Governor General in Beluchistan is to hold this office

The Nizam has not allowed Nawab Sir Salar Jung, his former friend and Minister to remain at Hyderabad, so the latter has returned to Bombay, moralising, perhaps, on the sagacity of the wise man who told his fellow men "to put not their trust in Princes" A few days ago, before he left Hyderabad, he received a long letter from Mr Gladstone congratulating him very warmly on his articles in the *Nineteenth Century*

They have an easy way of disposing of prisoners in Afghanistan Some days ago desultory fighting took place between the revolted Ghilzais and the Ameer's forces at Makur The Ameer's troops were defeated on the first two days, but on the third day they gained a victory About 500 were killed and wounded on both sides Sixteen prisoners of the revolted tribe were taken and their heads cut off, and erected on a pillar at Ghuzni

The German railways in 1886 had a total length of 23,145 miles, and of this 20,225 miles belonged to the State, while Companies' lines worked by the State had a length of 288 miles During 1885 6, 370,000,000 passengers and 149 000,000 tons of goods were carried Thus each passenger travelled an average distance of 18 miles, and each ton of goods 56 miles The gross receipts amounted to £49,720,000 and the working expenses to £28,010,908.

The revenue from stamp duty in India seems to be steadily increasing In the North-West Provinces and Oudh the gross receipts last year exceeded the estimate by Rs 1,58,896 The increase was chiefly due to the sales of one anna adhesive stamps, which showed an increase of 15 5 per cent over those of the previous year. An improvement in the trade of the Provinces was also shown by a considerable increase in the sale of bundi stamps

Replying to a Glasgow correspondent, who had questioned him regarding his attitude towards free education, Mr Gladstone writes —"I have given no opinion since 1885 on the subject of free education, and I have no intention of giving any, not because I am unaware of the importance of the subject, but because I wish to avoid new controversies as far as I am able, being entirely devoted to the settlement of one great subject, on which speaking generally, the progress of all others must depend"

The number of locomotives in all the world amounts to 105,600, representing a total of 3 000,000 horse-power Adding this amount to the other engine powers the total is obtained of 46,000,000 horse-power. A steam horse power is equal to three natural horses' power, and a living horse is equal to seven men The steam engines of the world represent, therefore, approximately the work of 1,000,000,000 men, or more than double the working population of the earth Steam has accordingly trebled man's working power

On the 23th ultimo Viscount Cross, Secretary of State for India, addressed a crowded meeting at West Hartlepool He alluded to the development of India and urged that what she most needed was a further extension of her railway system, adding that since he had held his present office he had ever done his utmost to further that result, not only for the sake of commerce, but of the people of India. There was a very long railway being made in Burmah, which he hoped to see still longer, as most of the Indian railways paid 5½ per cent.

Says the *Hope* —A London telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* says the Nizam's offer

has been practically accepted, but the object to which the money will be applied, has not yet been decided So the golden pill has been swallowed after all, in spite of the wry faces Why should it not? Money is money, and he is a fool, in a worldly way, who would refuse what may not be twice offered We sincerely hope, however, that the spending of the money will bring more credit to the Government than the accepting of it When money is well spent, people do not think of enquiring how it was got.

THE *Indian Spectator* Says —The Volunteer movement is a subject with which we are anxious to couple the increased employment and the promotion of natives of India in the Army The functions of volunteers are limited, and the enrolment of any number of volunteers will not dispense with the paid Army in India Why should not natives of India be employed in that Army as largely as possible, and be promoted to all the offices they deserve? The native Army has always done admirable service to the Government, it is the native Army that is now practically conquering Burmah Why should not that Army be developed, instead of taking in expensive English recruits? If the bulwarks of a country are her people, it is necessary that a large portion of the people should receive military training 'Police' is a subject which does not appear to us a suitable for discussion by the National Congress.

THE Indian Association of Calcutta has elected the following gentlemen as delegates to represent that body at the approaching meeting of the National Congress in Madras —The Hon'ble A M Bose, Barrister at law, Babus Mohesh Chandra Chowdhury and Doorga Mohun Dass, Mr R D Mehta, D M M B A, M D L C P, &c, Kumars Nila Krishna Bahadoor and Sonoy Brishna Bahadoor, Babus Jogendra Coundra Ghose, M A B L, Kali Sunker Sukul, M A, Krishna Kumar Mitra, B A, Saligram Singh, Rai Johndra Nath Chowdhury, M A, Babus Juggunath Khannah, Nirendra Nath Sen, Coli Churn Banerjee, M A B L and Asutosh Biswas, M A B L Kumar Satyabrata Ghosal, and Babus Surendra Nath Banerjee, Dwarka Nath Gangooly, Kanai Lal Khan and Ganesh Chunder, attorney at law

A well attended meeting of the inhabitants of Nagpore was held last Tuesday in the City School rooms, and Krishnarao Deshpandey, Govindrao Meghasham, Sadashivrao Jayram, Syed Abdul Aziz, and Bapurao Dada were elected delegates for the congress

PUNDIT Thakurdas Charamani, says the *Hope*, one of the great Sanskrit scholars of Bengal, and uncle of Pundit Mahesh Chunder Nyayratna, died at Benares the other day The deceased was as much proficient in *Nyaya* Philosophy and in *Smriti* as in the abstruse science of Astrology The *Hindu Patriot*, in a brief obituary notice of the deceased, says that the Pundit's proficiency in astrology was unrivalled His calculations and prognostrations always commanded implicit belief, and were generally held to be correct In calculating the duration of man's life he never failed, and his prognostrations always proved true 'Many are the instances,' continues our contemporary, "which have been brought to our notice, of the dates foretold by him of the coming death of some noted persons having been verified We do not think it worth our while to repeat them here We may note however, that five years ago, one of his pupils happening to see his horoscope, put it into a memorandum, saying that the good Pundit would depart from this world in the fifth month after completing his ninety third year, and that he would die of a disease which would afflict him for three months. This memorandum has just been discovered, and it has been verified to the letter"

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

We regret to have again to call upon those of our subscribers who are in arrears (and their number is not small) to remit the same without further delay We repeat that it is extremely difficult to work a newspaper, handicapped by subscribers failing to pay their subscriptions, for, Editors, Printers, &c, cannot be induced to work without being paid, nor can paper ink &c, be procured for nothing We trust, therefore, those of our subscribers who are in arrears for the past and current years, will recognise the justice and fairness of our remarks and as the year is fast approaching to a close send in their dues at once

Local and Provincial

MR J B CHALON Assistant Engineer, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the forenoon of the 25th October 1887 —B S

WE hear that Major D Robertson, Political Agent, 2nd class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg

THE HINDU WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND —On Tuesday last the Directors of the above fund, Pettah, waited upon Mr W A Cooposwamy Moodliar, Superintendent of Police of the Bangalore District, and asked him to accept the Honorary office of president, which he did Mr Seshachellum Moodliar, the retiring president, becomes Vice-President

BURMA RELIEFS.—The following additional movements during the current trooping season have been ordered, viz 1st Brigade, Lucknow Division Royal Artillery, Upper Burma to Rangoon 6th M I Battery to Upper Burmah, 14th M I Upper Burma to Bellar, 17th M I Upper Burma to Trichinopoly, 21st M I Upper Burma to Secunderabad, 32nd M I Secunderabad to Upper Burma—B S

THE MYSORE DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS —A meeting of the citizens of Bangalore for the purpose of electing two gentlemen to represent Mysore at the coming National Congress was held, yesterday evening in the Hall of the Municipal Girls' School, Mr B Sitaramiah, Auditor of Bangalore in the chair Mr D Venkatarammaya B A, Advocate, and Mr Puttanna B A, explained to the merchants and other classes of people present the objects of the Congress Messrs D Venkatarammaya B A, and S Subba Row, Advocates, were elected delegates

A WHOLESALE CONVERSION —The visit of Colonel Olcott to Bangalore has become noted for a remarkable event in Hindu circles. Our readers will remember that the Civil and Military Station possesses among its other institutions a Brahmo Somaj having for its members loving Hindu gentlemen such as Rai Bahadur Arcot Narrainswamy and others. These gentlemen have had long intercourse with the gallant Colonel on Theosophy which has so, it is reported, resulted in the conversion of the leading men, viz the Priest, the President, Secretary &c, Brahmos into Theosophists. The Mandir or building hitherto used as a place of Worship by the Brahmos has, we are informed, been converted into a Theosophistic Mandir—B S

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS —The following permanent promotions have been made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Mysore Public Works Department, Local, with effect from the 1st October 1887 —

Mr S Krishnaiya Kadur, from Supervisor, 3rd Grade to Supervisor, 2nd Grade

Mr S Lee, Mysore, from Supervisor, 3rd Grade to Supervisor 2nd Grade

Mr H L Wheeler, Tumkur, Overseer, 2nd Grade, to Overseer, 1st Grade

Mr L Burr, Shimoga, from Temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, to Overseer, 2nd Grade

B Vasantappa, Pettah Municipality, from Overseer, 3rd Grade, to Overseer, 2nd Grade

P C Chengalaraya Naidu, Mysore, from Overseer, 3rd Grade, to Overseer, 2nd Grade

K Swaminath Iyer, Hassan, from Overseer, 3rd Grade, to Overseer, 2nd Grade

CRICKET —The annual Cricket match between the Gymkhana eleven of Madras and Bangalore took place on the ovel at the local Gymkhana ground last week, being brought to a close on Saturday afternoon Madras winning by 4 wickets and 3 runs The totals for the two innings were —Madras, 469, Bangalore 466 The highest individual score was put up by Mr Sandford of the home team, being 106 in the first innings. Mr Peers contributed a good score for Madras Major Kensington wicket keeping for the Bangalore eleven, was much admired, and he is believed to be the best wicket keeper in India. The weak point of Bangalore was their bowling which was simply ridiculous, and was taken advantage of by the visitors who gave their hosts any amount of leather hunting Again, the batting of Madras was good all round, while there were only three or four in the home team who knocked the ball about to much effect. This is the fourth successive year that Bangalore has been taken by Madras on the local "oval" The return match will be played at the Chepauk ground, Madras, during the Xmas holidays.

ADVOCATES GOWNS.—It will be remembered that on the constitution of the present Chief Court of Mysore, the Advocates were directed to wear black gowns, to distinguish them from the Pleaders, who cannot practice in the Chief Court As a matter of fact this was not done at the seeking of the Advocates themselves, many of whom were in fact averse to the innovation,—the natives especially. But they had to obey the order of the court Subsequently the British Resident Mr J B Lyall, ruled to a similar effect with regard to his own Court. Lately, two Barrister Advocates (new arrivals) have been agitating the question as to whether Advocates who are not full blown Barristers, have any right to wear gowns But the Chief Judge, Mr Plumer, has emphasised his former order on the subject On the occasion of his inspection of the Munsiff's Court on Monday last, he noticed that the Advocates present were practising without their gowns, and observed that the presiding Judge would be right in refusing to hear them under the circumstances. His Honor directed that the Chief Court's order regarding the wearing of gowns be acted up to in other Courts besides the Chief Court, and promised to arrange for the Advocates being provided in the Munsiff's Court, with a robing room

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN COORG —Sir Harry Prendergast, Acting Chief Commissioner Coorg, accompanied by the Commissioner of Coorg and the Executive Engineer, arrived on the morning of Tuesday last from Camp Chermbina at Mercara and was received at the entrance of the town under a pandal by the Municipal Commissioners and the local officials. Mr Richter, the Vice-President, addressed him as follows —"General Sir Harry Prendergast,—In the name of the representatives of the Mercara Municipality and that of the local officials, I beg to be permitted to offer you, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, our most respectful and hearty welcome on your arrival at Mercara and to assure you of our devoted loyalty to the British Government. Having travelled through the most interesting parts of Coorg, the centres of our special industries and natural resources, where the crop-laden coffee plantations, the luxuriant paddy fields and the forest clad hills betoken the wealth of the country, and halting now before the open gates of Mercara Fort, you are no doubt anxious to proceed to take peaceful possession of the Royal Palace, the late residence of the Coorg Rajah I therefore will not longer detain you, but conclude with the fond hope that at least some of the things you have seen whilst camping in the Yedenalkunad and Padinalkunad Taluks, and the state of affairs that may still be brought to your notice at our little capital may leave favourable impressions upon your mind and that your first official visit to our beautiful mountain country may not only prove an enjoyable, though fatiguing tour to yourself, but may also in its happy results satisfy the just wants and reasonable demands of the people, and add to their contentment and prosperity" On alighting at the Palace, a guard of honor, furnish of by the Coorg Rifle Volunteers received the General with a military salute—*Madras Mail*

Extracts.

NATIVE MARRIAGE EXPENSES

The *Madras Gazette* —"There is no theme of greater import, connected with social bearings than the enforcement of economy in marriage expenses We therefore cordially welcome the project to convene a large meeting at Ajmere in March next, for the purpose of framing a set of regulations defining the scale of marriage expenses in Rajputana It is one of the many ills which have crept in to the vitals of our society, and it behoves us to apply the remedy before its baneful influence has done its work of destruction Vanity of vanities—all is vanity, and this monstrous vanity of squander and waste we must learn betimes to avoid The question of minimising the expenses of marriages has been discussed and warm in many quarters, and it will be mere reiteration to go through the pros and cons But besides mere idle talk, it did not advance beyond its incipient stage Now and then spasmodic efforts were, no doubt made, but the champions either staggered, fell back or grew half hearted of their success We are glad the question will once again be on the board, and we must give it a pull, a strong pull and pull altogether to crown it with success This is a move in the right direction, and we are prepared to accord it our warmest support, and shall hail the day when it will be fait accompli

CONGRESS ENQUIRIES.

List of Subjects recommended by various Standing Committees, Associations and individuals to be discussed at the coming Congress

1 Reforms of Legislative Councils—detailed suggestions. 2 Military Expenditure 3 Employment of Natives in the Public Service, 4 Drink Question—Abkari and Outstill and Excise Systems 5 Restitution of Conjugal rights 6 Increased Educational Grants to primary, secondary, higher and Technical Education 7 The immigration into India of Arabs, Afghans, &c 8 Supersession of district administration 9 Permanent Settlement of land revenue 10 Arms Act 11 Conversion of pensions from pounds into rupees 12 Adoption of two Memorials one to Parliament on the subject of Native Volunteering, and the other to Government of India on the proposed amendments in the Criminal Procedure Code 13 Guarantee of Indian loans by the Imperial Government 14 Extension of Local self Government to the local police, hospitals and such other departments 15 Reduction of the Governorships of Bombay and Madras into Lieutenant Governorships 16 The Government of England bearing a portion of the Home Charges 17 The conversion of the sterling debt into rupee debt 18 Separation of Burmah from the Indian Empire 19 A deputation to England to urge the resolutions of the Congress on the English public and Parliament 20 Protest against the withdrawal of Government from higher education 21 Technical Education is wanted not so much to revive the old artistic industries such as painting, drawing, &c, but as to create new productive industries and encourage old ones 22 Female education 23 Arbitration Courts 24 Reduction of Court Fees 25 Bearing arms without licence 26. Poverty of the country 27 Separation of Judicial from Executive Functions 28 Employment of Natives in the Police Department. 29, Earlier introduction of the Indian Budget in the House of Commons. 30 The rigorous working of the Forest, Abkari and Salt Acts. 31 The expected deficit in the Budget. 32. Abolition of the India Council and the institution of a Standing Committee of the House of Commons 33 Adoption of measures to prevent the frequent riots between Hindus and Mahomedans without interfering with their religious rites 35 Loyalty of the Indian subjects to the British rule and the idle threat of Russia to invade India

A RUSSIAN OVERTURE TO ENGLAND.

The *Madras Mail* —There is probably a good deal of sincerity in the advice that the *Moscow Gazette* offers to England "to abandon her blind jealousy of Russia respecting India, since Russia seeks no increase of territory to the detriment of England" It is the tendency of most Englishmen to think of Russia's military development solely in connection with her menace to India, and it is too often overlooked that if Russia is preparing for probable contingencies in Asia, she is devoting yet more attention to yet graver contingencies in Europe "The battle fields which Russia is thinking of," wrote Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff in the *Fortnightly Review* twelve years ago, "are not battle fields on the Oxus, or before Herat, but more serious battle-fields nearer home She has now got a power stronger than herself with which she may at any moment become embroiled upon her western frontier" The twelve years that have passed since our late Governor wrote these shrewd words have been marked by an ominous increase of the antipathy of the Russian and German Empires. Quite lately the Czar's Government went out of its way to insult the Germans who have been of great educational service in every department of the Russian administration and to fan the slumbering prejudice of their countrymen against the Muscovite It seemed so greatly to the interest of Russia to keep on courteous terms with her next door neighbour that one cannot readily understand her aggressive attitude, especially as Germany is almost the only country that has of late cared to hold her hands.

But Russia has not been at pains to conceal her distrust of Germany and the Germans, and when the day of reckoning comes—it cannot will—German and other Jews, who are the pullers of the financial wires in Europe, will make Russia smart for her temerity. The honorable malady of the Crown Prince of *Germany may remind Russia of the "serious* battle fields near home' for which provision should be made. Throughout his honorable life the Crown Prince has been the same peaceably disposed man that he appeared to Queen Victoria to be when she wrote of him in her journal on the occasion of his marriage to the Princess Royal. By virtue of his high rank he was placed in the foremost position of the 1870 71 war, and he acquitted himself from first to last like a brave and magnanimous soldier. His predilections are less martial than those of his father and his son, and had he come to the throne, he might have been trusted to incline habitually to the policy of keeping the peace with all mankind. But he is shortly to pass away, and the sceptre will devolve on his eldest son William, where the Emperor, now in his ninety first year, dies. Prince William is nearly twenty-nine years of age. He is not as popular as his father, for he is deficient in the courtesy of manner which *is of great value in Princes. He is very con*scious of Germany's pre eminent military position, and he belongs to the party which disapproves of the policy that allows time to France and Russia to indefinitely increase their *power of offence, and their means of defence.* He is in touch with the impatient feeling of "Young Germany" towards both neighbours, and he may, perhaps, count on the support of the large section of the population which regards the cost and strain of the present armed peace as worse than the charges of war. The *Moscow Gazette*—which now maintains a recognised correspondent in Bengal—may realise that India would prove harder nut to crack *in 1888, than it might have been in 1881.* "Let us be friends, and abandon blind jealousy, says the paper in Russia's behalf. "By all manner of means," may England reply, while she is still careful to "keep her powder dry."

THE RIVALRY OF INDIA WITH MANCHESTER

The *Correspondent of the Times of India*.—On Monday, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce unanimously adopted Mr J C Fielden's resolution —"That in view of the *recent very rapid increase of cotton spinning* in India and the exports of yarn therefrom, more especially to China and Japan, while, at the same time, there has been a very serious check to the growth of Lancashire yarn exports to those countries, the directors be requested to examine and report to a special meeting of the Chamber, as to the causes and circumstances which have thus enabled Bombay spinners to supersede those of Lancashire." Mr Fielden quoted statistics to show that during the past ten years the trade of Lancashire has not increased in proportion to that of India, and our exports of yarn to China and Japan and the markets of the Far East, have very largely diminished. India has absolutely increased its export of yarn *thrice as fast as Lancashire, and yet Lanca*shire has twenty times the number of spindles that India possesses. The census for Lancashire in 1871, gave a total population of 2,819,000, in 1881, the population was 3,454,000. The growth of population in Lancashire from 1874 to the end of 1886 is estimated at fully 950,000 persons. The growth of employment in the cotton trade for the last thirteen years, taking the spinning, weaving, and other operatives, is only equal to 26,000. Allowing for a certain proportion of the growth of population arising from people coming from other countries, it is quite certain that the factory population, or strictly speaking those engaged in mill work, have increased in the last thirteen years four times as fast as their employment. Mr Fielden argued at length that the growth of cotton and the cheap transport of the material, cannot be the ground on which the Indian competition has arisen, although taking all the circumstances into account the Bombay spinners have, he thinks, an advantage over the Oldham spinner in that respect. America not only fails to compete with Lancashire in neutral markets, but she absolutely confesses *that she cannot hold her own markets against* Lancashire. She has to put a duty of 35 per cent against Lancashire's commonest class of goods, in order to keep her own market. If the United States, with all its invention, energy, and domestic skill, how is it that India succeeds, not only in holding her own market, but in competing with Lancashire in neutral markets? It is a fact that some of the best appointed mills in Lancashire, conducted by the best of managers, have been practically unproductive for years past, while in India *works that cost a great deal more are running* at a profit and paying good dividends. Mr Fielden asks the directors of the Manchester Chamber to discover "how it is that in one of the most backward countries, as regards capacity, and energy, and perseverance on the part of the people, and where science is scarcely known, competition with this country is carried on so successfully? How is it, that while not possessing the effective labour which distinguishes the races of Europe and America, India has taken our trade, and positively succeeds in displacing us so far as the Far East is concerned?" The resolution was as I have said adopted unanimously but Mr J K Bythell put in his opinion that if English manufacturers think they can get back their lost trade, either with bimetallism or any thing else, they are very much mistaken. He stated that he knows there are Bombay spinners making low counts at a profit when the spinners of like counts in Lancashire are losing money. *While admitting that the silver* question was not without its influence, he pointed out that the Bombay manufacturers got a footing long before the silver question arose, and he avowed his own conviction that *the natural advantages of India are so great* for anything made out of Surat cotton that Lancashire has "not a ghost of a chance."

A deputation, appointed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce attended at the Board of Trade on Saturday in support of the memorial adopted by the Chamber, asking for a further trial of the amended and amplified return of cotton piece-goods and yarns which, at the instance of the Board, has been *made during four months of the current year*, but which have now been discontinued. Formerly, cotton piecegoods were classified in the Board of India Trade Returns as "unbleached or bleached," "printed or dyed," and "mixed goods, cotton predominating." Last year an effort was made by the Manchester Chamber and the *United Bleachers Association*, assisted by the calico printers, to obtain a more discriminating classification of those exports and eventually the customs and Board of Trade consented to try experimentally for four months, at the beginning of the present year, a new classification under five heads *viz.*—"Unbleached," "bleached," "printed," "dyed or manufactured of dyed yarns," "mixed goods cotton predominating." In the amended form the returns were found most valuable, particularly to the bleaching and calico printing industries, but the customs authorities did not receive from exporters the assistance expected, and in many cases the agents at the ports had to make guesses as to the nature of the exports. The memorial from the calico printers was signed by twenty six of the leading firms, representing that in consequence of the want of classification, the old returns were of no value. Another memorial, signed by thirty of the principal bleachers, was also handed in, testifying to the same effect. Mr H G Calcraft, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, who received the deputation, promised that the subject should be carefully considered. But Mr Seldon Principal of the Statistical Department of the Customs said that there was a strongly expressed reluctance on the part of the *particulars, not so much straight from the ship*pers as through their agents at the ports. There have been cases in which the agents have point blank refused to give the information and who said they did not care whether the dirts on was grey or white—they had no interest in it whatever. It is impossible to stop an export bale of cotton, and examine it as we can an import bale. Cases have come before the Customs officials, where men who *have been exceedingly prominent in obtaining* divisions of particulars, afterwards distinctly refused to assist in giving the necessary information themselves. Nevertheless the experiment will be tried again, and I believe the Manchester Chamber and the other trade organisations, will use all their influence to facilitate the collection of the statistics.

THE INDIA OF THE QUEEN

THE EXPANSION OF INDIA—II

While the war array of British India has thus advanced in land, the external relations of the Indian Government have moved still further to the north west. During the first years of Queen Victoria's reign the Indian Foreign Office was still "the secret and political department." Its business was chiefly political" business, consisting of transactions with feudatory or native States. Four such States, or groups of States, severely taxed the *resources and tried the patience of Indian* diplomatists. The luxurious Mahomedan Court of Oude, a Sodom of profligacy and misrule, oppressed the northern valley of the Ganges. The religious and military confederation of the Sikhs ruled the Punjab beyond our furthest frontier on the north-west. A warlike aristocracy held Scinde in the extreme west. The powerful Mahratta State of Nagpore occupied the heart of India. Oude is now a British province, the Punjab is now a British province. Scinde is a British province. Nagpore is a British province. The management of these vast territories has passed from the Political Department to the Home Department of the Government of India. Other great native States remain and under the assured policy *of the Queen's rule will always* remain, but the most critical problems of Indian diplomacy no longer arise out of our feudatory relations. The dangers which the *armies of India are now prepared to face, and which the Indian Foreign Office now labours* to avert, lie far to the west of Oude, and of Scinde, and of the Punjab. The same irresistible march of events which impelled our troops northwards from the mouth of the *Gangas river to the mouth of the Khyber Pass* and beyond the Bolan has transferred our chief diplomatic problems from the Courts of Hindostan to the great dividing line of Central Asia.

The expansion of the British power in India during Her Majesty's reign and concurrent changes in the methods of administration, hereafter to be cited, enable the Queen's Government in India to act with an over*whelming force unknown in the days of the* Company. I have mentioned that one exception exists to the north-western tendency of that expansion—the conquest of Burmah. The three wars which, in 1824 26 1852, and 1886, led to the annexation of this province, tell their own story of the increased weight of resources which the Indian Government now brings to bear at every point of its empire. The first Burmese war in 1824 lasted over two costly and bloody years, and five *more years* were spent in guerilla fighting before order could be finally evolved. The second Burmese war in 1852 was of less, but still of serious difficulty. The actual military operations proved incomplete. Standing camps of hundreds maintained their positions during two years and eight years elapsed before a completely successful administration was established. The third Burmese war in 1886 was not so much *a campaign as a military progress. The coun*try has been flooded with troops and armed police recruited from the distant northern races who 40 years ago, were our most formidable enemies. There is only reason to hope that within two years and a half of the landing of the force in 1885 Upper Burmah will have peacefully settled down under civil rule. Yet the territories now annexed exceed the acquisitions of 1826 and 1852 put together, *and their geographical position presented* difficulties which the East India Company might well have hesitated to face. On all the three occasions the provocation was equally persistent and the necessity for war equally imperative. But the history of the past two years in Burmah forms a significant contrast to the wars of 1824 and 1852 for completeness of design for swiftness of execution, and for that truest humanity which, by the employ*ment of all available means*, shortens the pangs of the new birth.

The aggregation of force, with the whole might of England in reserve, has armed with a giant's strength the Government of India. It is a most solemn duty of the British nation to see that that Government it does not use it as a giant. I believe, and I shall give reasons for my belief, that the increasing control of Parliament is an absolutely necessary com*plement of the expansion of India under the* Queen. But before passing to changes of system, it may be well to get a clear idea of the type of Indian statesman to whom the expansion has been chiefly due. There have been many conquering Governor Generals in India under the Queen, from the historic Ellenborough, a few years after her accession, to Lord Dufferin in the year of her jubilee. But one man towers with majestic forehead *and dauntless eyes above the rest. During* the Marquis of Dalhousie's government the period of conquest and annexation found its climax, in his character the highest qualities of an Indian subjugator were summed up. He came earnestly desiring peace. Throughout his long rule of eight years his mind was full of schemes of sober development. He founded the modern Department of Public Works. He opened the Ganges Canal. He gave the great impulse from the Indian side to the overland route and to steam communication, via, the Red Sea, with England. He cut the first sod of an Indian railway. Under his orders the first line of electric telegraph posts across India was set up. His engineers metalled *a longer mileage of roads than* had been constructed by the four preceding Governor-Generals. His Revenue officers settled the assessment of the soil, and recorded the land rights of the people throughout a large area. He introduced cheap postage into India. On the system of Public Instruction inaugurated during his rule the education of India still rests.

But Lord Dalhousie came to India at a time *when peace was not possible. Three months* after his arrival his predecessor's scheme for governing the Punjab by a Sikh protectorate broke down beneath its own weight of Ministerial corruption, military ambition, and *female intrigue. The Queen Regent* had taken her Prime Minister as her paramour. Two British officers were treacherously massacred, awaiting hand in hand their death, and foretelling with their last words the day *when England would avenge their blood.* The first operations of our hasty border levies failed. An Afghan force poured through the passes, seized the frontier capital, and streamed onwards to swell the Sikh army. Lord Dalhousie's Government had no alternative but to conquer or to be effaced in the Punjab. The battle of Chilianwallah saw British guns and British colours lost on the field, and made the spring of 1849 a time of *mourning throughout England. By the victory* of Goujrat the Punjab was annexed. On the distant south eastern extremity of the Empire, the ill treatment of British merchants and seamen by the King of Burmah, and the insults to our naval officer sent to remonstrate, forced on another war, ending in the annexation of Pegu Within India, under many of the feudatory Princes, fifty years of British guarantee from external attack and internal revolt and delivered over the people to a colonious misrule. It is impossible to read a matter of fact narrative of what men witnessed lay by lay in a native king lam like Colonel Sleeman's journey through Oude, without a sense of guilt that such a state of things should have grown up under British treaties and *should have been maintained by British* troops. Lord Dalhousie kept faith with the feudatory Princes to the letter, but he availed himself of the precedents of the Mogul Empire to intervene on the failure of natural heirs. This is not the place either to attack or to defend the Doctrine of Lapse which brought several of the native States under direct British rule. In each case Lord Dalhousie acted within what he believed to be his rights, and in each case he believed himself bound to take action by his duty to the people. His private diary bears witness to the anxious desire to do justice with which that proud and noble heart accepted the task thus forced upon it. As one who has examined the Coulston manuscripts, I may be permitted to say that the codicil to Lord Dalhousie's will, which forbids the publication of his journals till fifty years after his death, has proved not only a misfortune to his own memory, but a serious loss to each succeeding Governor General. The great pro consul declined to add fuel to the strife which raged on Indian questions during the period between the close of his rule and his death. But the whole nature of the man stands revealed in one passage of his diary, in which he sums up the ground for his last and greatest act of annexation, the absorption of Oude. He believed that the the British Government lay under a solemn obligation to free from oppression a people from whom it had taken away the possibility of freeing themselves. "With this feeling as my mind, and in humble reliance on the blessing of the Almighty, for millions of His creatures will draw freedom and happiness from the change, I approach the execution of this duty, gravely and not without solicitude, but calmly and altogether without doubt." By such a type of master builder the expansion of India during Queen Victoria's reign was chiefly wrought.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

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The Indian National Congress. 1887

The Madras Committee beg to announce that the Third Indian National Congress will be held at Madras in accordance with the resolution No. XIV adopted at the last Congress held at Calcutta in 1886 The days of meetings as already announced will be 28th 27th, 29th, 30th and 30th December 1887 The Sub and Standing Committees, public bodies and the Secretaries of the public meetings to be held for the appointment of delegates are requested to communicate to the undersigned, in a tabular form like the one below, the particulars regarding the delegates As for any special arrangements which the delegates may require in the matter of stay at Madras they may communicate to the undersigned

Serial No.	Name of the Delegate	Name of the Body	Name of the Place	Name of the Province	Occupation	Remarks

M VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,
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Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the Reserve Remount Depot, Hosur, from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889, will be received by the Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depot, up to 12 o' clock on Monday the 19th December 1887

For further particulars *vide Fort Saint George Gazette*, No. 45, Part II, Page 1272, of 22nd November 1887

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 5th Dec—The Queen received the Gaekwar of Baroda at Windsor Castle on Saturday At the close of the audience Her Majesty invested His Highness with the insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, and also presented him with a medallion portrait.

Rome, 4th Dec—The town of Bisognano in Calabria has been destroyed by an earthquake Twenty dead bodies have been extricated from the ruined buildings, and many persons are reported to be missing. The shock, which was very severe, has done considerable damage to several villages in the vicinity

London, 6th Dec—Reports have been received that large bodies of Russian Cavalry are being massed on the Austrian frontier. This proceeding is causing considerable alarm in Austria and Germany

Washington, 6th Dec.—The American Congress was opened to day President Cleveland's message was chiefly confined to questions of tariff and finance He urges that immediate action should be taken by the Congress to reduce the surplus shown on the estimates, and expresses himself in favour of the reduction or total abolition of the duties at present levied on such raw materials as are used by the American manufacturers.

Venice, 6th Dec.—It is semi officially stated with reference to the reported massing of Russian Cavalry on the Austrian frontier, that if provocation is given by Russia by any further action on the frontier, Austria will be compelled to take respons ve measures.

London, 8th Dec—Lord Ripon and Mr Morley are shortly going to Ireland to endeavour to counteract the effect of the recent Union at campaign

London, 8th Dec—It is generally believed that the German papers are exaggerating the affair of the massing of Russian Cavalry *on the Austrian frontier in order to disguise* the diplomatic action of Prince Bismarck, who is aiming at preventing the estrangement of Russia and Germany, while at the same time he is desirous of giving Russia an opportunity to make a voluntary explanation of the affair

Austria in the meantime is quietly making preparations, and will take further measures if the massing of Russian troops on her frontier be increased

Sir James Fergusson, speaking at Guildford yesterday, said in alluding to the warlike rumours current just now, that there was at present no cause to apprehend any disturbance of the European peace The belief in the general desire for peace expressed by Lord Salisbury in his speech at the Mansion House had been strengthened by subsequent events

Bombay, 9th Dec—*Defalcations have* been discovered in the Bank of Bombay at Kurrachee They amount to Rs 75,000, but the Bank's losses, if any, are not expected to exceed Rs 25,000

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1887

FISH OF ONE AND FOWL OF THE OTHER.

We have hitherto studiously refrained from giving any report of, or commenting on, the painful Morgan Ross Adultery case of Madras, with all its revolting details, which have afforded abundant food for the morbid appetites of newspaper readers of the Benighted Presidency Nor have we any intention, now, of touching upon the case itself We will confine ourselves to commenting upon certain features which arose from the case, and which show with what leniency and consideration accused persons of high social position, interest and influence, are treated in the highest tribunal of the Southern Presidency The defendant in the recent case was Mr H S Ross, a member of the Madras Civil Service, and Registrar of the Appellate side of the very High Court before which he was arraigned The latter circumstance itself should have sufficed to impress upon the Chief Justice, who presided at the trial the great necessity which existed of adhering scrupulously to the strict procedure of the Court, and to religiously avoid any occasion for the public to complain that the accused, owing to his position in society, in the service, and in the High Court, was treated with greater consideration and leniency than ordinary accused persons We regret to say, however, that throughout the case, Mr. Ross was treated with marked indulgence and favor To begin with, although the charge on which he was tried was one for a common jury, he was allowed a special jury At first sight this may seem a small matter, one carrying no weight one way or the other, except that special jurors, as a class, are men of superior intelligence to the other But they are also for the greater part, men of high social position moving in the "Madras Society" to which Mr Ross belongs As it happened, the special jury who tried Mr Ross, were, with one exception, members of Madras Society, and that exception was a Government servant It is not surprising under the circumstances, that Mr Ross was acquitted In the next place, by special permission the Advocate-General was allowed to defend the accused Now the Advocate General is a Crown officer, and whenever he appears in a Criminal case, it is always on behalf of the crown Moreover, it is he who always prosecutes in all cases triable by special juries, common jury cases being prosecuted by the Crown Prosecutor But in the Morgan Ross case we have the services of the chief prosecuting officer of the Crown specially placed at the disposal of the accused Why this special indulgence to Mr. Ross? Were he an ordinary individual, at the same time possessing the means to pay for the services of the Advocate General would he have got them? We trow not.

But this is not all The case was not heard in the Original Side of the High Court, but in the Appellate Court room There being other cases to be tried at the same sessions, and as it was rightly anticipated that the Ross case would occupy several days, it was decided to hold two courts, the Chief Justice presiding over the Ross case, and Mr Justice Kernan over the other cases. Seeing that the Ross case would be sure to crowd the Court room, it would have been the wisest and most reasonable arrangement to have tried it in the usual court room on the Original side, while Mr Justice Kernan could have held the other court in the Appellate room But there was doubtless a reason for arranging otherwise. *There is no prisoner's dock in the Appellate Court room* and accordingly, Mr. Ross, the accused, was allowed a seat by his Counsel, at the Bar table Who will doubt that this was a preconcerted arrangement, and that the Chief Justice's conduct in the matter was most reprehensible? Indeed, the *Madras Standard* goes so far as to insinuate that Mr Ross wrote to the Chief Justice and asked him not to put him in the dock, and we have not seen the allegation denied! We ask again, what special reason was there to make all these exceptions in favour of the accused Mr Ross? Is there one procedure, then, for an accused person of position and influence, and another for an ordinary individual? Nay, to carry it further, is there one procedure for the *European* "gentleman" accused and another for the *Native* of even higher position? How was it in the famous Garstin divorce case? The Zemindar of Boddynaikanoor, a Native nobleman and scion of one of the old ruling houses of Southern India, was one of the accused in that case, and he was put into the dock, both in the committing Magistrate's Court at Madura, as well as in Madras, and that, cheek by jowl with menials of the lowest class, as immeasurably his inferior as the beggar is to the Prince The same Chief Justice who sit in Mr Ross' case, presided over the Zemindar's trial, but the Appellate Court room was not resorted to. No, the Zemindar was placed on a footing with common accused persons, and this was only right, for it is a sound and well-known maxim, that "the law is no respecter of persons" It would appear, however, that in Madras, the law is *rigid* respecter of persons like Mr Ross, who are fortunate enough to possess influence and interest The Zemindar, on the flimsiest evidence was charged with the grave offence of having plotted to have the sacred person of a member of the Madras Government assaulted He was, therefore, deserving of no consideration when put upon his trial But with Mr Ross it was different. Forsooth, was he not an Englishman, a member of the thrice born Civil service, and above all, a Registrar of the Court before which he was tried? Moreover, what was the offence with which he was charged? Robbing another man of his wife, assaulting that man's honor by defiling her Will it be asked—was there any thing so very grave in the offence?

To be serious, the procedure of the High Court in this wretched Morgan Ross case is much to be lamented and deprecated, for it cannot but contribute to bring the administration of justice in the capital of the Southern Presidency into sad disrepute We are not alone among the native papers on this side of India in protesting against the leniency shown to Mr Ross, and the marked difference made between him and the Zemindar of Boddynaikanoor The *People's Friend* of Madras is one with us, and so is the *Hindu*, the leading native paper of Madras Says our contemporary —

"Akin to this is the fault charged upon the Chief Justice for his having seated Mr Ross indignity of a place in the dock. It has been asserted that this was intentional It may or may not be so Even if it were, we are not prepared to protest against it, and we think that *having regard to the exigencies of social differences that are in this country matters of sentiment* the offence it is done the better will the public mind be pleased *It is however a matter for the deepest pity that the Chief Justice did not behind his nicely of leniency in this respect when the Zemindar of Boddynaikanoor was tried not long ago* when far more than in the present instance, there was grave necessity, for while Mr Ross would have had the more misfortune of being in the prisoner's dock the Zemindar of Boddynaikanoor was forced to seat himself beside men who would never dare to approach him within measurable distance If conviction were certain there might indeed be no room for clemency, but where the final result was problematical, the course was most unwise as the Chief Justice was the means of a persecuted Zemindar being forced to rub shoulders with persons who *never before* and *never after* did anything approaching it"

We leave the subject here, and devoutly hope that such scandalous procedure as marked the Morgan Ross trial will never be repeated in the High Court of Madras, or any other in the country but that accused persons of whatever degree or nationality, will be tried on a common level, and be made to take their chances alike

EUROPEANS IN NATIVE STATES

In another column will be found an excerpt on "Native States" which will be found worth reading, and the statements and charges advanced in which are deserving of serious consideration at the hands of Native rulers as well as of the Government of India When Anglo Indian journals of the class of the *Indian Daily News* endorse, in text, emphasise the allegation that "unprincipled Europeans" are too often found in the leading native Courts in India, and that they are to a great extent responsible for the corruption and abuses which obtain in them, then, clearly it is time that the Government of India looked into the matter In a Native State where the ruler, having only lately attained his majority, is in the first flush of his own administration, and going through, as it were, his probation, the danger of his getting around him "unprincipled European" advisers is more to be feared than in the cases of old established States In the former case the ruler is keenly and unconfortably conscious of the fact that the eyes of the Imperial Government are upon him, carefully noting his acts and measures, and gauging his powers, abilities and moral qualities as a ruler and administrator He is naturally desirous, therefore, that he should be well reported upon It given to excesses, weaknesses, and follies he will be most anxious that these be carefully kept from the knowledge of the paternal Government, and if the European political officer at his court be a weak man, open to flattery and temptation, direct or indirect, he will of course be made use of as a clerk to cover the sins of the prodigal Prince A political officer who allows himself to be fetted and housed to the top of his bent, and loaded with price ly favors and gifts, is likely to be the last man who would enquire too closely into the follies and misrule of the court to which he is attached Rather will he seize every opportunity for reporting in extravagant metaphor on the benignity of the rule of the Prince he is set to watch over, and extolling his virtues and good qualities, fancied or real, to the skies It is all the more important, therefore, that the Government of India should be very careful in selecting the very best men, of the highest character, whose life and antecedents are unimpeachable, for employment in Political service in Native Courts But it is not Political officers alone who are to be feared There are to be found in every part of India adventurous Europeans, men of good education, address, and gentle birth, who have to leave their own country because they have been ostracised from society for offences committed against it, and have therefore been driven to a strange country where they are unknown, to commence life afresh These men usually bring with them letters of introduction and references from relatives and friends of position and influence, who are glad of this means of getting rid of the black sheep and palming them off on some other community in a quarter of the world distant from their native land Such men are said frequently to be found hanging about Native Courts, and if they can obtain employment in such capacities as secretary, tutor, Medical Adviser, and the like, their influence for evil on the careers of the Princes to whom they attach themselves is simply incalculable They become the means of communication between Prince and Political officer, and of course the latter hears nothing but good of the Prince, and unless he is a man made of very firm stuff and keen discernment, he is likely to be juggled, befooled, and kept in the dark as to the real state of affairs at the court to which he is posted, even though he himself be a man above reproach. The statement that representatives of the Press too often lend themselves to puff up rotten Native administrations, is too true Needy, out-at-elbow Journalists, special correspondents and reporters of an unprincipled type particularly, are bought over very often to write gushing, falsome reports about shady Princes and oppressive corrupt ministers, and weak administrations which require bolstering up The court of a native Prince should be pure and altogether above reproach, and the Government of India should apply themselves seriously to the task of looking into their interior economy, and satisfying themselves that no "unprincipled Europeans" or Natives are allowed a footing in them

Occasional Notes

It is stated that the Public Service Commission will recommend an extension of the age for the Civil Service from nineteen to twenty three

The Maharaun of Oodeypore was, on Saturday the 8th instant, invested with the insignia of Grand Commander of the Star of India by Colonel Walker, Political Agent

We learn from a vernacular contemporary that the Hon Rao Bahadur Mahadev Wasudev Barve is building a *Dharmasala* at Mahabaleshwar We certainly think that it is a most benevolent object.

Some excitement has been caused in Calcutta by the discovery of a large number of forged five rupee notes The notes are said to be excellent forgeries, and some of them have been in circulation for a long time

In addition to his offer of five lakhs the Rajah of Kapurthala has *proposed to the* Government of India to equip and maintain for service in a thoroughly efficient state a force equal to that which he lent the Government in 1879 for employment in Afghanistan

There is it is stated, a proposal to abolish certain classes of the Calcutta Presidency College, and credit with the saving thus effected a few chairs of Science Professorships for the purpose of preparing the graduates of the University for Professorships in the District College

The Patiala durbar has agreed to construct a hundred miles of the broad gauge line from Patiala to Bathinda The Punjab *Government will carry out the work*, and the North Western Railway management will work the railway The line will serve the traffic of the more important Cis Sutlej States.

It is conjectured that a Chapter of the Order of the Indian Empire will be held in Calcutta early in the year, and that, *inter alia*, Lord Connemara will then be invested with the insignia of the Knight Grand Commander, and the Maharajah of Vizianagram with the insignia of the Knight Commander of the Order

The rice harvest in Burma is said to be a partial failure from want of rain On low lying lands there seems to have been sufficient rain, and a good crop may be expected whilst much of the rice on high lands has failed for want of rain in October. Even if it falls now, it is thought, it will be too late to save such crops.

The Madras Presidency will, it is expected, send some real ryots' representative, elected by the ryots themselves, to the Congress. Moreover nearly 30,000 copies

of the National Congress Catechism have been sold and the demand is not yet satisfied That is practical work. There is much hope for the future of India

Our Allahabad contemporary contradicts the rumour that the office of Director General of State Railways is to be abolished The India Office merely objects to some proposals for increasing the Director General's office establishment, urging further decentralisation, which would render such increase unnecessary

The Thakore of Morvi arrived in Bombay on Monday last from a visit to England and America He was met on the landing by a gentleman who represented the Government of Bombay by the Chief Kharbar of the Morvi State, and many other native gentlemen A guard of honour with band was furnished by the 4th Bombay Rifles

The Shah's departure from Teheran for Europe has been fixed for the 8th of April next He will first visit St Petersburg and then proceed to Berlin, London, Paris and Rome In Vienna he will be the guest of the Emperor From Vienna he will return to Persia by way of Buda Pesth and Constantinople The journey is to last for four months

It appears from the Report on the operations of the Indian Currency Department for the year 1886 87, that the circulation of coin fell off by thirty lakhs, making a total decrease during the last two years of nearly seventy lakhs The circulation of notes was sixty two lakhs less than the average of 1885 86 but twenty eight lakhs in excess of 1884 85

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from 1868 to 1874, and from 1882 to 1885, is coming to India to have a look around He is fifty two years of age He is an out and out supporter of Mr Gladstone and Mr Parnell In the event of Mr Gladstone's return to office Lord Spencer may aspire to succeed Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of India.

The Liberal Club House of Galsgow University was completely wrecked by some person or persons unknown on the 11th ultimo Tables and chairs were smashed into atoms, while portraits of Mr Gladstone and Lord Rosebery were destroyed The depredators finished their work by throwing all the election literature out of the window John Bright's portrait, which hung in the Club house, was untouched

Sir William Wedderburn Bart, Bombay Civil Service, (Retired) late Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay has been unanimously elected by the North Ayrshire Liberal Association, as the Gladstonian candidate for North Ayrshire His brother, the late Sir David Wedderburn was member for Haddington Burghs and his great father Sir David, was member for Haddington Burghs, and his grand father Sir David, was member for Perth Burghs

The writer of a Secunderabad letter of the 27th ultimo says that a diabolical plot to kill Sir Charles Aitchison with kindness has come to light I am sorry to say several popular field officers are said to be implicated, though up to the present moment no arrests have been made It had been arranged that His Excellency during his stay with us was to review all day and dance all night, his odd hours being filled up with tiffins, theatricals, and banquets Grave suspicion also attaches to some of the fair sex

The *Dacca Gazette* says that Sir Gopal Griffin on his to bear the shafts of attack that are being directed against him by the native press headed by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has asked for the permission of the India Government to allow him to defend himself either judicially or through the Press That Sir Gopal would be impatient of public criticism is but natural A bureaucrat as he is, he can ill brook such a treatment at the hands of the public As regards having judicial enquiry, he is welcome to take his own choice But his second alternative request appears to be most singular No public officer has ever been allowed to vindicate his conduct as a public servant through the Press and they should never be allowed to do so under such circumstances as those of Sir Gopal The request is most preposterous and we are sure, Lord Dufferin will be able to perceive the dodge that Sir Gopal proposes to play upon him If Sir Gopal were sincere in his desire to clear his conduct before the public he, of all persons, ought to have known that the public press is not the sure and desirable means to achieve that end So if he is at all desirous of clearing his conduct he must have recourse to some other surer and more approved means Why, can he not ask for the appointment of a mixed commission, composed of some European and native members, to enquire into the charges made against him? If he will make such a request we can assure him, the entire native Press will unanimously support him in his demand for such a trial We mean fair play, and we will not deny the same to Sir Gopal if he will only be reasonable and sincere

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

We regret to have again to call upon those of our subscribers who are in arrears (and their number is not small) to remit the same without further delay We repeat that it is extremely difficult to work a newspaper, handicapped by subscribers failing to pay their subscriptions, for Printers, Printers, &c, cannot be induced to work without the capital, more or less, be provided for nothing We trust, therefore, those of our subscribers who are in arrears for the past and current years, will recognise the justness and fairness of our remarks, and as the year is fast approaching to a close send us their dues at once

Local and Provincial

The Dewan—Mr K. Seshadri Iyer, arrived in Bangalore on the afternoon of Friday last, from Mysore, and is busy settling things in order prior to accompanying His Highness the Maharajah on his approaching tour in northern India

Silver cup for Kannada—Notice is hereby given that a Silver Cup of the value of Rs. 12 is offered by Mr H Venkata Ram Shastri, Kannada Munshi Wesleyan and London Mission High Schools, Bangalore, to the successful candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Kannada language subjects for the Mysore Local Examination for Teachers to be held in February 1888

The Weather—The weather we have been experiencing for the past few days is quite unusual for the time of the year, when it ought to be clear and cold At fitful intervals we have light showers or those persistent drizzels which have such a depressing effect on the temperament and make the roads slushy One effect of the weather is that fevers, coughs and colds are very prevalent

The Government Press—We are very glad to note the marked improvement in the working of the Mysore Government Press since Mr F L Lonard (who is also Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery) took charge of it some time ago Mr Hudson was a man whose knowledge of printing was nil and consequently left every thing to the Manager, who did as he liked The result was that there were constant complaints about irregularities in the working of the Press, and it was in fact one of the stock subjects for the local columns of the Bangalore papers Incompetent men were employed good men were turned off, and indifferent work was turned out Now, however, every thing is changed for the better We hear of no complaints, and work goes on smoothly and well This is not to be wondered at, because Mr Leonard had upwards of ten years' experience as Proprietor of the largest Printing establishment in Bangalore, and is a man who looks to things himself instead of leaving them to the mercy of understrappers

Nunsidroog Criminal Sessions—The Sessions for the current month commenced on Monday last, Mr Ramasawmy Iyer, Public Prosecutor, conducting the cases Mr Ramchandrya, Third Judge presided Manigah an old offender with five previous convictions against him was charged house breaking by night and theft at Vakalery, in the Kolar Taluk on 3rd October last The jury found him guilty and his Honor sentenced him to three years rigorous imprisonment—Hanumantha, another old offender, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for the theft of a dooptey and jacket, on the 4th October last, belonging to a Thiglar, from a garden in the Bangalore Pettah—Syed Hussain, also an old hand was sentenced to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment and fifteen stripes, for the theft of two cart wheels and an axle on the 17th August last, Kumbalgode, Bangalore Taluk—Madih, and eight others, were charged with the murder of one Siddih, by clubbing him on the Bangalore Devanahalli road, in October last After the prosecution was closed, his Honor acquitted and discharged all the accused without putting them on their defence It was a question of identity on a dark night, and his Honor, after making a personal experiment, did not believe it possible to identify any one on a dark night, at the distance of eight or ten feet much less thirty He therefore discredited the witnesses for the prosecution—The Sessions have not as yet closed

Extracts.

INDIAN RAILWAY SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION

The *Pioneer*—Why do not the Railway Companies in India do something to improve the sleeping accommodation for long distance travellers? When the present type of Indian carriage was designed the only kind known in Europe was the ordinary first class, where passengers had to sit upright in seats divided off by padded arms, consequently the Indian carriages appeared to be the height of luxury Now that Pullman cars are everywhere coming into use, and passengers who are only going for a nine hour run at night are accommodated in splendid sleeping saloons with proper sleeping accommodation, our eastern carriages have fallen quite behind But is there any reason that the Indian carriages should not advance with the age and become as comfortable as the Pullman? It is one of those things which puzzles visitors to this country, and which can no more be explained than the popularities of the hotels If America owned India they would have big hotels and Pullman cars all over the country, but we seem to lack all invention here The comfort that would be gained travelling in saloon carriages in the hot weather could not be overestimated and the cost to the company would be little if anything more than at present Why does not some enterprising company try it?

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

The *Hindu*—We quite concur in the remark of some of our contemporaries that this year the Congress should not repeat the mistake of keeping out the reporters of the press The experience of the two last meetings of the Congress has proved that there is no room for the apprehension that the delegates might give utterance to indiscreet sentiments or unguarded expressions, and while it is desirable on many grounds that the deliberations of the national assembly should take place under unrestricted and full access to the public, any attempt to keep out the reporters will give just room for the insinuation that the official report of the proceedings is not an unvarnished and genuine account of what really took place It is not to our interest to allow such an insinuation to be made year after year We hope that the leading men of the Congress will decide on admitting the reporters into the meeting, so that our friends of the Anglo Indian press may satisfy themselves that the Congress is not *the sham that so no of them fondly imagine* We might also suggest that some of the official and non official Europeans may be invited to attend the sittings of the Congress We may also here take the liberty to inform our readers in the mofussil that the meeting is open to the public and that those that are anxious to see what the Congress is like, although they may not be delegates, would be welcome at the meeting, so that they too may partake in the spirit of the moment and impart it to their friends and neighbours when they return to their respective places

ENGLAND'S WORK IN INDIA.

The *Times of India*—The welfare of the masses carefully watched and promoted, property protected, law respected, and local self government granted to the people in a land which used to be a prey of anarchy and misrule, is a work which Englishmen have accomplished in India, and of which they have every reason to be proud The introduction of self government was a doubtful experiment, but on the whole it has proved a success In the North West Provinces we are told that "the new system promises to be a great gain to Government enlisting more and more of local support and local vigilance for the management of local funds, for the improvement of schools, the extension of communications, and the establishment of medical relief and sanitation. It will, it is hoped, gradually transfer all such duties to the persons, who by their position, influence, and public spirit may be found best qualified to undertake the administration of local interests and institutions The work of the boards in this their first year of activity is an earnest of success" In the Central Provinces we have also an encouraging account of the success of the experiment "In the promotion of education the local bodies have been specially successful In the administration of dispensaries they have also as a rule rendered good service In sanitary matters, though some of the bodies required to be reminded of their duties, advice has been well received" However it is only fair to remember that sanitation is a *new science, and its value even in Europe* is not sufficiently appreciated In Madras good work was done by the councils in the matter of education In our own presidency "the Municipalities earned a fair measure of praise in the management of the primary and secondary schools which were transferred to their care." It is, however, a matter of regret to find that "the energy displayed by the elected Commissioners in their new duties seem to have been uneven In the Central Division a want of vigour was observed, but generally they performed the duties with zeal and industry and with good feeling and intelligence" In one respect they seem to be wiser than their masters "Caution was exercised by all the newly constituted Municipalities in preferring to wait and husband their resources before committing themselves to any expensive schemes of public works."

PHYSICAL TRAINING

The *Lancet*—If learning were the sole aim of education, life would shortly become a mere competition between different degrees of intellectual capacity Such it is and must be in a measure, but such it cannot ever entirely be so long as will and character maintain a ruling influence in the affair of life The true purpose of teaching is, therefore, to implant not only a knowledge of facts, but a method of thinking correctly, a balance and soundness of mind, *and an aptitude for practically applying* what is learnt All through the world, knowledge and purpose, theory and practice, mind and body, have wrought together wherever the energies of man have come to their highest development and have achieved their greatest success All methods of talent on, accordingly must, in order to attain successful results, aim at producing not merely intelligent but capable men and women The healthy mind in a sound body is still primary consideration, and it is in recognition of this principle that we cordially support every endeavour to combine with the mental training of school a due amount of physical exercise To arrive at this desiratum however, particular efforts are very necessary in the case of city reared children, though they may be comparatively needless in rural districts where Nature herself may be said to labour effectively in the cause of recreation. It is, in our belief, advisable not only that children so placed should have the opportunity afforded them of improving their muscular tone, *but that they should be directly assisted by* some system of training appropriate to the end in view No elaborate process is needed but there should be some direct encouragement, including a duly regulated obligation to take part in the exercises and the giving of a few prizes For adults, who are "but children of a larger growth—as we do not exclude women—there is not the same need of systematic training, but for them also the value of regular muscular exercise is hardly less Happily, the increasing public interest in this is of this class, and the multiplied variety in which these may be enjoyed, argue well for the future We note with satisfaction that the Earl of

death speaking at Liverpool on the subject, impressed the duty of the School Board authorities and the Government supporting them in making provision for such local physical training in schools. The question is a very pertinent one, and will not, we hope, fail to receive that attention which it deserves in influential quarters.

ENGLISHMEN AND INDIANS

The *Burhan Samachar* — The English rule has effected considerable changes in the administration of India. Many will admit in several instances those changes have done good. The people of India do not now wish for the end of the English rule. They only wish for reform in the administration of the country. The English rule is not free from faults, but in spite of this the people of India do not wish for its subversion. They believe that the shortcomings it now has will be gradually removed. Those who consider the natives as rebellious are in error. It is a matter for deep regret that even now the Government entertains this belief to a considerable extent. The Arms Act is an instance in point. However, there is in this world no man who is free from shortcoming or error, and it is no wonder that the Government has shortcomings and errors. The people of India have been in contact with the English for 100 years but feelings of mutual love have not as yet been established between these two races. The people of India are admirers of the English rule, but they do not approve the actions of individual Englishmen. The liberality which is displayed in framing rules is not shown to us with regard to our treatment. When the Mahomedans first came to the country they showed hostility to the natives, but as their rule was prolonged, they began to be friendly with us. But the English have been among us for a long time and good feeling has not as yet prevailed. Rather the good feeling which existed before is going ruined. Several English gentlemen say that the natives do not mix with them so the gulf which now exists is attributable to the shortcomings of the said natives. This gulf the English may easily remove if, instead of treating us, they treat us as younger brothers. It will not be removed through the efforts of the natives. Its removal entirely depends upon the English.

THE DEWAN OF A NATIVE STATE

The *Travancore Times* — Sir T. Madhava Row delivers himself as follows on the duties and responsibilities of a Dewan of a Native State — His duties are more multifarious difficult and delicate than superficial observers are aware of. A rough and ready indication of those duties may be left to the kindness of critics from the occupants of any chair. (1) The Dewan must conciliate the Maharajah, if he is to retain the power of doing good. (2) He must try to come into the Hon. Apparent and other members of the Royal Family. These are no easy matters. (3) He must satisfy the British Resident, who only is a Irish general ideal of right and wrong. (4) He must keep fairly contented the great body of the people, whose chief aim is highly conservative. (5) He must be on general accord with external public opinion. (6) He must be on good terms with the European residents of the country,—such as planters, pleaders, merchants, missionaries, manufacturers, and public servants. (7) He has to satisfy and secure the co-operation of the chief officers of the land. (8) He must try to conciliate the educated part of the community who may not always be moderate and reasonable. (9) He has to settle differences between the heads of numerous Departments. (10) He has to protect faithful and hard-working subordinates against unjust attacks emanating from envy, jealousy, and such other sinister motives. (11) He has to guard against the perpetual intrigues which prevail in Native States. (12) He has to be circumspect as regards those, near or far, who will be only too glad to take his place. (13) He has to see how Newspapers take the said of one party or another. (14) He has to read, and often hear, much that anonymous writers allege to say against him under the influence of divers motives of their own or of their numerous friends, old or young, rich or poor. (15) He has to be on good terms with the authorities of neighbouring districts British or Native. (16) He has to attend palace and public ceremonies which abound in Native States. (17) He has to attend explanations to the police and the Residency. (18) He has to carry on and improve the administration in general. (19) He has to draw up the Annual Administration Report and show good results. (20) His judgment, and tact and temperance are severely taxed. (21) Every day he may make twenty enemies while he can hardly make a single friend.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S DURBAR AT PESHAWAR

The present Viceroy's administration has been marked by several features of which shows and durbars are not the least in importance. During his present frontier tour which is not yet complete His Excellency held a Durbar at Peshawar which was, we are told, very successful. The *Pioneer of India* correspondent sends to that paper an interesting account of it. The exceptional importance of this durbar lay, says he, 'in the presence of a large gathering of representatives of trans frontier tribes, and chieftains' Mohmands Shinwaris, Afridis, Jowakis, Bonerwals, Khudakhels, Utmankhels were represented there. It must have indeed been an interesting and proud scene. The correspondent lays stress upon the chiefs as poverty stricken appearance. If it be so it ought not to truly to be imposed to for a generous Government to make it their interest to be friendly to India. The Viceroy's speech was well suited to the occasion. He spoke in Persian, a happy thought. Would that all our high officials could bring themselves to think how very grateful the people will be to hear them speak in the native tongue. We give below the full text of Lord Dufferin's speech —

'Chiefs and Sardars — Until now I have had no opportunity of visiting Peshawar as much as I have wish. It is therefore with deep interest and pleasure that I meet you here for the first time to day. As you know I have spent the last fortnight in a tour along the British border districts from Kurrachee northwards. I have found throughout a peaceful frontier, firmly held and fairly administered, and I have been able to observe as I passed, evidences of the material prosperity which everywhere follow the establishment of British rule, education and wealth increasing among the people, great lines of strategical and commercial railways spanning themselves over the face of India, friendly relations existing with the rulers and the people of the independent tracts beyond our frontier, these are all both hopeful and inspiring signs of strength and progress. I have met no one on every side, and now that I have arrived in this historical city of Peshawar, I am impressed by the same significant facts. The railway has brought to be a thoroughly peaceful and prosperous country and I stand at this moment surrounded by loyal and content subjects of the Queen, and by the friendly chiefs and representatives or independent tribes which I anticipated to welcome in her Majesty's name. To one and all of you, and to the brave and able officers of the British Government, English and native, who have made this border what it is, I offer my hearty congratulations. I trust that for many generations to come peace and prosperity may continue among you and I am confident that the satisfactory relations now established, not only with the rulers and people of Afghanistan will do much to strengthen the feeling of trust and security which now prevails in this important portion of her Majesty's Indian Empire."

NATIVE STATES

The *Indian Mirror* — Perhaps the most fertile commentary on the Lucknow Settlement — Great anxiety is felt in some quarters regarding the fate of Bhowanigunj. The Talukdar expends of the Talukdar School, keeping the tenantry in a time. His Highness is said to have spent immense sums of money to get the title of C.C.S.I. Company high in our wards is to be bestowed on him after a lapse of years, one cannot but be struck that the over-weighing on our backs in his case. Our advice to the young Prince is that he should attach more importance to sanitation to vanity. Showing personal civility State it would like some humbler rule nearer home and more responsible. The Talukdar Schools should keep in mind the numerous complaints made against him and should not forget that the public have been keeping a watch which not as proceedings over since the Bhowanigunj event had taken place. Pamphlets in Bombay and abroad, and letters and articles appear in the newspapers exposing the numerous evils existing in this State and containing charges that were left unexplained. We have the welfare of Native States at heart and we therefore advise the young Prince to engage proper men to advise and guide him. It is not too late as yet to improve.

The Sirhind correspondent of the *Indian Mirror*, in reviewing the history of Hyderabad since its foundation by one of Aurungzebe's adventurous generals, makes a statement, which though not effective other now, yet deserves to be brought to the notice of the powers that be as often and as earnestly as possible. The correspondent says "It is true that the young Nizam has secured the services of European advisers, but it is equally true that 'this is the only court where unprincipled Europeans could be found'" This is a serious accusation deserving the attention of the court of Hyderabad and to the Europeans that fatten on the extravagance of the Nizam and his advisers. It is a well known fact that the officials of the Hyderabad Government take care to preserve the good opinion of the Europeans that bear official relation to them, but the policy is not and is to other Europeans also to the casual visitors to the representatives of the press, and to other influential men who are slaves to the capital. Nor is this allegation made by native writers alone. English men who take the trouble to inform themselves of the internal working of Hyderabad official, have recorded their opinion that the moral integrity of Englishmen often succumbs to the temptations of the city of their friends at the Native courts. And fresh testimony comes from a quarter where perhaps it is not to be ordinarily expected. Our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* commenting on the statement of the Mirror correspondent writes thus. We would like to believe in its absolute truth. We regret that there are unprincipled Europeans to be found in many of the Native States, and it is not enough to say that the powers that be in this country seem but too willing to overlook their delinquencies. If one quarter of what is said of officials of native courts and in charge of estates be true, our rulers can only be considered as lacking in zeal of wrong doing and yet they do it rather from motives of policy or from personal friendship which has no right to weigh with them — 'feathers weight in the administration of justice'. It is deplorable enough that there should be 'unprincipled Englishmen exercising authority in any part of India and that they should be tolerated by the Government. But, what makes the case still worse — these unprincipled men are used as convenient tools to expiate the stray errors of the Native Courts and conceal 'all the rottenness and decay lying underneath the surface'. Instead of their influence being exerted in the cause of progress, justice and humanity, they lend themselves to intrigues and cover up in the press and elsewhere all the forms of adulation while [illegible] the Government in deceived. Thus the Government is misinformed and kept ignorant of the actual state of things in many a Native State. The correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* says that His Excellency Lord Dufferin knows well all the black sheep in the political and other services of the Government of India. Probably he does not but he knows he will be not only useless but unless to exercise the power that he undoubtedly possesses to purge these services of all black sheep, and that not only to the detriment to the British officials in India than old expect a fair appreciation which we [illegible] will [illegible] in the way of [illegible] keeping the truth [illegible] portion of the Indian Empire. — *Hindu*

SOME EXAMPLES OF MOLLONS TABLE TALK

The *Mail* — Perhaps the most expressive pen portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte that is [illegible] is that which Miss Berry has drawn in her journal. He has a very dull and troubled face, rather thick at top as an any of his busts, and head set by roll or smooth round his head. He has a manner struck me as [illegible] I had [illegible] represented and [illegible] he appeared on horseback. His shoulders are broad which gives his figure a top-heavy [illegible]. His complexion, though pale and yellow has not the appearance of ill health. His teeth are good, and his mouth, when speaking, is [illegible] in good humour, has a remarkable and uncommon sweetness of expression. Indeed, his whole countenance was more that of complacency and quiet intelligence than of any decided penetration and so my expression whatever. His eyes are light grey, and he looks full in the face of the person to whom he speaks. Yet, after all I have said of the sweetness of his countenance, I can readily believe, what is said, that it is terrible and frightening when angry or greatly moved by any cause.'

Napoleon said more bright, sensible and quotable things than the world in general has given him credit for, and his utterances concerning matters that have passed into the domain of history are always original and sometimes startling. Here are some examples —

Europe is but a molehill. There never have existed mighty empires, there never have occurred great revolutions, save in the East, where live 600,000,000 of men — the cradle of all religions, the birth place of all metaphysics.

I have a taste for founding, not possessing. My riches consist in glory and celebrity. The Simplon and the Louvre were in the eyes of the people and of foreigners more my property than any private domains could possibly have been.

The English appear to prefer the bottle to the society of their ladies. This is illustrated by dismissing the ladies from the table and remaining for hours to drink and intoxicate themselves. If I were in England I should certainly leave the table with the ladies. Were I an English woman I should feel very discontented at being turned out by the men to wait two or three hours while they are drinking.

Victory belongs to the most persevering.

The religion of Jesus is a threat, that of Mahomet a promise.

I know men, and tell you that Jesus Christ is not a man. Superficial minds see a resemblance between Christ and the founders of empires and the gods of other religions. That resemblance does not exist. There is between Christianity and all other religions whatsoever the distance of infinity.

I have no faith in medicine. My remedies are fasting and the warm bath. At the same time I have a higher opinion of the surgical professions than of any other.

My religion is very simple. I look at this universe, so vast, so complex, so magnificent, and I say to myself that it cannot be the result of chance, but the work, however intelligent, of an unknown, Omnipotent Being, as superior to the finest machines of human invention. But this truth is too sublime for man. He wishes to know respecting himself, and respecting his future history, a crowd of secrets which the universe does not disclose.

Allow religion to inform him of that which he feels the need of knowing, and respect her discoveries.

France needs nothing so much to promote her regeneration as good mothers.

My army is as brave as it is possible for them to be, but they are too much addicted to reasoning on their position. If they had the impossible docility and firmness of the Russians the world would be too small for their exploits.

I raised many thousands of Italians, who fought with as bravery equal to that of Frenchmen, and who did not desert me in danger. What was the cause? I abolished flogging. Instead of the lash I introduced the sentiment of honour. Whatever doubts a man cannot be sure of life. After an action I assembled the officers and soldiers and enquired who had proved themselves heroes. Such as were able to read and write I promoted. Those who were not I confined to study five hours a day until they had learned sufficiency and then I promoted them.

[illegible] Fought [illegible] with England in alliance against Spain. I fought to have restored the kingdom of Poland and not have gone to Moscow. I fought to have made peace at Dresden giving up Hamburg and some other countries that we used to rob.

How many superior men are children more than once in a day!

Nothing announces rank, education and good breeding in women more than the evenness of their disposition and the desire to please.

Perfect love is ideal happiness, both are equally visionary, fugitive, mysterious, inexplicable. Love should be the occupation of the idle man, the distraction of the warrior, the rock of the sovereign.

There is no more fatal misfortune for a man than to allow himself to be governed by his wife. In such case he is neither himself nor his wife, he is simply nothing.

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The Indian National Congress, 1887.

The Madras Committee beg to announce that the Third Indian National Congress will be held at Madras in accordance with the resolution No. XIV adopted at the last Congress held at Calcutta in 1886. The days of meetings as already announced will be 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th December 1887 The several Standing Committees, public bodies and the Secretaries of the public meetings to be held for the appointment of delegates are requested to communicate to the undersigned, in a tabular form like the one below, the particulars regarding the delegates. As for any special arrangements which the delegates may require during their stay at Madras they may communicate to the undersigned.

Presidency.	Number.	Name in full.	Residence when elected.	Occupation.	Remarks.

M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,
Secretary
100, *Mount Road, Madras.*

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Bangalore City Municipality

The 8th December 1887.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their office premises, on Wednesday, the 21st December 1887, at 7-30 A. M

1. Cash account current and mortuary returns for the month of November 1887.

2. List of original works for insertion in the Budget for 1888—89.

3. List of prizes to be awarded at the Horticultural Show and other details connected therewith.

4. Proceedings of the meeting of the City Municipal School Committee held on the 30th November 1887.

5. Docket No. 269, dated 3rd December 1887, from the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District, suggesting certain arrangements to prevent accidents by the overcrowding of carts in Tarangpete.

6 Report from Mr. Khazi Abid Shariff Sahib on the application from Khazi Nazar Hasan Shariff Sahib for a vacant site for the erection of Muhammadan Girl's School.

7. Letter from the Superintending Engineer with report, plans and estimates, for *constructing* a dam across the valley below Sankey's Reservoir and laying pipes for distributing water in the Town.

8 Letter No. 1712, dated 23rd November 1887, from the Senior Surgeon to remove sweepers' huts on the Subedar Chattram Road to a separate site.

9— Application from the sweepers and scavengers for increase of pay.

ADDITIONAL PROPOSIPIONS.

I. Proceedings of the Dewan of Mysore, camp No 2,089, dated Mysore 4th December 1887, sanctioning the resolution passed by the Board regarding the levy of enhanced rates from the Setties and Yajamans.

II. Letter No 639/2072, dated 8th December 1887, from the Executive Engineer, Palace Division, regarding the construction of a chattram near the City Railway Station.

III Proceedings of the sub-committee disposing of the application from Messrs. Appavoo Chetty and Sons for a piece of ground near Agrahara gate.

IV. Proceedings of a sub committee for settling a fresh site for the sweeper's huts.

A. S. RAGHAVACHARLU,
Ag Vice President,
City Muni Commission,

BANGALORE,
14th Dec. 1887.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

St Petersburg 10th Dec.—The semi official Russian papers indicate the same going on in Austria regarding the massing of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier

Berlin, 11th Dec.—Prince Bismark had a sudden attack of illness to day, but he speedily recovered. His medical adviser insists on an entire and complete rest for a time

Paris, 13th Dec.—M Tirard, undaunted by his previous want of success, has renewed his efforts to form a Cabinet, and has *finally distributed the Portfolios as follows*

President of Council and Minister of Finance, M Tirard
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M Flourens
Minister of the Interior, M Sarrien
Minister of Justice, M Fallieres
Minister of War, General Logerot
Minister of Marine & Colonies, M de Mahy
Minister of Public Instruction, M Faye
Minister of Public Works, M Rouhet
Minister of Commerce, M Dautresme
Minister of Agriculture, M Viette.

Berlin, 14th Dec.—New and alarming symptoms were discovered last evening in the state of the Crown Prince's throat and Sir Morrel Mackenzie has been summoned to advise on this fresh phase of the malady It is rumoured that a larger growth has appeared, and is rapidly increasing in size

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1887

SOCIAL REFORM AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

We have always entertained the greatest esteem and respect for the character, abilities and talents of Rajah Sir T Madhava Rao, the leading Native statesman of the age He is known to be a man of broad, advanced views, having the welfare of his countrymen at heart, and while a consistent and earnest advocate of judicious reform in the Social and National constitutions of the Hindus, *he has never been characterised* as a radical, hot headed enthusiast, who would ruthlessly sweep away all the ancient landmarks of Hindu society, and introduce Western customs and usages wholesale All the more is it to be regretted, therefore that he has come forward to urge the question of social reform, particularly with regard to infant marriage, upon the consideration of the National Congress now assembling at Madras Writing to a contemporary under the nom de plume of "A Native Thinker," he says —

"The *humble ryot* clears his plot of ground He puts down the seeds of good fruit trees. He knows that it will take several years for the plants to grow into trees and to yield him substantial fruits *He therefore patiently waits, but he sows* over the ground some *quick growing* grain so that he may get some immediate good from it Thus, while the fruit trees are growing, he gets small crops of grain of immediate value to him The Congress might follow his example The political good which the Congress has mainly in view may take several years to be fully realised, meanwhile it might well reap some small crops of social good In my humble judgment, the present Congress ought not to disperse without effectually providing for the interdiction of the marriage of girls before nine years of age It is a cardinal measure which the common sense of the whole Empire must agree to. It will save *thousands* of children from the horrors of widowhood"

We quite agree that the evils and hardships of child widowhood are great and deplorable (though at the same time they have been much exaggerated) but we deny that the matter is a fit subject for legislation, and protest against such means being adopted to remove or reform time honored social systems The Queen's Proclamation of 1858 gave a distinct pledge to the people that their religious and religious customs would not be interfered with, and the marriage laws of the Hindus are closely bound up with their religion It would be nothing short of an outrage to pass a legislative act altering the *marriage constitution* of the Hindus, and fixing the age at which girls may marry If the people, as they advance in civilisation, recognise the necessity of reform in their marriage laws, they will introduce it themselves, as has been done with respect to social customs in all countries In Europe itself there was a time, not so very remote, either, when children, *especially* of Royal or noble blood, were given in marriage at tender years The idea of submitting such a question to the consideration and vote of a congress whose constitutional features and objects are political and administrative reform should not be entertained for a moment The congress, it must be remembered, will be composed of all classes and creeds, Hindus, Parsees, Musulmans and even *Anglo Indians* To invite the three latter classes, particularly the last, to discuss and vote upon so vital and so vexed a question as the Infant marriages of Hindus, would be a gross insult to the latter, while at the same time, the classes referred to would not be competent and impartial judges of the matter How would English men take it if it was proposed that Hindus should discuss and vote upon such question as the disestablishment of the church of England, or marriage with a deceased wife's sister! We should never hear the end of it Moreover, we may be sure that the introduction of so dangerous a question as Infant marriage into the discussions *of the National Congress, will lead* to a great deal of recriminations, and stir up bad blood And what chance have the Congress of deciding a question affecting only Hindu community? The members of the Congress are all certainly men of education, light and leading, representing the middle and upper strata of Hindu Parsee, Mahomedan, and Anglo Indian Society But their views can not be forced upon the lower and uneducated classes, nor indeed upon the large majority of the upper educated classes of Hindus, who see no present necessity of interfering with their marriage customs As we have said the evils of child widowhood have been much exaggerated True, the girls are married when mere children, but generally to boys, only slightly their seniors As a rule, therefore, the youthful contracting parties live to consummate their marriage, and to enjoy each others' society in wedlock for many years, as in European and other civilised communities Where the evil is generally brought about is in instances where men well advanced in life contract marriage with little girls A wealthy man, of lecherous disposition, bids for a child wife, whom he hopes to enjoy in his old age, in *all her virgin attractions. Money and rank* or social position are all the world over powerful factors in matrimonial negotiations, and unfortunately there are found, here and there, parents who for the sake of mercenary gain, or actuated by a desire to settle their daughters comfortably in life, are willing to make them with men old enough to be their grand fathers The result is that if the husband does live to consummate his marriage with his child wife, he generally leaves her a widow after a few years If Hindu Sabhas and social institutions took *this evil up, and applied them* selves to put down such unequal marriages, we would not hear so much of child widows We are very sorry indeed that a man of such powerful influence and interest as Rajah Sir T Madhava Rao has recommended the question of marriage reform to the National Congress, but while he is entitled to hold his own opinion, we trust, nay, feel sure, the Congress will not act upon his counsel

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF INDORE

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt from Mr R Raghunath Row, Minister to Maharajah Holkar, of Indore, of the Administration Report of that State for the Fasloo year, 1296, A D 1886 87 We are obliged to hold over our review of the Report till our next issue, as we have not and time to peruse it carefully The Report is specially interesting as the first of the administration of the present ruler of Indore, and his minister, Mr R Raghunath Row, of whom Madras is justly proud as belonging to that Presidency.

THE MYSORE ANCHE DEPARTMENT

[COMMUNICATED]

Ever since the rendition of the Province to the Maharajah, correspondence has been carried on between the *Government of India* and the Mysore Durbar, with regard to the Anche Postal system of Mysore, with a view to its being amalgamated with the Imperial Post Department The Anche is an unwieldy, badly organised department, and works most unsatisfactorily The men employed in charge of the offices and their subordinates, are, as a rule, wanting in intelligence and strict integrity, and do not sufficiently appreciate their responsibilities Constant complaints are made as to letters and packets being delayed for days and *weeks in transmission, or of their not being* delivered at all, and instances of tampering with them are not uncommon Another objection to the Anche system is that it clashes with the Imperial On letters posted in an Imperial office for delivery through an Anche office, an additional fee is charged by the latter, and *vice versa* Altogether, the amalgamation of the Anche with the Imperial Postal system is a system greatly to be desired, and we are glad to hear that there is every prospect of this being brought about very shortly A couple of months ago the Bangalore correspondent of the *Times of India*, Bombay, wired to that paper that we was credibly informed that the Anche system of Mysore was to be *made over* to the Government of India and amalgamated with that of the Imperial The *Bangalore Spectator*, in its issue of this day week, confirmed the report We have every reason to believe that the report is correct It would appear that the principal object of the Mysore Durbar had to the abolition of the Anche, was its great antiquity, it having been in existence now for upwards of two centuries? In that respect it is certainly a most unique and time honored institution, and we can quite understand the reluctance of the Durbar to cut short its existence Another difficulty in the way of the Durbar giving up the Anche was regarding the conveyance of their own correspondence, and the responsibility as to expenditure We remember that a couple of years ago, when some correspondence was going on regarding the matter, between the Mysore and the Imperial *Government, the latter stipulated* that the former should pay an annual subsidy for the conveyance of their state correspondence, besides making up any loss which might result in the working of the Postal Department in Mysore, for it should be borne in mind that the Anche is worked at a loss to the State If we are rightly informed, however, these difficulties have been tided over by the Government of India making liberal concessions, and it is not improbable that the venerable Anche system of Mysore will cease to exist from *the 31st March next, and that the Imperial* Postal service will be extended, from the commencement of the ensuing official year, to all towns and places where Anche offices are now in existence We are sure this news will be hailed with general satisfaction, more particularly in remote parts of the Province, where the defective working of the Anche has caused great inconvenience and loss to individuals

[We are unable to agree with the writer of this article The Mysore Anche is certainly not so badly managed as the writer would have us believe That it is capable of improvement we do not deny There are certain defects to be remedied and anomalies to be removed But that is no reason why the Anche should be made over to the management of the British Postal authorities We but give expression to the feeling which is very general in the province when we say that the Maharaja should keep the Anche in his own hands
Ed K P]

Occasional Notes.

The Pudukotta State has made a donation of Rs 500 in aid of Babu Protap Chunder Roy's English Translation of the Mahabharatta.

Government is said to have no intention of increasing the income tax. Certainly no proposal of the kind has been considered up to the time Government headquarters left Simla

Dr. Mohender Lall Sircar, the eminent scientist, has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year, and Ganesh Chunder Chunder, solicitor, High Court, Deputy Sheriff

It is *positively stated there is not the* slightest chance of the Public Service Commission favouring the proposal for the Simultaneous examinations of candidates for the Civil Service in England and India

The Jubilee collection to the Lady Dufferin's Fund reaches the figure of Rs 5,00,000, of which £1,770 have been subscribed in England Rs 3,25,000 *out of this total were* received in large sums The rest has been made up of small donations

A serious collision occurred on Friday morning (9th instant) near Jhansi between two trains employed upon construction work Five persons were killed and eleven badly injured An enquiry into the catastrophe *is being made*

At the early age of twenty five, Mr P Sivagnanasawmy Driver, Sub-Division Zemindar of Ramnad, died at Ramnad last Tuesday He was a popular member of Ramnad Society, and was a much trusted relative of the Zemindar He was well known in Madras

Another sad case of suicide among soldiers is reported from Rawalpindi A man of the West Riding Regiment put the muzzle of his rifle into his mouth and blew the back of his head away There is no reason, so far as has been ascertained, for the act

Sir Charles Bernard, K C S I, late Chief Commissioner of Burmah, lectured on the 24th ultimo before the members of the Scottish Geographical Society in Edinburgh on the question of the trade politics, &c of Burmah He will take up his new appointment as Resident at Mysore in March or April

The elephant sent to the Shah of Persia by the Viceroy of India was presented in state by Mr Nicolson, Chargé d'Affaires, at Teheran on the anniversary of His Majesty's birthday, but the animal was in a bad temper, he threw one man into a tank pounced another against the wall, and charged the crowd, breaking his own tusks Several persons were injured

A Marble tablet has been fixed on the wall at the Hughly Bridge Ghat, Calcutta, in memory of the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence* with seven hundred native pilgrims on board The tablet bears the inscription in English and Bengali —"This stone is dedicated by a few English women to the in mory of those pilgrims, *mostly women, who perished with the Sir John Lawrence* in the cyclone of 25th May 1887"

A few days ago, at Lahore, a native ex policeman was tried by Mr Kennedy, the Magistrate for theft When sentence was being passed he threw a stone, which he had concealed in his clothes, and struck the Magistrate with great force full in the face, causing a somewhat severe wound The man was promptly sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner to three years' rigorous imprisonment, three months' solitary confinement, and to Rs 30 fine, or in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment.

There lately appeared in the London newspapers an advertisement offering employment to forty clerks under an Indian Prince It purported to be published by a Calcutta firm Strong inducements were held out The advertiser now states that there is no such firm, and that the affair is a hoax He confesses that he devised it for the sole purpose of deciding a wager regarding the extent to which Europeans are willing to accept employment in India. By one mail 483 ordinary and 10 registered letters were received.

THE Directors of the Madras Railway Company have informed the Agent and Manager that Messrs Punchard McTaggart Lowther and Co of London, are forming a Syndicate to carry out a scheme for the construction of a loop line from the Madras Railway through the Kolar Gold fields, or from Kamasamudram to Kolar Road stations, and they have requested him to give all assistance in his power to the promoters General Sir Andrew Clarke, G C M G, late Public Works member of the Government of India, is a member of the Syndicate

MR. GIDDLESTONE, Resident at Nepaul, late Acting Resident at Mysore, retires shortly from the Bengal Civil Service His name, remarks the *Indian Planters' Gazette*, "will live long in the land he has ruled over, and will be affectionately remembered by every one who has known him—European or native, official or non official Gamal, kind hearted, and just, he has been placed in positions where firmness and tact combined prove fitness He has never made a mistake, diplomatically or personally A thorough gentleman and good fellow all round, he will be missed universally

THE first section of the West Ocean division of the Southern Mahratta Railway between Miraj and Belgaum, 86 miles, will in all probability be open for passenger traffic before Christmas Day A through train is to leave Poona at 3 30 P M daily, reaching Wadi Junction for dinner, and arriving at Belgaum at 7 o'clock the following morning, and at Dharwar about noon The bridge over the Krishna is not quite ready yet but it is expected that it will be completed by March Through traffic will cross the river by boat in the meantime by means of a diversion

DEWAN Raghoonath Rao writes from Indore to a contemporary on the question of Divorce according to Manu, He holds that Manu sanctions divorce, by saying that when a wife refuses to live with her husband on the latter marrying another wife, she should be restrained or admonished in the presence of the family, that when an abandoned wife at her own desire, takes up another husband, and begets a son of him, the son becomes one of the twelve sons recognised by the Shaster as heirs Manu also prescribes the mode of effecting a divorce, which is known to the people of India as *Ghata Spota* Such divorces have taken place, and are taking place, among the Durgahs of India

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

We regret to have again to call upon those of our subscribers who are in arrears (and their number is not small), to remit the same without further delay We repeat that it is extremely difficult to work a new paper, handicapped by subscribers failing to pay their subscriptions, for, Editors Printers, &c, cannot be induced to work without being paid, nor can paper, ink &c, be procured for nothing If just, therefore those of our subscribers who are in arrears for the past and current years, will recognise the justice and fairness of our remarks and as the year is just approaching to a close send in their dues at once

Local and Provincial.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY—The office of the Superintending Engineer of the Southern Mahratta Railway, Mysore Harihar extension, was closed yesterday, and will re open on the 5th January, 1888 at Arsikere

A GENEROUS ACT—His Highness the Maharajah has directed that the full salary of the late Mr George Haddaker, Watch maker and mechanician to the Palace, be continued to his widow, during His Highness' absence from the Province on tour, and has promised, on his return, to allow her a suitable pension, and increase, the pay of her son, who now fills his late father's place

DURBAR CHANGES—Consequent on the absence from the Province, of the Dewan Mr Seshadri Iyer, on tour with His Highness the Maharajah, Mr T R A Thumbu Chetty, second Judge of the Chief Court, has been appointed to act as Dewan, Mr E Sidney Smith, Advocate, will act for Mr C Meenakshi Iyer, as Government Advocate Mr. T R A Thumbu Chetty's seat on the Bench will not, in the meantime, be filled, and that in the event of there being any full Bench cases before the Court, he will sit as usual with the other Judges

COLONEL MALLESON, C S I, the Guardian of the Maharajah of Mysore when a minor, is now the guardian of many a mine A home paper mentions that he is a Director of the following Mining Companies—Appalachian, Bilkis, Buckaull's Gold Estates, Canadian (Queensland), Electron Mount (Queensland), Ethelrigo Reefs (Queensland), Honeful (Australia), Kabonga (Queensland), Mysore Wynaad, New Hampshir, Nine Reefs, North Cornish, North Mounds) Mysore), Queensland, Quicksilver, St Augustin's Diamond, Shimoga, (Mysore), Transylvania Gold, Viola Mining Company He is also a Director of several industrial enterprises

THE MAHARAJAH'S TOUR—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, G C S I, accompanied by the Usual and Palace officials, arrived by special train from Mysore, on Friday last at 5 30 P M The station was tastefully decorated with groups of foliage plants, while the road near the station on either side and overhead, was gay with festoon poles and many colored flags and banderolles Sir Harry Prendergast the officiating British Resident, received His Highness on alighting from his saloon carriage, and there were also present on the platform Mr C G Pinnor, Mr T R A Thumbu Chetty, Mr A Ranchandrah, Colonel Grant, Col Macgill, Col Swinly, Col Kingscote, Col Barnett Major A H Macintire, Dr McGann, Dr Fernandez, Messrs P B Clerk, Scaldwell, Molloy, Meenakshi Iyer, Venkatavadyengar, Seenaiya Iyengar, Murty Gangiah, several of the Municipal Commissioners of the City and Station, and others After exchanging salutations with the principal officials present His Highness took the carriage in waiting and drove off under the usual escort to the Palace, a guard of Honor of Bare presenting arms A salute of twenty one guns was fired by the Royal Artillery on the South Parade On Saturday, at 10 30 A M His Highness and party left by special train on his Northern Indian tour The road leading to the station from Miller's No 1 Reservoir was decorated with gay bunting and foliage plants and groups of the latter made the entrance verandahs of the station look pretty The platform of the station was covered with red Turkey cloth. Sir Harry Prendergast, General Rowland, and all the leading European and Native officers of the station were assembled at the station to take leave of His Highness A Guard of Honor of the 25th M I, with Band and Colors, was drawn up outside the station, and presented arms as His Highness drove up After a few minutes' conversation with the Resident and others present His Highness and party entered the special train in waiting, which then steamed away to Bombay which is the first place His Highness will visit, and which is timed to reach to day The following, among other officials, accompanied the Maharajah—Mr L White King, Political officer, Mr K S Shadri Iyer, Dewan, Mr Vijendra Rao, Chief Secretary, Major A H Macintire, Dr Commissioner, Dr Percy Benson, Physician, Mr Meenakshi Iyer, Government Advocate, Mr H J Bhaba Principal, Maharajah's College

Letters to the Editor.

***

SIR,—I request your kind permission to publish the following few lines in your valuable journal

I beg to say that our popular Deputy Commissioner has committed a great mistake in ignoring the claims of many hard working and deserving officials of the several departments of the District office in filling up the vacant post of the English department I think it would not be out of place to say that he was bound to look into the claims of each and every individual, and then to make selections for promotion according to the merit and seniority of service I think and trust every right minded person will share in my opinion, when I say that it is the paramount duty of all superior officers to exercise great tact and judgment in selecting individuals for promotion and they should not, on any grounds, whatever, be disposed to listen to the prayers and suggestions of the interested parties, who are ready to avail themselves of the opportunities to advance the interests of their dependants and others on account of services rendered to them in imparting private education to their children in *office hours* In the present instance great injustice has been done to several rightful claimants, and many of them, I regret to say, have not had any promotion for months and years together while a few of them were obliged to accept the appointments on reduced pay on account of several reductions and retrenchments While such being the case the Deputy Commissioner has done great injustice in breaking up the salary of the appointment and distributing a portion of it only between two individuals, one of whom had promotion nearly a year ago, while the other has not yet completed even a year's service in his present appointment

As I fear that I have taken too much space of your valuable journal, I have reserved further particulars to another issue

I beg to remain,
Your obedient servant,
FACT

QUESTIONS FOR SOLUTION

SIR,—Is the word Atma derived from Sanscrit or Prakrit ?

2 Into how many syllables is the word Atma divided ? and what is its real meaning ?

3 Did the soul originate with the body or otherwise ?

4 What do you understand by jivathma, Paramathma, Anthima and Visadhathma ? Which of these is mortal and which immortal ?

5 Specify two seats of jivathma, Paramathma, Anthima, and Visudhathma and explain their respective actions ?

6 How are the 5 elements allied to these Atmas ?

7 When death takes place which of the two, jivathma and Paramathma departs first ?

8 What particular properties cannot be found in the body after death which are present before death ?

9 How do you establish the eternity of soul ?

10 Is there any difference between God and Soul God and Universe ?

11 Where was the soul before birth ? and where will it remain after death ?

12 Can soul create, protect and destroy universe ? If so under what circumstances ?

13 In what state does soul lose its full power and become motionless ?

14 In what state does soul possess Omniscience and Omnipotence, and when does it become Omniform ?

15 Was the soul created by God or did it come into existence of itself ?

16 When death takes place to human body does the soul become annihilated or absorbed in God ?

17 Can the soul act without the aid of any organ ?

18 Is there happiness for the soul without a body ?

19 Which is happier to the human soul, either to have human form or be absorbed in God ?

20 Is there heaven ? If so what constitutes heavenly happiness ?

21 What difference is there between soul and Ghost, conscience and instinct ?

22 Is soul separate from mind, wisdom, and intellect ?

23 What are the seats of mind, intellect, wisdom, pride and consciousness ? How did they originate and what are their actions ?

24 Are the inferior feelings such as passion, pride, rage, hunger and drowsiness governed by wisdom or do they mislead wisdom ?

25 Which is more powerful, either intelligence or ignorance, light or darkness, human conscience or animal instinct ?

26 Some books say that God controls the destinies of human beings who are something like puppets, while there are other books which say that every man is responsible for his doings, and must suffer the consequences resulting therefrom Which of these two theories is correct ?

27 Is it possible for human beings to give up all desires as enjoined by Vedas which declare that unless this is done salvation cannot be obtained ?

I am yours,
A P T S

Extracts.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The *Mail*—The forthcoming Indian National Congress will be held at McKay's gardens, opposite the Thousand Lights, Mount Road, at the end of the current month Delegates from all parts of India will be present to take part in the proceedings There will be about 30 delegates from the Punjab, about 50 from the North West Provinces, about 25 from the Central Provinces, about 100 from Bengal, about 100 from the Bombay Presidency, and about 150 from the Madras Presidency There will also be delegates from the Native States, but it has not yet been decided whether these gentlemen will be recognized as delegates This question will be settled when all the delegates of British India have assembled It has, so far, been decided by the Central Committee that gentlemen representing Native States should not bring up for discussion any subjects connected solely with Native States. Delegates have been elected and are coming to attend the Congress, from Baroda, Mysore, and Travancore. It is expected that there will be, in all, about 600 delegates present, including 325 Hindus, 100 Mahomedans, 30 Parsees, 40 Native Christians, 12 or 20 Eurasians, and a few domiciled Europeans These delegates are expected to begin to arrive in Madras about the 23rd instant, and they will, on arrival, be accommodated in the bungalows which have been selected for the purpose by the Madras Committee They will be the guests of "the public," for all the expenses incurred in connection with the Congress will be defrayed from subscriptions received from the public The delegates will be received on arrival at the Railway Station, by the members of the Madras Committee

On the afternoon of the 27 instant, about 4 or 5 o'clock, a public meeting will be held in a large pandal that is now being erected in McKay's Gardens, at which it is expected Rajah Sir T Madhava Rao, K C S I, of Madras, will preside, and will on behalf of the Madras public, welcome the delegates The delegates will then proceed to elect a gentleman to preside at the public deliberations of the Congress. It is a certainty that the Hon'ble Mr Badruddin Tyabji, Barrister at Law, of Bombay, is the President-elect This gentleman is the leading Mahomedan gentleman in Bombay, and is a member of the Legislative Council of the Government of Bombay He has an extensive practice at the Bar, and is a fluent speaker His name headed the list of candidates who recently successfully competed for admission into the Indian Civil Service Having elected their President, the delegates will then decide upon a programme of what is to be done The Central Committee issued to all standing Congress Committees, and other public bodies, a circular dated the 15th of September, inviting them to suggest subjects for discussion at the meeting To that circular replies were received from various bodies throughout India, and some of the leading men from the Madras and other Presidencies favored the Committee with suggestions These replies suggested about forty subjects for discussion. It is impossible that the Congress can deal with the whole list within the short time at its disposal, and the Madras Committee was of opinion that the Congress would be acting more prudently by confining itself to a select subjects that have been more or less identified with the Congress, and to other subjects about which public opinion, for the time being, is unanimous and pressing All social questions have been excluded from the programme The subjects, therefore which will be discussed at the Congress,—(1) Reforms of Legislative Councils, (2) Military Expenditure, (3) The Arms Act, (4) The separation of Burma from the Indian Empire, (5) The question of a deputation to England to urge the resolutions of the Congress on the English public and on Parliament, (6) The poverty of the country, (7) The separation of Judicial from Executive functions (8) The expected deficit in the Budget, and (9) The constitution of the Congress These subjects were discussed at the two preceding Congresses at Bombay and Calcutta The National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, having suggested the desirability of the Congress taking up some commercial subject for discussion, the Madras Committee has proposed to consider the question "How can the Commerce of India be best developed," and has asked the Calcutta Chamber to depute one or two experts to attend the Congress, and to state their views thereon The real business of the Congress will commence on Wednesday, the 28 instant. There will be three days' discussion, viz, the 28th, the 29th, and the 30th, from 11 A M to 5 P. M on each day, with a short interval for lunch The expenses of the Congress are very heavy, but public subscriptions are coming in fast. Over Rs 2,000, has been paid for the hire of furniture alone, the several pandals which have been erected cost about Rs 1,500 or Rs. 2,000, the rent to be paid for McKay's Gardens for the month, is Rs 250, the hire of carriages will come to *something large, (at the Congress held last year* the "carriage hire" item amounted to over Rs. 600 a day), and the boarding of the delegates will cost about Rs 5,000 Mr Singravelu Mudeliar one of the Municipal Commissioners, has undertaken to superintend the "Provision Department" The Madras Committee are to be *congratulated on their hospitable forethought*, and on the excellence of the arrangements they are making for the comfort of the visitors.

BOMBAY CRITICISM OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

The *Madras Mail*—The *Times of India* is indulged in an exceedingly captious article, condemnatory, in anticipation, of the National Congress that is about to meet in Madras It is especially severe about the title which is employed to describe these annual gatherings of our fellow subjects "To the ordinary Anglo Indian, the very title 'National Congress' is an absurdity, for it is quite as easy to imagine 'a nation' of Europe as 'a nation of India' Our contemporary need not have gone beyond the title of his own journal for an illustration of an absurdity The so-called *Times of India* is no more *The Times* of India than the *Madras Mail*, is *The Mail* of India It was quite consistent with Bombay bounce during the agitation mania some twenty three years ago, that the *Bombay Times* should assume, its present pretensions and misleading title, and it disclaims our contemporary to pose as a journal that occupies the same position towards the Empire of India that *The Times* does towards the United Kingdom, it is free to do so, but it should not quarrel with other folk about the strict accuracy of the designations that they give to movements of a public character Our contemporary argues that the title of National Congress is "this year more absurd than before for the Mahomedan community have deliberately withdrawn from the Congress. They have discovered, what we told them from the first, that their interests and those of the Hindoos are not and cannot be identical' Reference is then made to evidence collected from Mahomedan witnesses by the Public Service Commission,—evidence which "has naturally resulted in the withdrawal of the Mahomedan representatives from the so-called National Congress" There has been some abstention on the part of Mahomedans, but so far as is yet known 100 Mahomedan delegates will meet the 335 Hindu, 22 Parsee, 35 Native Christian, 12 Eurasian and a few domiciled European delegates at the Congress, and a Mahomedan gentleman from Bombay the Hon'ble BADRUDDIN TYABJI, has been elected to, and will preside The Bombay critic thinks that "with the disappearance of the Mahomedan members, the Congress should quietly drop the term National, and cease to speak in the name of all India' The Congress would be in order in inviting the critic to set an example by dropping the term *Times of India* and ceasing to speak in the name of all India

We are told that in Bombay 'no one takes much interest in the Congress" The conclusion implied is that what Bombay does not care about is not worth a care But Bombay is not India, and it is probable that in Bombay there will be found many men of light and leading, who will take a keen interest in the sayings and doings of the Congress It is puerile to gird at the name of the assemblage We take it that the Hindu promoters are anxious to prevent an impression getting abroad that the welfare of only one section of the community of India will receive attention If some Mahomedans were invited in vain to give the gathering the advantage of their presence and counsel, the promoters may be commended all the same for their desire to give a national, as distinguished from a class character to the Congress The *Times of India* quotes with approval an allusion by Mr Theodore Beck to "the attempt to conciliate irreconcilable journalists, mistaking those that wear the lion's skin for the royal beast himself' And "so it is,' remarks our contemporary, "with all classes and races in India' the only class represented at the National Congress being the handful of place seekers, who have been educated at the cost of the others This contemptuous allusion to place seekers, is not only stale, but it is bad taste Why should not Hindus Mahomedans, and others in India, who have availed themselves to the full of the educational advantages afforded by the Government, aspire to hold places of profit under the Crown? No one would dream of pointing the finger of scorn at the Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen who not only sought, but found place in the Army, Civil Service, or Fourth Estate of India, and who strain every nerve to obtain promotion Why then should the development of similar aspirations in Indians be held to disentitle them to a respectful hearing when they assemble to compare their opinions, and to do what lies in their power to slacken the European's grip on the choicest loaves and fishes of their native land? How many Europeans, does our contemporary imagine, give the best years of their lives to India, merely for the love of India; or how many would remain as monuments of disinterestedness a day after the Government had abolished all payment to Europeans? Our contemporary accuses the "members of the Congress of having in previous years washed their hands of social reform, and preferred to tilt at wind mills, and to waste their breath in asking for the impossible' It has become clear, we are told, "that the Annual Congress has no more vitality about it than any other debating Society for the consideration of Utopian views," and the critic concludes with the profound observation, that "nations, like men, have to work out their own salvation, and will never win political rights worth having until they have proved their fitness to enjoy them"

The *Times of India* does itself injustice by this redemontade The Government of India has been at great pains lately to probe native opinion official and non official, urban and rural, about the wants of India It has collected an enormous amount of evidence of how the existing system of administration succeeds in meeting and fails to meet the wishes of the country It has listened with laudable patience and impartiality to praise and blame It has shown an unmistakable desire to take stock of indigenous sentiments, and so to remodel the administration that increasing scope may be given for the exercise of indigenous talent Is it becoming that leading journals in this country should treat with contempt the efforts of elected delegates from all parts of India to impress their views on one another, and on the Government? Some of the delegates may be tempted to ask for impossible concessions, they may forget the past history of the congeries of countries that form modern India, they may even beat the air, but they are within their rights to so doing and their endeavours to bring about community of feeling, and the emancipation of their country from irksome conditions, merit the sympathy of all representatives of a race that is indebted for the political freedom it enjoys to the simple exertions of patriots in days gone by

THE DEWAN OF INDORE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE

MHOW DECEMBER 4—Dewan Bahadur Ragoonath Rao, Minister of Indore, has just submitted his administration report for 1886 87 before his departure for Madras

The Dewan Bahadur makes some excellent suggestions to His Highness the Maharajah for the improvement of his State He says the cesses imposed on ryots being oppressive should be abolished, and that owing to the fall in the price of opium, Land Revenue settlements have become very heavy and should be revised with some liberality He also says that irrecoverable arrears of Land Revenue operate mischievously upon the well being of ryots and should therefore be remitted as a contented and prosperous peasantry adds to the strength of the State more than additional regiments He recommends that four Assistants should be appointed at Indore, Rampura, Nimar and Nimawar with no judicial powers and that the heads of Public Works the Medical and Educational Departments should be Europeans, and that the subordinate places under them should be occupied by natives of ability and experience, and that a mechanical engineer and lady teachers and doctors should be retained in the service of the State

He also says that to make the service in the State really efficient, and free of favoritism should be infused into them and hence a proclamation is necessary to the effect that none shall be dismissed without due inquiry and trial and that none shall be appointed to posts without a qualifying test being insisted upon and further that the Account Department requires reorganization The Dewan Bahadur says that if these and other similar arrangements are introduced in the State then only will the State be governed well and the happiness of its subjects ensured —*Correspondent of the T I*

KIDNAPPING WOMEN

THE *Sanjibani*—The following horrible account of how three women were stolen for coolie immigration has been published in the *Sanjibani* A batch of emigrants arrived here (Dibrugarh) a few days ago Like those coolies whose circumstances require them to be taken, on their arrival, before the District Magistrate for orders, this particular batch was likewise, on landing at Dibrugarh, taken to the Cutcherry before the Deputy Commissioner The batch was composed of 3 helpless women of gentlemen's class, their names are Ahlady Shoshi, and Deologni It was only from the first two that we could gather information as to how they became victims of the Slavery Act of the most highly civilized British Government, whereas the last woman, Deologni, having become insane during the voyage, could tell us nothing about her, and the little that could be gathered concerning this woman was only from her two associates Ahlady, *alias* Khanto, is the daughter of Madhoo Chakravarty, caste, Brahmin, of village Gopinathpore, Post office Shoore District Hooghly Shoshi's father's name was Hiradhoo Rai, caste Boistob, her home is also at Gopinathpore Both these women were bathing in the Ganges at the Juggernath Ghaut In course of conversation, Ahlady told Shoshi that she had a relative somewhere at Burra Bazaar whom she would like to see if she knew the place where he lived Hearing this, some one near them volunteered to show them the place, and another woman corroborated what the man said Thereupon the volunteer brought a hackney took Ahlady and Shoshi thereon, and drove them off This was at about 10 A M, after driving from place to place at last, at about 5 P M they were brought into a house where they were confined for some 5 or 6 hours and afterwards again put into a coach and brought to the Sealdah Station, where, to their utter astonishment they were locked up in the train, which then left for Goalundo and Dhubri Breaking their journey now by train and then by steamer they at last arrived as they said, at a place (Dhubri) and taken to some houses where they were thrust into the company of innumerable ragged, half clad, and dirty men women, and children The next day they were conducted to the river ghaut and filed before a Sahib, and then put on board a steamer, which, after five days a-row at this place (Dibrugarh) It was on board the steamer that Ahlady and Shoshi got acquainted with Deologni, who told them that she was a Rajpoot and have two children at her home one day, quarrelling with some one at home she in the heat of her anger came out to the road where she was accosted by a man who pretending to console her, put her into the train and conveyed to where God knows Deologni was in her senses, but always crying for her children, till the second day after they were shipped when suddenly she became mute and showed signs of insanity For eleven days they did not eat any thing on board the steamer The doctor used to give them sweetmeats, which, however, they did not take When disembarking at Dibrugarh, Deologni suddenly became a tigress, and belabboured the steamer doctor with kicks and blows. The other day merciful death put an end to all her miseries, when it had been arranged to send her down to the Tezpore Lunatic Asylum The tears of these poor women would move the heart of any body, they would cling round the legs of any one who would kindly aid them their circumstances Our kind hearted Deputy Commissioner detained them for some two days till the receipt of their contracts but when these showed nothing to authorise his interference they were taken to their destination, the Khobong Garden, in this district How long, we ask, will this system of legalized slavery continue to exist in this country?

THE THAKORE SAHEB OF BHOWNUGGUR AT POONA

The *Times of India*—His Highness Maharajah Pakhtsinghji, G C S I, the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur, during his short stay in Poona paid a visit to the institutions of the Deccan Education Society on Tuesday last His Highness is one of the patrons and vice presidents of the Society, and his visit to the School was therefore doubly welcome The front of the school building was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags and festoons, invitations were issued to the members of the Society and a few other gentlemen in the city to receive his Highness, and amongst those present were Rao Bahadur K C Bedarkar, Rao Bahadur Mirajeon Bhai Dandekar, Rao Saheb Dr V R Gholley and V B Sohoni, Messrs M M Kunte, V M Lele, D J Gokhale, and others His Highness attended by his Private Secretaries and M Manchorjee Bhownuggree, arrived at 8 10 A M, and was received at the entrance by the members of the managing board of the Society His Highness was then shown over a portion of the high school, the gymnasium, the library, &c, and was then conducted to his seat in the front hall of the school, where he was received standing by the gentlemen present and the students in the highest standard in the school As he took his seat a welcome ode set to music was sung by the school boys, after which Mr V S Apte, Principal of the Fergusson College made a few introductory remarks, and requested the Secretary of the Society, Mr N K Dharap, to read the address The address, was printed in gold — Mr Dharap having presented the address to His Highness, His Highness expressed his warm thanks for the hearty reception given to him, and said that Mr Bhownuggree, who was in possession of his views, would reply to the address at length

Mr Bhownuggree said Gentlemen,—I am desired by H H the Maharajah of Bhownuggur to tender to you his most sincere thanks for the kindly words of welcome embodied in the address just read and for the splendid reception that had been prepared for him It was one of the engagements his Highness had made for himself during his stay in Poona to attend this excellent institution, through the various classes of which he had been conducted, and it would have been a matter of sore disappointment to him had he failed to keep that engagement His Highness, I am instructed to say, is in entire sympathy with the objects which the promoters of the Deccan Education Society have set before themselves, and it was a matter of much satisfaction to him that he had been able to express that sympathy in the tangible shape of the donation to which reference had been made in the address, for more than all the talk on moral and religious and literary projects, it is after all such donations that furnish the sinews to give them practical shape Both in the address and in the eloquent words addressed to us by Mr Apte reference had been made to the solid encouragement given by His Highness to the education of his subjects His Highness having himself been the recipient of a liberal education in the Rajkumar College, it was but fitting that he should devote his energies and a large portion of his exchequer on the educational amelioration of his people, and nothing gave him greater delight than when he could contribute to the carrying out of such excellent institutions as those he had seen that morning Of course his first duty was to strengthen and support such within the limits of his own dominions, and those others outside those limits which had for their objects such laudable aims as the Deccan Society had, were not neglected by him as had been just now so amply admitted His Highness was delighted to find that the sympathy he has evinced from the beginning of the career of this institution was fully justified, for the classes he has seen, as well as the gymnasium the library, and the laboratory, of which he had had a distant glimpse—all testified how well their work was performed He would on this present occasion testify to the gratification he had experienced by his visit, by giving as a mill donation, namely Rs 100, to their gymnasium which he understood, required some funds His Highness wished them all success in their future career, in which he would continue to take a deep interest, and desired to repeat his hearty appreciation of the cordial reception which the managing board of the Society had been good enough to accord him

Mr M M Kunte then rose and thanked his Highness on behalf of the Society and of those present for honouring the institutions of the society with a visit He said that His Highness was one of the best enlightened Chiefs in India who introduced new and reformed modes of administration into his State He looked upon his Highness's visit to the school, not as one from an outsider but from one interested in the work of the society of which the Thakore Saheb was a vice president His Highness, he said, was the first Chief from Kattywar to show his appreciation of and sympathy with the aims and objects of the Society by a liberal donation They were proud to have such an enlightened Chief among the Society's patrons Mr Kunte also thanked his Highness for the donation of Rs 100 towards the gymnasium, which was in want of funds for extension A sound body is as great a necessity as a sound mind, and His Highness's donation which was very opportune would be of very great service in developing that side of the institution, and would on that account be of greater value than future donations perhaps larger amount This donation, therefore, was a fresh proof of the interest his Highness took in the institutions of the Society Flowers, *attar* and *pan supari* were then distributed, the school boys singing a farewell ode, and as his Highness passed through the hall the gentlemen present were introduced to him His Highness drove away amidst loud cheers of *Thakore Saheb ki jay* from the school boys.

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The Indian National Congress. 1887.

The Madras Committee beg to announce that the Third Indian National Congress will be held at Madras in accordance with the resolution No. XIV adopted at the last Congress held at Calcutta in 1886 The days of meetings as already announced will be 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th December 1887 The several Standing Committees, public bodies and the Secretaries of the public meetings to be held for the appointment of delegates are requested to communicate to the undersigned, in a tabular form like the one below, the particulars regarding the delegates. As for any special arrangements which the delegates may require during their stay at Madras they may communicate to the undersigned.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 20th Dec—Lord Salisbury, speaking yesterday at Derby, said that *diplomatic* information did not point to the likelihood of immediate war, though for his part he believed when war did come, it would break out without any warning, and therefore it was necessary to make preparations now for that eventuality His lordship spoke in strong condemnation of the policy of protection, which he declared would lead to civil war

He also stated that the coming session would be essentially one for *measures affecting* the British Empire, and would not be wholly devoted to the consideration of the affairs of Ireland

London, 21st Dec—Mr Gladstone intends going to North Italy He leaves England on the 26th and will be away several weeks

Lord Randolph Churchill has gone to St Petersburg, where he intends staying till the end of January

Berlin, 21st Dec—Prince William, eldest son of the Crown Prince, presented the customary Christmas presents to the Hussars to day and closed the ceremony with a short address to the assembled troops, in which he said the present times were very grave, and the future most uncertain

London, 22nd Dec—*Lord Hartington* intends going to Italy shortly after Christmas.

St Petersburg, 23rd Dec—Students in Universities in Russia are giving continued trouble to the authorities by their Nihilistic tendencies The fever of conspiracy has now extended to St. Petersburg, and numerous arrests have been made in consequence

Bucharest 23rd Dec—The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of credit for sixteen millions of francs to be expended in the purchase of rifles and munitions of war, and the erection and completion of fortifications.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1887.

THE INDORE STATE.

As promised in our last issue, we now direct our attention to Dowan Bahadur R. Ragoonath Row's Administration Report of the Indore State, for the Fusleo year, 1296,—A D 1886 87. Before diving into the Report, we would point out that, although the Indore State has always been most loyal to the suzerain power, it has been very backward as a State, till of late, and has not made such rapid progress in Western civi-

tration and enlightenment as other native States, which, having the benefit of Railway communication and other advantages, have been more accessible to such influences But the steam horse has, within the last ten years or so, penetrated Holkar's dominions also, and the advancement in the directions we have referred to, even in that short space of time, has been considerable, though much remains yet to be achieved, as Dewan Bahadur Ragoonath Row himself points out in no uncertain terms. That Minister, succeeding Sir T Madhava Row, as Minister at Indore during the life time of the late Holkar, did much service to the State between 1875 80, and the fact that he was re appointed by the present ruler, in December last (his services having been lent to Indore by the British Government), speaks volumes of his abilities and powers as an administrator That Dewan Ragoonath Rao has his work cut out for him is quite evident, but that he is quite capable of overcoming "all difficulties in the way and of bringing the State to a condition of healthy prosperity, if he is allowed to carry out his own measures of reform unimpeded and unharrassed, we have little if any doubt.

The Report before us begins with a recapitulation of the events following on the demise of the late Maharajah Holkar, on the 17th June, 1886, and the accession to the musnad, on the 3rd July, 1886, of His present Highness The celebration of the Queen Empress' Jubilee, the visit of His Highness on that auspicious occasion to Europe, and his kind reception by Her Majesty in England, are then narrated in their order In honor of the Jubilee, certain convicts were released, taxes remitted, and the germs of Local Self-Government introduced into the Town of Indore

The Judicial administration of Indore certainly appears to us to require thorough re organisation We refer more particularly to the lower courts. The Minister remarks —"There was some laxity in the observance of the rules promulgated in 1878, laying down that none be appointed to preside over any court who has not passed the prescribed examination in Law This made some of the courts weak These require to be strengthened" It appears to us to be a travesty on Law and Justice to have men who have not acquired the necessary knowledge to preside over judicial tribunals We are not surprised, therefore, to find that out of 190 Appeal cases disposed of by the Sudder Court, in its capacity as an Appellate and Revising Court, no less than 144 were either struck off, modified, reversed, or remanded, while only 46 were decree confirmed! At the same time it is gratifying to note that with all the backwardness of the people in the matter of civilisation, heinous crimes do not appear to be rife There were only 24 cases of murder (in Mysore one District alone can show about that number in a year), 16 of culpable homicide, 1527 of causing hurt, 49 grievous hurt, 1846 theft, 49 robbery, 123 criminal breach of trust, 99 house breaking, 14 forgery, and others proportionately small The total number of accused involved in 11,765 cases decided during the year under review, was 19,914, of whom no less than 13,691 were acquitted, and 6,022 convicted. This anomalous state of things is thus accounted for by the Minister —

"The number acquitted shows that there were reckless prosecutions The Police and agency have been warned to exercise discretion in arresting and accusing of offences Both classes of officers so much better people than they are, and Rules made some years ago be strictly followed, the present unsatisfactory state of may cease to exist"

We can sympathise with Indore in the efficiency of its Police Considering the strength of the Indore Police Force, it is to be of great service. We learn from the Report —

The Police force for the City numbers 894 The population is estimated at 73 401 Thus it will be seen that there is 1 man for eighty seven men, while in the City of Madras there is one Policeman for 413 of the population The constitution and working of this Department have not been satisfactory to me I shall submit proposals for improvement as early as possible

Provincial Police force distributed in interior counts 3,443 strong, of whom 1,073 are horsemen, and the total cost of maintaining this Establishment is Rs 5,75,887 per annum The population is 9,78,830 The Police distributed to the population is 1 to 284'

Passing over minor heads we come to the Indore City Municipality, the revenue of which in the past year was Rs 47,064—13—3, including a sukar contribution of Rs. 12 000 The charges were Rs 40,735—10—1 The results are very creditable, on the whole, to an institution yet in its infancy We are glad to find that the conservancy of the town was decently attended to One startling feature of the Municipal administration is that their vital statistics show only 122 births against 1,469 deaths. At this rate Indore city will be thoroughly depopulated in a very few years But it is reassuring to find from the report that these statistics "were far from being correct", and that steps will be taken to make the Birth and Death returns more trustworthy Indore has been allowed to introduce its own half anna postage labels (a concession refused to Mysore), a measure which we are told "has been a source of convenience to the public" The Minister, seeing the utility of this step, brings to Holkar's notice the advantage of having embossed envelopes and Postal cards, and labels of a higher value than half an anna The results of the working of the 10 Hospitals of the State appears to have been, on the whole, satisfactory, for, of 14,508 persons treated, 11,806 were cured, 831 died, and 1,850 were relieved, leaving at the close of the year under review, 622 remaining under treatment We are not told, however, of the organisation of the Department, except that, in one of his concluding paragraphs, the Minister states —"There should be a Surgeon to the State. This person may be a European, if possible. Under him there should be sub Surgeons, all Natives" The Public works Department cost the State for the past years Rs 2,80,712 Of this sum, Rs 42,995 were expended on "works of Public utility," and Rs 2,07,695 on "palace repairs, Bhambori Bangalow, &c" The figures speak for themselves, and we are sure our readers will agree with us that the expenditure on the last mentioned head requires cutting down, and that on the former increasing

It is very gratifying to find that Holkar has determined that religious knowledge shall be combined with secular in the schools in his State We read from the Report —

"Feeling that the education which had been imparted to the Hindu youths has failed to improve their social, moral and religious character for which their forefathers had earned an immortal fame, Your Highness directed that the State schools do impart to the students some knowledge of their national religion and to introduce, as class books the Catechisms which had been published in Madras It is very curious that the Maharajah of Mysore was of the same opinion as Your Highness on this subject"

We would like to see all Native States follow the examples of the Maharajahs of Mysore and Indore in this respect. The educational results of Indore appear to have been excellent —

'Seven pupils, of whom six were provided with forms from the school and one with a private form, were sent up for the late Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and it is worthy of record that all the six who appeared from the school passed the test with success two being placed in the 1st, three in the 2nd, and only one in the last or 3rd division'

We presume that these results refer to the "Madressa," in Indore city. The Maharajah has done a very wise thing by making physical education compulsory in all the schools in Indore, for, the two must go together, or both the mental and physical organisation will suffer in the long run.

THE BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY

By bringing the water of the Kooker halli tank through pipes into the city Mysore can now boast of a fairly good water-supply, which will stand the population well in need in seasons of drought, though it is not sufficient to withstand such a season as that of 1876 78 If the scheme of pumping up the waters of the Cauvery into Mysore is carried into practical effect, then the people will be assured against even a more prolonged season of drought than the fearful one so vivid in our recollections But we in Bangalore are in as sorry a plight as ever, and as each monsoon draws nigh, and the skies present a cloudless, brazen aspect, we begin to grow alarmed and count the chances of a drought and its probable effects At the last moment, when every hope is extinguished, a merciful Providence compassionates us in our distress, and opens wide the flood gates of heaven, and lo! our fear and sorrow is turned in to joy, and with the danger once more passed, we are lulled into a false sense of safety, and take no thought of the future and of ensuring ourselves against the recurrence of such scares For years past the question of an efficient Water Supply for Bangalore has engaged the attention of the Government, but as yet we are as far off from a solution of the problem as ever Not to say there have been wanting feasible schemes put forward with that object But as we have mentioned before, professional jealousy and pique have come in the way and upset the best of them A project is submitted which would probably, if carried into effect, overcome all difficulties but that project is submitted to another professional Engineer, who, desiring to assert his superior knowledge, condemns it, without, perhaps, giving it any serious consideration The result is that it is either shelved, or if any attempt is made to carry it into effect, as in the case of General Sankey's Ooparhalli scheme, it is undertaken in a very half-hearted way, and the earliest opportunity is seized, after a considerable expenditure of public funds, to show that it will never succeed, and so it is abandoned

We are led to offer these remarks from the fact that a brisk competition is now going on for the prize offered by the Madras Government for the best scheme for supplying the troops in the British Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with a continuous, sufficient, and reliable water-supply Among those who have submitted schemes, is Major General J F Fischer, R. E., Retired, late chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Madras, than whom there is no greater authority in the whole Presidency on Irrigation matters. As a local contemporary stated the other day, if any man is capable of solving the Bangalore water supply difficulty, it is he, and we shall not at all be surprised to learn that his scheme has not only won the Prize, but that it is to be put into effect. In the event of any feasible scheme being undertaken by the Madras Government, with a view of supplying their troops with water, we would urge upon the Mysore Durbar the great advisability and urgency of co-operating with the former, and contributing ratably to a big project embracing the supply of water to the whole Town and Station Such an opportunity should not be lost, and will remove from over our heads that Damocle's sword, in the shape of a threatened drought of which we yearly stand in dread

COMPULSORY LABOUR IN MYSORE

We publish below a letter from the Central Office to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, in connection with the subject of the Dewan's tank restoration scheme The letter has reference mainly to the Kadur District, but it enunciates principles which apply equally to other parts of the Province into which the scheme has been introduced It will be seen from this communication that the attempt of the Revenue officers to endear the scheme to the people by "judicious persuasion" has completely failed as was anticipated at the beginning Government have in consequence been obliged to strengthen the hands of the Executive "by making it lawful to employ forced labour to do the work of a refractory ryot and to recover the cost of the same." But this procedure will not answer in all cases, not even in a large number of cases As the majority of the ryots are poor and any money spent on their account cannot be recovered without much trouble and inconvenience, the application of physical force will generally commend itself to the Taluk and Village authorities as the more practicable and convenient method of carrying out the scheme Armed with large powers over the person and property of the people and appraised of the fact that "Government are earnest in their endeavours to enforce again what is but an old "unwritten law," the men who are entrusted with the execution of the work will, we may be sure, prove themselves equal to the emergency Indeed we are assured that "objections, opposition and prejudices will before long entirely disappear," and we suppose that they have disappeared by this time It is impossible that the ryots would hold out long Government see no reason to hear anything said against the measure. It is nothing short of "factious opposition" to remonstrate Government are perfectly satisfied that the re-establishment of the old custom of compulsory labour "is as much to their own direct interests as to the interests of the state" But the ryots are so perverse and obtuse that they do not see at all that it is to their interest to submit to the yoke of this good old custom We are however sanguine that under the wholesome discipline to which they are subjected, they will learn to perceive the beneficial nature of the old "unwritten law" The fact that Government are earnest in their endeavours to enforce this unwritten law is in itself a guarantee that the ryots will soon learn to obey it. And what is better calculated to impress the ryots with the earnestness of Governments' in the matter than that the work to which they are put at the outset should be heavy? Such work, "when once successfully carried out" would "stand as an example to other villagers of what can and must be done" We may be sure that the taluk and village authorities will go farther in this respect than even Government would wish The wealthy and the influential have it in their power to exempt themselves from the obligation The poorer class of ryots will be forced to work for themselves and for others. Thus the ryots will be taught in a very telling manner "what can and must be done" by them The Dewan is pleased to call his scheme a system of Local self Government—a scheme which places a powerful instrument of oppression in the hands of a class of men who are seldom known to have any scruples in the use they make of their powers Who can deny after this that Mysore keeps pace with British India in the path of progress? This however is by the way, let us now consider the reasons which are urged in justification of this extraordinary stretch of power by Government

The first and foremost of them is that it was, by an old "unwritten law," the recognized duty of the ryots to maintain the tanks in repair The rest follow from this as a matter of course. The present generation of ryots have neglected their duty of maintaining the up keep of tanks. It is therefore not inequitable that they should be called on to make good their past neglect This is the line of argument adopted in defence of the procedure of Government in the matter of the restoration of irrigation works in the Province We do not propose to discuss the question of "Manu" or the "old unwritten law" here. In a previous issue we gave a full account of the unholy genesis of this manu. We may however remark that though from the general tenor of former Governments, it may be presumed that compulsory labour was resorted to for the repair of irrigation works in this Province, the arrangements made under former Governments for the conservancy of the irrigation works in Mysore distinctly show that such was by no means the case. We are however willing to concede this point But we know that Government would still be not able to make out a case against the ryots. For, before the ryots can be charged with neglect of duty, it must be satisfactorily proved that Government considered that duty imperative on the ryots and took care to enforce it. That Government did neither the one nor the

other may be easily proved by their own admissions. We admit that by the terms of the Survey Guarantee, the ryots are to maintain the up keep of the irrigation works when they have been brought up to standard and formally made over to them But the tanks have not been brought up to standard, and the obligation to maintain their up keep has therefore not been imposed upon the ryots at all This fact alone shows that there was no neglect of duty on the part of the ryots. There was no duty imposed, and therefore none evaded Nor is this all The British Government which held sway over Mysore for half a century was on principle opposed to compulsory labour Referring to this point, the then Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District said in 1869 —

"At present, owing to the aversion of the British Government to imposing anything like forced labour on the ryots, no system for counteracting this "silting" up year by year is on foot, and several tanks have not been cleared out *within the memory of the oldest inhabitant*"

The italics are ours. This passage clearly shows that compulsory labour fell into disrepute after the assumption of the administration of the country by the British Government. It could not bear the touch of the British Government There was thus no duty which the Government expected the ryots to perform in respect of the tanks, and none therefore was neglected Further proof of the aversion of the Government to forced labour is furnished in a Minute by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in 1873 On this point, the Minute reads thus —

"Ordinarily the levy of a wet assessment is supposed to provide for a return on the outlay incurred in the original construction of the irrigation works, and no further liability can devolve on the ryot except perhaps for maintaining the work in repair, *a duty which has not only been not strictly enforced but which certainly ceased altogether on the recent introduction of an irrigation cess in express commutation of it*"

Still we still be told that it was the *recognized* duty of the ryots to maintain the tanks in repair, and that he *neglected* it? Is it not admitted, on the contrary in the very letter which forms the subject of our comment, that the manual *had long been allowed to fall into disuse*,—so long that Government anticipated what it terms "factious opposition" to its re-establishment? If the Government whose interest it was to enforce the *manual* was unwilling to do it, it was certainly no business of the ryots to thrust their services upon a Government which was not only unwilling to accept them but considered it unlawful to do so. Would any body else in the position of the ryot have done so even with a stronger sense of duty than the Government is willing to give the ignorant ryots credit for? How then can the charge of delinquency be fastened upon the ryots? Again, should we not in connection with this question, in common fairness, take into consideration the many errors and bungles which the Government committed in the administration of our tanks and other irrigation works? For those bungles at least we cannot hold the ryots answerable The ryots cannot be held answerable for the abolition of the Kardhandi and Keré Kodagi taxes, nor can they be held responsible for the creation of the Public Works Department and its operations in connection with our tanks It will not be out of place here to quote the opinions of Mr Bowring on the subject. In a letter to the Government of India, speaking of the P. W Department, he says —

"As it undertook to carry out all works previously under civil officers, and even, in some instances, declined assistance from them the natural result was that the department began to be regarded with disfavour and hostility by the officials of the province The feeling spread when it was found that it had undertaken far more than it could accomplish satisfactorily, that the expense of establishments was enormous, and that a good deal of the work done was inferior to what was turned out previously Again —

"I think it necessary to disabuse the Government of the idea that they may possibly entertain, that the Dept of P W has conferred the greatest benefit upon Mysore, and that the people are becoming grateful. I fear the people are ungrateful enough not to appreciate those supposed advantages, and to sigh for the return of the system which prevailed prior to the constitution of the P W Dept. in 1856" And again

"When the natives see accounts well kept and work badly done they naturally ask what is the good of your accounts if you can not do the work better than we did it before"

But the Government of India thought otherwise It thought that "the system which is good for India will be good for Mysore also" But the mistake was found out. In 1878, in a Minute forwarded to the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner expresses the opinion that "all attempts to reconstruct tanks with the view of attaining the highest standard of scientific perfection, should be given up, and that the Government should be content to deal with the tanks as they are found, putting them in a serviceable state" It was also decided that "the normal system of tank restoration, owing to the enormous outlay and great length of time involved must of necessity be abandoned," as impracticable, for it was "an unequal and it may be said, unfair system" under which "an undue share of the available public funds" was devoted to a few tanks at the expense of others, which cannot for years expect to receive any attention" These conclusions were gracefully accepted by the Government of India In the very letter before us it is admitted "that from various causes irrigation in the Kadur District has not in recent years received its fair share of attention from the Administration" But curiously enough it is held that "this distinctly goes to show that the present generation of ryots have egregiously evaded their formerly recognized duty of maintenance" We fail to see how the conclusion follows from the premise. But the best and strongest refutation of the charge of evasion of duty against the ryots is unquestionably that furnished by Mr Shoshadri Iyer himself In his Dassara speech of 1884, Mr Shoshadri Iyer thus sums up the causes which led to the decadence of our tanks —

"We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that a large number of these tanks are in complete ruin The failure of our system of tank management is due to the non-recognition of the important fact that the ryot is jointly interested with Government in the main tenance of this chief source of irrigation At one time undue importance was given to the responsibility of Government for the up keep of the tanks, the ryot's liability being altogether ignored, and when Government found its costly agency could not, with any prospect of an adequate return for its capital, undertake the management of the tanks in the Province, the ryot was called upon to take charge of the majority of the tanks But the ryot had by this time lost all traditions of combination for works of public utility, nor were the Civil officers in a position to enforce the ryots liabilities in an efficient manner The various means and privileges attaching to up keep by ryots had been swept away, and cesses had been imposed on the understanding that the work would be done by Government Thus by emphasizing at different times, the responsibility of one or the other of the two bodies interested in the tanks and by neglecting the interests of the other the tanks, on the preservation of which so much depends, have been allowed to deteriorate

The Dewan did not make this statement off hand The opinion here expressed was the result of a long and careful study of the subject The present ruinous condition of the tanks is mostly due to causes quite independent of any default on the part of the ryots Frankly admitting that the blame rested at the doors of Government, the Dewan offered certain terms to the ryots with a view to encourage them to undertake the repairs of the tanks It was moreover not obligatory on the ryots to accept the offer, for he said — it will rest with the ryots interested whether, with the liberal concessions above indicated, they will promptly do the work themselves or await the more tardy process of Government execution," thus leaving the matter entirely to their option

We have shown from the best official testimony,—from the Dewan's own statements—that the ryots are in no way responsible for the present condition of the tanks in the country Government alone are accountable for it. We therefore see no reason no principle of justice or humanity whatever, why the ryots should be *forced* to contribute labour towards the restoration of the irrigation works; and Mr. Seshadri Iyer himself did not, in 1884, think such a course justifiable. His present attempt to justify it, so soon after the declaration of the more liberal policy which he proposed to pursue in respect of the irrigation works, has ended only in betraying him into the most glaring inconsistencies and self-contradictions

But it should not be forgotten that the charge of delinquency, even if it can be proved, is altogether beside the question For the Survey Guarantee recognizes the fact of the ruinous condition of the irrigation works and provides for their restoration by Government, without any reference whatever to the causes which led to their ruin The ryot is completely acquitted of all liability to make good his past neglect, if any, for, under the terms of the Guarantee, the Government pledges itself *to bring up the tanks to standard* Have the tanks been brought up to standard? Has the Government performed its obligation? The answer is of course in the negative The Government is doing its utmost to shift its obligation to the ryots It is not the mere *maintenance*, but the complete restoration of the tanks, that the Government insists upon The ryot is not called upon to answer for his own default, he is required to answer for the default of Government Who can deny after this that the Government of Mysore as represented by Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, C S I, is allpowerful?

We are told that "when once the first strain of labour" is over, this old unwritten law of compulsory labour, "will not, if fairly obeyed, press with undue heaviness on the ryots concerned" But who is to decide when the "law" is *fairly obeyed*, and when not? Are the village authorities, who are entrusted with the execution of the "law," the proper judges to decide when it *presses with undue heaviness*, and when not? We cannot believe that these will be more humane than the "law" itself or than those who insist upon its execution. Again, how can the people rest assured that the present arbitrary stretch of authority will be the last as it is the first of its kind? Is the Dewan going to be despotic once and once only?

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No 178—1 of 28 h ultimo, reporting on the results of the tentative scheme of tank repairs by ryots introduced last year, I am to express the Dewan's regret that the efforts of the Amildar of Kadur have so far met with but scant success

2 That there would be more or less factious opposition to the enforcement of a "manual" which had long been allowed to fall into disuse, was to be expected, but it was hoped that persuasion and the influence which an Amildar can bring to bear through at his disposal would soon induce the ryots to come forward and assist willingly in the re-establishment of a tank on which so much to their own direct interests as to the interests of Government

3 It was perhaps unfortunate that the Amildar selected for the purpose have a tank for trial a tank on which the work to be done was comparatively heavy but on the other hand, it may be said that work once successfully carried out by the ryots in such a tank, it would stand as an example to other villages of what can and *must* be done, and would impress upon the people that Government are in earnest in their endeavour to enforce or regain what is but an old unwritten law — the law which once the first strain of labour over, will not, if fairly obeyed, press with undue heaviness on the ryots concerned

4 That the tanks in my Dist have been neglected for years as noticed by the Assistant Commissioner and myself, is but too apparent from the fact that a tank yielding a revenue of Rs. 100 or less should require earthwork and turfing to the value of Rs 2,000 to bring it up to a reasonable condition of safety But, whilst it may be admitted that from various causes, irrigation in the Kadur District has not in recent years received its fair share of attention from the Administration, this naturally goes to show if at the present generation of ryots have egregiously evaded that much recognized duty of maintenance which their forefathers must have faithfully performed for centuries You say that now the villagers do without much grumbling the keeping in order of the bunds, recognizing the same as their own duty, but this, it would appear from the lamentably impaired condition of the tanks and channels, is exactly what they do not do, or at all events have not done for many years past, and it is to the enforcement of their duty in this respect that the Dewan hopes that earnest attention will be given in future by all Revenue and Public Works Officers

5 The natural consequence of the neglect of years has been that, now that effective periodical maintenance up to a definite standard is to be insisted on, there must in the first instance fall upon the ryots a considerable amount of earthwork that would not have been required had they but carried out year by year continuously a very moderate amount of such work It is therefore not inequitable that they should now be called on to make good the same, and the mere fact that Government are restoring or improving the larger tanks, on which more important interests and larger revenue depend, is no argument against the ryots fulfilling their hitherto neglected obligations in regard to the small ones Such improvements once carried out, the right *maintenance* by the ryots of these larger tanks too is to be strictly enforced, and in the case of the smaller ones, it must not be forgotten that Government are quite prepared to execute all the stonework and masonry necessary—it is only the earthwork and turfing that they look to the ryots to perform Any tank once brought up to standard is to be periodically repaired by the ryots themselves, and this obligation cannot too strongly be impressed on all concerned

6 With advertence to the suggestion that the hands of the Executive be strengthened by laying down a rule making it lawful to employ hired labor to do the work of a refractory ryot and to recover the cost of the same, a Deputy Commissioner is empowered so to act in the case of factious opposition It is, however, necessary to add that this course is only to be resorted to when milder measures have failed,

7 In conclusion, I am to say that now that work has been started and is in progress on some few tanks, it is hoped that opposition will ere long fall through, and that it will become feasible to gradually extend the system to other tanks and bigger tanks, on one which the Dewan trusts you will direct the Amildar to keep steadily in view I may add, for your information, that objections, opposition and prejudices similar to those you allude to have also been encountered in other Districts by the Amildars charged with the introduction of this scheme These, however, are by degrees diminishing, and it is hoped that they will before long entirely disappear, when the ryots come to realize that it is mainly for their own benefit that this work is demanded from them, Government not being in a position financially or physically, to perform it unaided"

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C BOWEN, Lieut Col, R E,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore, P W D

Occasional Notes.

It is proposed to hold a Mahomedan Educational Conference in Madras towards the end of this month for the purpose of concerting measures to encourage technical and literary education among Mahomedans.

The granddaughter of the Begum of Bhopal, aged ten years, is said to be dangerously ill A European Surgeon is in attendance She is described as the hope of the house.

The new Club at Simla is to become an Uncovenanted Service Club, though, like the Madras, Bengal and Punjab Clubs, there will be no restrictions of any kind as to eligibility for membership

Dr R G Bhandarkar, Professor of Sanskrit in the Deccan College, has been invited to be an honorary member of the American Oriental Society, which was founded in 1842 for the promotion of Oriental learning

Owing to the prevalence of cholera in the Poona District his Royal Highness the Commander-in Chief of Bombay has been advised not to hold the Camp of Exercise next month The Marine Battalion will not, therefore, now move from Bombay to Poona

It is rumoured at Karrachee that Ayoub Khan is to reside there, and the Collector is said to be searching for a suitable residence It is also stated that Ayoub will be brought to Kurrachee by the steamer *King Arthur*, now in the Persian Gulf.

Dr. John Bradshaw, of the Madras Educational Department, who has been granted privilege leave, proceeds this week via Bombay to Lausanne, and intends visiting some representative educational institutions in Switzerland and Italy before his return to Madras in March next.

Prizes of the value of Rs. 1,300 are to be offered at the annual show of the Agri Horticultural Society of India There will be Rs. 344 for amateurs, Rs 344 for professional gardeners, and Rs. 618 for all comers The Viceroy gives a silver medal, and other special prizes are offered

Before the Maharaoo of Cutch Behar sailed for India at the end of last month, the Queen sent her a most gracious letter of farewell, in which she said she regretted that she would not have the pleasure of again seeing her at Windsor The Princess of Wales gave her beautiful jewel as a souvenir

The Gaekwar of Baroda held his second reception at his house in Brighton on the 25th ultimo His Highness was assisted in receiving his guests by Mr Elliot, c s i, c i e, and Mrs. Elliot Viscount Cross Secretary for State for India, paid a visit to the Gaekwar on the 29th idem, at His Highness's apartments in Victoria street, London

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

In accordance with our usual custom, the office of this paper will be closed on Sunday next, New Year's Day, and, consequently there will be no issue of the Karnataka Prakasika on Monday next, the 2nd January, 1888 We are sure our subscribers will not begrudge our establishment the only holiday they get in the year

Local and Provincial

The Assistant-Resident —Major E D Robertson arrived in Bangalore on Tuesday last, and assumed charge of the duties of Assistant-Resident

Mr Thumbu Chetty—Mr T B A Thumbu Chetty, officiating Dewan of Mysore, proceeded to Mysore on Wednesday last, and is holding his cutchery there. It is said that he will not return to Bangalore till his officiating term is up Meanwhile Mr C G Plumer, Chief Judge, and Mr Justice Ramchandrayer, third Judge, will dispose of the work of the Chief Court between them. Their labors will be greatly increased

Mysore Harihar Extension—We are glad to see that the extension of the Railway from Gubbi to Harihar is making rapid progress On the 14th instant, Mrs. Bird, wife of the Assistant Engineer at Arsikere, laid the first stone of the Arsikere sub division masonry works She used, on the occasion, a handsomely finished silver trowel presented to her for the purpose by Mr Basker Sowarma, Contractor of the Sub Division

Station Appellate Jurisdiction —It would appear, if all we hear and read is true, that the vexed question of an efficient Appellate Court for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is likely to be settled in a very satisfactory way An additional (sixth) Judge has been, or is to be, appointed to the Madras High Court, and it is said that one of the Judges of that Court will run up to Bangalore every week and hear and dispose of appeals from the Station Court No better arrangement could be devised, and appellants will now have the best forensic skill brought to bear on their cases Those local advocates who do not happen to be Barristers or Advocates, will rejoice at this arrangement, for now they will be able to continue to appear in appeals heard in the Station, whereas they could not appear before the High Court of Madras itself The news seems too good to be true, but let us hope it is

The Station Market Show —The annual Market Show in the Station, which came off on the morning of Saturday last, was an unusually pleasing success In fact it was altogether a most agreeable surprise to many The show has always been held within the square of the General Market, where a Pandal used to be pitched for the purpose But the space available was very limited, and though only the respectable portion of the public would be admitted up to a certain hour, the pack used to be so great, that it was difficult to move about, and most of the exhibits would be shut out from view This year the show was held on the Police Parade ground opposite the Bowring Hospital, which was enclosed for the occasion Tents and shamianahs were pitched, and booths erected, and the whole place, with flags and gay bunting flying, and laid out with foliage and flower plants looked very pretty striking The Volunteer Band played during the morning and helped to enliven the proceedings not a little Sir Harry Prendergast and his daughters visited the show, and remained for about half-an hour The exhibits taken all round, were good The fruit and vegetable of different kinds were well up to the mark, but not as good as we have seen at some former shows There were several stalls, this year for the sale of fancy articles and toys, Chinese and Japanese curiosities, &c, which attracted crowds of people, especially ladies and the youngsters Those who wanted to try their luck could do so, at the Wheel of fortune, and "lucky dips." Notwithstanding the large attendance of the public—greater than in years gone by—there was no crowding, owing to their being plenty of space for promenading and looking about Mr Howitson, the Municipal President, and Mr Gibson, the Engineer, are to be congratulated on the success of the arrangements for the show

Letters to the Editor.

Sir,—You published a communicated article on the "Mysore Anche Department" in your last issue many of the statements in which are untrue For instance, the writer says that "constant complaints are made as to letters and packets being delayed for days and weeks in transmission or of their not being delivered at all, and instances of tampering with them are not uncommon" With regard to delays the assertion is, no doubt, true, but this is owing, I think, to the undermanning of the carrying department—but there the assertion should have stopped When however, the writer adds "not being delivered at all" I say it is incorrect. I speak from an experience of over eighteen years, and during that period in business here I never had a single letter go astray, nor had I ever to complain of a letter sent me by any of my constituents (and I have many in Mysore) failing to reach me Throughout the world, I do not think any Postal Department is so safe as the Mysore Anche, and to bear this out, I might point out that Lawyers consider a notice served (posted) through the Anche Department equal to one sent "Registered" by the Imperial Post That the transfer of the Anche will be a gain to the Mysore State while a loss to the Mysore Public are facts that cannot be gainsaid, but it is not my intention to argue or comment on the step I simply say a few words in favor of an institution that has done right good service to all, and I am sure that all your readers will back me up in my defence of an old friend, soon to be numbered among the things of the past

Yours truly,
20—12—1887 A Barrister

Extracts.

TANK RESTORATION

The *Mail* —It appears from official statements of the progress made on Tank Restoration operations in this Presidency during 1886-87, that the total area covered by the operations was 8 032 square miles, of which 5,155 had been completely investigated at the end of the year under review The Tank division's foremen in the previous three years, continued their operations until the end of February 1887, when owing to the reduction of the grant for Public Works establishment for 1887 88, it became necessary to disband them The operations were continued by the regular divisions concerned, but owing to their inability to meet the extra work thus thrown on them without a corresponding special establishment, the progress made both in investigation and execution, for the whole of the official year, though slightly exceeding that of the previous year, was somewhat less than it would otherwise have been The amount of estimates sanctioned during the year was Rs 3 01 216, the cost of investigation being Rs 2 16,000, or 59 7 per cent of amount of estimates. The total amount of estimates sanctioned from the commencement of operations in 1883-84 up to the end of 1886-87 was Rs 9,28 137 of which Rs 8 19 871 are for Government tanks and Rs 1 08,266 for zamindari and private tanks The total expenditure to the end of 1886 87 on Government tanks is Rs 4,88,031, and a tribute of sanctioned estimates for Government tanks, amounting to Rs 4,30,337, therefore remained on 1st April 1887 to meet the allotment of Rs 2,68,024 on "works" for 1887 88

THE OUTBREAK IN NEPAUL

The *Indian Daily News* —No further news is yet to hand that will serve to indicate how far this latest attempt to upset the present Government of Nepaul is likely to prove successful, but it has long been known that the country is full of disaffection and ripe for revolt There is no doubt but that the exiled Sirdars, the sons of Sir Jung Bahadoor, have a strong and devoted following among their countrymen, while the general population also have had more than enough of the rule of their treacherous cousins, the sons of Sir Jung's brother, Dhiere Shumsheer It probably only requires that Runbir Jung himself should show himself across the frontier, at the head of his followers, to ensure a general rising in his favour, with almost a sudden an overthrow of Beer Shumsheer and his brothers as their rise to power after the dastardly murder of poor old Sir Runodeep Singh, their uncle, in November 1885 So far as we know, Runbir Jung has not joined the invading party, and possibly the present attempt may be only a repetition of the premature efforts of overzealous followers that were made and failed a few months ago We have reason to know that Runbir Jung was at Bankipore as late as Saturday afternoon, but it is quite possible he may have joined the invading party before this He and his brother, Jeet Jung, are certainly well informed as to the progress of events across the border, and if the rebellion we hear of has their countenance, and is really the beginning of an organised attempt to regain their lost power, we may speedily expect to hear of another coup d'état at Khatmandoo They have waited in patience too long to venture an attempt before they were assured of success Mr Girdlestone, the British Resident who is not a persona grata to the Jung Bahadoor party—the popular party in Nepaul—is just now, we believe, at Gurukpore In the event of the attempted revolution proving successful, we are strongly of opinion that it would not be advisable to permit Mr Girdlestone's return to Khatmandoo, but that it would be better to send some other officer, who would not be regarded with distrust and suspicion by the new rulers

THE MONEGAR CHOULTRY.

THE 'VICTORIA JUBILEE WARD'

The *Madras Mail* —It will be remembered that at the meeting held at the Banqueting Hall on the 24th January last in connection with the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudeliar, C I E, the Sheriff of Madras, undertook to permanently commemorate the happy event by erecting an additional ward at the Lying in Hospital which bears his name, in connection with the Monegar Choultry and proposed to name it "the Victoria Jubilee Ward" The new ward, consisting of a Lying in and labour Ward, with a Surgery in front, were estimated to cost about Rs 25,000, but the actual cost of construction exceeded the estimate by about 7 000 The work having been completed, the ceremony of opening the new building was performed on the 20th evening at 5 o'clock by Lady Connemara, c i, in the presence of a large gathering of ladies, European and Native Among those present on the occasion there were Rao Gajapathi Row, Mrs Master Mrs Hutchins, Lady Ramaswamy Mudeliar, Lady and Miss Lawson, Mrs Muthuswamy Aiyar, Mrs Grigg, Mrs Benson, Mrs Jones Mr Gunning Mrs and the Misses Sadler Mrs and Miss McLeod, Mrs Garrett, Mrs Fulney Lady, Mrs Subramaniam, Mrs Lazarus, Mrs Firth, Mrs Subramanyan, Mrs Wilkinson, Mrs Clogstoun, Mrs Vijiaragam Mudeliar, Mrs S T Wood, Mr Emery, Mrs Gimboo, Mrs Hensman, Mrs Yetherajula Naidu, Mrs P Ranganadha Mudeliar, Mrs and Miss Ramachandra Row Sitoba, Mrs P V Manickam Mudeliar, and numerous others The front of the buildings and a portion of the public road way leading to them were made bright with flags and strings of banneralls, and the Garrison Band under the direction of M Stradiot, which was in attendance, played an excellent programme of music, and added greatly to the éclat of the occasion The ceremony was a "gosha" affair, only ladies being admitted inside A large shamianah was pitched to the south of the new buildings and here accommodation was provided for the visitors Lady Connemara, who was escorted by five troopers arrived at 5 o'clock, and was received at the entrance by Sir Savalai and Lady Ramaswamy Mudeliar, Mrs Firth and Surgeon Major Thompson c i e After inspecting one or two of the old wards, her Ladyship was conducted to her seat, the band playing the National Anthem The proceedings commenced by Lady Ramaswamy Mudeliar reading the following speech in Tamil, an English translation of which was afterwards read by Mrs Firth —

May it please your Ladyship,—When we were living at Toudiarpet about a mile to the north of this place we heard of the melancholy death of a native female, which was caused by child birth, and which could have been averted if proper medical aid was available Moved by this event, my husband lost no time in calling upon Dr Thompson, the Surgeon of the District and he consulted him about the feasibility of making some sort of provision in connection with the Monegar Choultry, situated as it was in a very thickly populated centre of the Town of Madras, that would prevent the recurrence of such a calamity With his advice my husband went to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the then Governor of Madras and made a proposal to found a Lying in Hospital His Grace very kindly and readily encouraged him to undertake the work, and promised support both from Government and from his own private resources Lady Mary Grenville was pleased to lay the foundation stone of the *Lying in Hospital on the 8th April 1879*, and within 12 months from that date, the building consisting of two distinct and separate Wards, was completed and furnished, at a cost of about Rupees 30,000 and on the 5th April 1880 the Institution was duly opened by His Grace the Duke and the Lady Mary Grenville My husband invested the sum of Rupees 15,000 towards the support of the Institution and this sum was supplemented with another sum of Rupees 6 000 by His Grace the Duke, and Rupees 3 000 more by the Ladies Grenville The total sum of Rs 24 000 was handed over to the Directors of the Monegar Choultry The Government of His Grace was pleased to supply the Institution with the necessary instruments and medicines and also with the necessary Medical staff Since the opening of this institution, about 500 native females of all castes and castes have been admitted annually on an average The utility of the Institution has been proved, by no doubt, by the admission and successful treatment of most difficult cases which might have proved disastrous but for the timely assistance rendered under the very zealous and careful superintendence of Dr D R Thompson c i e Necessity was soon felt for increased accommodation, and, awaiting himself of the Jubilee of the Accession of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, and desiring that it should remain as a standing tribute to that illustrious Sovereign, my husband has erected, at his own cost, a Surgery and this Ward which gives additional accommodation for 12 beds, and which your Ladyship has kindly consented to come and open this evening The whole building has cost us about 32 000 rupees We avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer to the Directors of the Monegar Choultry towards the support of this useful institution a further sum of Rupees 16 000 in Mantapadi 6 per cent loan, which my son now lends over to your Ladyship, making in all an investment of Rupees 31 000 from my husband's savings, besides the sum spent in erecting and furnishing the several buildings which makes a total of Rs 61 000 in all, not including the sum of Rs 9 000 contributed by His Grace the Duke and the Ladies Grenville The Institution has now for its support an endowment of rupees 40 000 It is a source of very great pleasure to us that this Institution, inaugurated as it is has associated with it the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria Empress of India and those of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos G C M & C I E the Ladies Grenville, c i, and Lady Connemara c i Without further trespassing upon your Ladyship's and the other ladies valuable time I request that your Excellency may be pleased to open this Victoria Jubilee Ward

Lady Ramaswamy then led Lady Connemara to the entrance of the new ward, the name of which was covered with a white cloth screen Lady Ramaswamy here presented Her Excellency with a knife, the blade of which was made of gold, after the pattern of an ink bottle attached to an ivory handle, a suitable inscription being on the blade, and with this knife Her Excellency cut the cord attached to the screen, upon which the latter was raised and the name of the new ward inscribed in stone over the entrance was disclosed The inscription was as follows —

Victoria Jubilee Ward
erected and endowed by
Sir Savali Ramaswamy Mudeliar, Kt, c i e
and opened by
H E Lady Connemara, c i

On the inscription being exposed to view Lady Connemara declared the Victoria Jubilee Ward duly opened, and the band played a verse of National Anthem The doors of the building were then thrown open, and the visitors went inside and inspected it Lady Ramaswamy thanked Her Excellency for having come there to perform the interesting ceremony, and Lady Connemara expressed the great pleasure it had afforded her in being present to take part in the proceedings Bouquets of flowers and pan supari were then presented to the visitors, and the proceedings terminated

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